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States' Rights Question Brought Up in Oklahoma; Dies to Probe Alien Entries

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 9, 1940

Oklahama Governor Challenges Federal Project

OKLAHOMA City, Okla. (AP)—Gov. Leon C. Phillips, aggressive champion of states' rights, demanded today that the Federal Government halt work on the $54,000,000 Denison Dam pending a test of the project's constitutionality. The Governor said that if Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring permitted construction work before a court decision he would take steps to stop it.

Entry of Aliens Into Florida Probed by Dies

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—An undisclosed number of witnesses was summoned to appear today before Martin Dies, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. Dies came here to investigate reports that undesirable aliens were gaining illegal entry into the United States through this area.

"Our preliminary investigation here is part of a nation-wide investigation on which I may call public hearings in Washington if charges of illegal entries are supported," said Mr. Dies.

In Washington: Navy Cost 'at Peak'

By the Associated Press

Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska asserted yesterday in a letter to William Cooper, employee in the Tennessee Valley Authority Finance Department, that passage of the Ramspeck civil service bill would enable private utilities to plant "spies" in the TVA to obtain "all kinds of confidential information."

The letter was sent to Mr. Cooper, President of the Knoxville Local of the United Federal Workers (C. I. O.), to explain Senator Norris' objections to inclusion of TVA salaried employees in the civil service provisions of the proposed Ramspeck bill. The measure provides for extension of the civil service among Government employees by executive order.

A High-Ranking Navy Officer, expressing views seldom heard from navy men, told a House Subcommittee yesterday that the cost of the fleet had about "reached the peak" this year—almost $1,000,000,000—and that future appropriations should drop.

The witness, Capt. C. W. Fisher, Director of Naval Shore Establishments, made this comment while testifying in favor of Secretary Edison's proposal for reorganization of the Navy Department.

900 Boston Policemen Take 'Exams'

Despite the fact that 900 Boston policemen were taking examinations today in the Girls' High School on East Newton Street, the city was duly covered with police protection. The patrolmen who were on duty last night from 6 to midnight were doubling up today for the men taking examinations. Superior officers were called upon to fill in for patrolmen.

Of the 1,913 policemen employed by Boston 900 were taking the examinations for higher positions. Some 750 others are eligible to compete but for reasons of their own did not take the examinations. The remaining patrolmen, taken on in the past five years, were not eligible.

Reorganization of Mexican Railways Reported

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas, represented as convinced Mexico's worker-operated railroad system's mounting deficit and spreading lack of worker discipline constituted an emergency, was reported last night to have ordered drastic reorganization of the system.

Reliable sources said the plan was fully as drastic as that projected by the President last week for the petroleum industry, which included sharp salary reductions, elimination of "useless jobs," and a drive to increase foreign exports of oil.

Tennessee Man Refuses to Take Double Salary

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Representative Clifford Davis, on the city pay roll for many years, reversed the procedure yesterday and paid the city. The former Memphis Commissioner sent Mayor Walter Chandler a check for $94.82, with this explanation:

"The Federal Government has paid me for a full half month, as of my election on Feb. 15. Therefore, for a few days I have been paid twice." The City paid Mr. Davis the $94.82 for his services as Public Safety Commissioner from Feb. 15 until he left for Washington.

Britain's Conscripts Reach 1,300,000 Mark

LONDON (AP)—Approximately 300,000 young Britons registered today for military service. They included two groups of conscripts, those who reached the age of 24 last year and those who had become 20 since Jan. 1. Britain's conscripts now roughly total 1,300,000.

Brazil Starts Uniformed Youth Organization

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—President Vargas decreed today the formation of a uniformed Brazilian youth organization "to promote the civic, moral and physical education" of the nation's young people. The decree said such education is compulsory and indicated membership would be compulsory. It said boys should be taught a devotion to military service and girls should be instructed in nursing.

Italy Raises Wages to Meet Price Jump

ROME (AP)—The Central Corporative Committee presided over by Premier Mussolini ordered general 10 to 15 per cent wage increases today to meet rising costs of living. Prices, estimated to have risen more than 25 per cent since the outbreak of war were ordered blocked at their present levels. This was the fourth general wage increase in five years. The last, ranging from 6 to 12 per cent, was effective last April.

Hitler to Address Reich in War Memorial

BERLIN (AP)—Adolf Hitler will address the German nation at noon (6 a. m., E. S. T.) tomorrow—Memorial Day—it was announced officially today.

War Summary: Finns Skeptical on Peace

Talk of Peace in Finland continued to occupy the European capitals. Stockholm denied reports of bringing pressure on Finland for peace, and says peace parleys are under way, but have been shifted to Moscow. Meanwhile former Finnish President Svinhufvud flew to Berlin, some say on his way to Moscow, while German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop set out for Rome to see Mussolini and the Pope. The object of both missions remained a secret.

The Allied attitude is one of readiness to guarantee the Finns active aid if it is asked for, though refraining from putting pressure on Finland in its present critical situation.

The Finnish attitude, as far as the Finnish people is concerned is one of almost incredulity as to any prospect of peace. Indeed peace for them suggests Munich and the fate of the Czechs. Helsingfors therefore gives out only the vaguest reports of the negotiations under way.

On the Finnish front Viborg continued its defense against a steady Russian barrage, despite reports that fighting had ceased on the Karelian Isthmus. North of Lake Ladoga Finland claimed the defeat of a Russian division, with capture of large numbers of Russian tanks and equipment, and with heavy Russian casualties.

On the Western Front French and German patrols west of the Vosges Mountains engaged in sharp combat, supported by artillery on both sides. Aside from this brief skirmish, no activity of importance was recorded.

At sea British warplanes were reported to have bombed three German patrol vessels near the German naval base of Borkum, and a German naval auxiliary vessel near the island of Sylt. Two British steamers were victims of "enemy action" and a French vessel sank in a collision, while more than 100 German seamen, reported to be crews of Nazi vessels captured or scuttled on the high seas, were landed at a Northern British port by a naval vessel.

Sumner Welles rounded out his fact-finding mission in Paris with interviews with Paul Reynaud, French Finance Minister, and with Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Emigré Polish Government. President Roosevelt's investigator will fly to London tomorrow to complete his tour of European capitals.

President Asks Farmers to Aid New Deal Goal

Says social and economic justice to them on way —Wallace and Farley back up Chief's plea.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Postmaster General James Farley rang up the curtain of the 1940 presidential election and gave a pre-view of Democratic arguments to the farmers when, in several radio addresses last night, they appealed for their assistance in carrying forward the New Deal and its farm program.

The speeches were given shortly after a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee had approved a $297,000,000 increase in Agriculture Department funds yesterday and voted other benefits that proportionately increased the farm budget which the economy bloc had drastically pared in the House.

Mr. Roosevelt told some half a million farmers said to have been gathered at 2,000-farm rallies, as well as the Nation at large, that agriculture has not yet reached its goal of social and economic justice, but that it is on its way, and that it is "more than ever important for farmers to have a government in Washington that is looking out for their interests."

No Hint of Candidate

Just who the Democratic presidential candidate would be, who would offer to carry on the Democratic farm program in the next four years, was not revealed by the speakers. It was a Democratic pre-convention "pep talk," in which the President praised the achievements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and declared that it must go hand-in-hand with the Reciprocal Trade Program.

The occasion for the talk was the seventh anniversary of the AAA, and President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace spoke from the White House, while Mr. Farley made his address in New York.

President Roosevelt said that the farm program has undergone continual evolution in the seven years since he dispatched his original farm conference summons to meet changing conditions marked by changes in weather conditions, in market conditions, and, as the President explained, "even court conditions changed."

Hopes of restoring foreign commerce to absorb farm output he told farmers have been "rudely disturbed" by the war. "All agriculture is certain to be seriously affected if our export market disappears," he declared. He praised the trade agreements program as a benefit to agriculture.

"The program has brought results. Results not only in better markets for our farm goods—re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Sponsors Ship

Miss Phoebe M. Kinney
Daughter of General Auditor C. J. Kinney of American Export Lines christens freighter Express as it takes to the water at Fore River Shipyards.

(Story on Page 9)

Contemporary Literature In Schools Urged

Educators should teach students contemporary as well as classical literature, Prof. Louise M. Rosenblatt of Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y., told the 49th annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association and the New England Association of Teachers of English at Hotel Statler today.

Addressing the morning gathering of the second day of the joint conferences, held under the auspices of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Miss Rosenblatt expressed her belief that the important task of the teacher is to arouse students' sensitivities toward the best in literature of any period.

Miss Rosenblatt's topic, "Moderns Among Masterpieces," derived, she said, from Anatole France's definition of literary criticism as "the adventure of a soul among masterpieces."

Miss Rosenblatt stressed "the personal nature of literary experience."

"A book comes to life," she said, "only as some human being experiences it."

Miss Rosenblatt would have educators hold up the classics to students, not as books to be taken verbatim, but for their critical evaluation.

"The real problem," she declared, "is not that the classics are not being read, but that the great majority don't read either the classics or good contemporary literature. . . .

"The problem," she said further, "is to develop the habit of turning to literature, not as an object of study, but as a source of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Americas Join For Promotion Of Arbitration

Associations of several countries form liaison boards to co-operate in settling trade disputes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—A program embracing all of the Americas is underway here to make 1940 an Arbitration Mobilization Year. The celebration is keyed to the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union.

April 11 has been set aside as Arbitration Day. The Pan American Union observance falls a few days later, on April 14.

Strengthening the celebrations with practical action, the American Arbitration Association and Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission have named a new Board of Liaison Officers to promote settlement of commercial disputes. C. V. Whitney, executive director of Pan American Airways, has accepted the chairmanship and is already at work.

Programs in Latin America

Co-operating with the American Arbitration Association at a joint headquarters here, the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission is in charge of programs throughout Latin America.

P. M. Haight, Secretary-Treasurer of the International General Electric Company, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Arbitration Association. He will serve as chairman of the Advisory Committee on ways and means of advancing Inter-American solidarity and co-operation through arbitration.

The Pan American Women's Association, of which Miss Frances Grant is President, will hold its regular meeting on March 16 at the new Arbitration Day headquarters, 8 West Fortieth Street.

The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce has set aside its meeting on April 10 to observe the fiftieth year of the Pan American Union. Detroit's Board of Commerce has scheduled April 10 as its day for honoring the achievements of arbitration. Thirty groups are co-operating.

Arbitration Day in New York

During National Foreign Trade Week, May 18-25, one day will be set aside in New York as an Arbitration Day.

The National Association of Credit Men has circularized its 120 local chapters proposing that arbitration be featured in monthly meetings during April.

Latin-American organizations have begun to report observances. La Nacion of Buenos Aires, a leading newspaper, featured an article about the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission. A South American publisher read the article and sent an air-mail letter asking the commission for aid in a commercial dispute.

Many publications, including the Virginia Law Review, have published or are planning special arbitration features.

Intimate Message from Washington

Archduke Otto of the Hapsburgs Receives the Amenities in Washington but Will Learn That the U. S. Is No Maker or Unmaker of Kings

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It almost seems as if this city had invented a better mousetrap for royalty in view of the unprecedented number of monarchs, heirs-presumptive and would-be heirs who have beaten a path to and from its Union Station during the past few years. Most have been taken by the capital in its unruffled and diplomatic stride. Only rarely, such as last summer when the monarchs of the world's greatest empire shook hands with the President of the world's greatest republic, did the city give more than a passing glance.

Whether there is anything symbolic in this refusal of Washingtonians to show excitement over visiting royalty might be interesting to the youthful Austrian who has just arrived for the customary tea at the White House and the round of hand shakes with appropriate officials. For bearing a name that makes the rest of Europe's royalty sound like parvenus, Archduke Otto of Hapsburg has reached Washington on what he terms a "three weeks' tour to study democracy," but which he hopes may help him mount the 700-year-old throne of Austria.

Perhaps because the time isn't ripe for welcoming royalty or perhaps because of all royal families the Hapsburgs would be among the last to find champions in the United States, official Washington has registered an interest in Otto's visit that stands at practically zero. And this lack of interest is equaled only by the lack of likelihood which, in Washington opinion, surrounds Otto's chances of ever ascending the throne vacated by his father Kaiser Karl I.

Otto Wants Federation and Throne

According to Otto, hope of peace and economic prosperity for Central Europe lies in a democratic federation of such nations as Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Over this federation, which, incidentally, is almost identical with the late Austro-Hungarian Empire whose lack of harmony was a prime cause of the World War, there would be an Emperor, and Otto does not deny that he would only have to be invited once to assume that position.

Right there, in the roster of nations to be included in the federation, according to State Department officials, is sufficient cause for skepticism as to Otto's plans, even if one ignores that at this very moment Europe's most powerful nations are at war over their hitherto irreconcilable conception of what should be done in this area.

While Austria and Hungary might be willing to accept an Emperor, there is but little indication that the other nations would do anything but oppose it to the limit, all the more if the prospective Emperor happened to bear the name of Hapsburg. Memories are too long and the suffering of minority races too recent in Central Europe for any such plan as Otto's to succeed, is the most considered judgment here.

There is, moreover, the little question of just what the Allies or Germany plan to do with the area, depending upon the outcome of the war. In the event of a German victory it is quite obvious that Otto, whose lands have been confiscated by the Nazis and whose country has been incorporated into the Reich, would stand less than no chance at all of ever becoming Emperor.

Not in Allied Plans

It also seems out of the question in the event of either a quick or a decisive allied victory, for an Emperor would hardly fit into plans either for a United States of Europe or for an outright Anglo-French hegemony such as was attempted after the World War. Officials here incline to the opinion that Otto's best chance would be in an exhaustive war that smashed Naziism and left the Allies so weakened that they could not direct eastern European affairs. Under these circumstances it is held possible, but far from probable, that Otto might be maneuvered into the emperorship of Austria-Hungary.

A less tangible, but nonetheless real, obstacle in the path of Otto is the apparent trend in Europe today against monarchical restoration in any form. It is an open secret that many of the Archduke's followers hoped that the victory of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain would be followed by a restoration of monarchy in that counry, thus setting a precedent. There is little indication as yet that this will occur and meanwhile there has been a recession in royalist action in France.

Add to these considerations, Washington's remembrance of old scores in Central and Eastern Europe stemming from the Hapsburgs' role in the World War and one can very well imagine that Otto's satisfaction in this city will not go very far beyond nominal courtesies and that the United States will carefully avoid having any part in setting up thrones or making or unmaking kings.

Joseph G. Harrison.

Allies Ready With Troops If Finns Ask Armed Aid; Swedes Dodge Peace Role

Stockholm's negotiations finished with passing Russian demands on to Finland.

STOCKHOLM, March 9 (AP)—Negotiations toward a Russian-Finnish peace appeared today to have shifted to Moscow, with Sweden's role in the matter more or less finished.

Attention was centered on the whereabouts of Dr. Juhu Justi Paasikivi, Finnish negotiator, who was reported to have left Stockholm and was believed already in Berlin, or en route to Moscow.

Mr. Paasikivi led the Finnish delegation which unsuccessfully negotiated in Moscow before the war began last Nov. 30.

There were reports that Riga, Latvia, might be the center of final negotiations.

Although it is officially confirmed here that Sweden had acted as go-between for Russia and Finland in preliminary negotiations, there was strong insistence that the Stockholm Government was in no way acting as mediator.

It was stated further that the initiative toward negotiations came from Russia and not Sweden; that this Scandinavian country did no more, in effect, than to lend its "front parlor" for establishing contacts and for presentation of Moscow's terms.

With the Russians and Finns now in touch with each other, it is believed any actual decision toward settlement will be made in Moscow or possibly Riga.

There was no evidence today that negotiations were continuing here, and Sweden, in common with Norway and Denmark, now looks to Berlin and Moscow for further developments.

Up to Finland

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The British press reflected concern and members of Parliament of differing political faiths agreed that the situation was ripe for declaration of Allied intentions.

The liberal News-Chronicle called this week-end "one of the most critical of the war," and said Sweden was "pressing the Finns to 'appease' Russia in precisely the same way that England and France pressed Dr. Beneš (President of former Czechoslovakia) to appease Germany in September, 1938."

A French spokesman in Paris also let it be known that although the decision for peace or continued war was up to Finland, the Allies felt that once Russia gained possession of Finnish defenses by negotiation it might invade the rest of the country at will, as Germany did in Czechoslovakia after the Munich Agreement.

To prevent such an eventuality, the French spokesman said, the Allies were "ready to continue and perhaps even increase their aid to Finland."

The London Daily Telegraph, which seldom deviates from the Government view, declared, "if negotiations prove that they will not give Finland peace with honor, she doubtless will appeal to Britain, France and the rest of the world for help. She must have it swiftly and in ample measure."

The Daily Herald remarked that Herr Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop hoped to "pull Russia out of her unhappy Finnish adventure and swing her into open hostility against Britain and France."

It said, "they hope at the same time to goad Italy into joining Germany in her war. The play is a little obvious. Both Moscow and Rome are likely to think many times before accepting the role of auxiliaries to the Nazi Reich."

Meanwhile, Reuters, British news agency, reported that the French Charge d'Affaires in Moscow and United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt had visited the Swedish Embassy in Moscow, and that Mr. Steinhardt had talked for two hours at the Kremlin with Russia's Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Acme

Pehr E. Svinhufvud
Former President of Finland who is in Berlin, allegedly discussing peace proposals.

Finns Stand At Crossroad Of Decisions

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 9—While reports from Stockholm deny that Sweden is now taking any decisive part in the Finnish-Russian peace negotiations, it is believed here in the Finnish Capital that Sweden is nevertheless using every means possible to persuade the Finns to accept Russian terms, no matter how severe they may be.

Although there is little actual information here about the negotiations—the Government has only vaguely admitted that they are under way—it is also clear to Finns that England and France, for their part, are using every method of persuasion and blandishment in the effort to urge the Finns to continue the struggle.

Under Threats by Reich

The Allies are especially lavish with promises of arms and men, and the motives of their arguments are self-evident—the prolongation of the struggle in Finland fits in well with their own war aims.

But Sweden, it is considered, is acting mainly as Germany's advocate, due to German threats of invasion if it supported Finland

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Scandinavian co-operation needed to prevent unjust peace, British believe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 9—Britain is awaiting developments on the outcome of the peace negotiations which the Finns say they are carrying on indirectly with Russia at Stockholm.

The Government does not want to stand in the way of an honorable peace, but it would give extensive help if the Finns appealed to the Allies to save them from an unjust peace provided that the Scandinavian countries were ready to co-operate in the dispatch of assistance.

While the Scandinavians are said to fear that the Germans might invade Denmark or Sweden as a reprisal for complicity in aiding the Finns, diplomatic aides here do not believe that the Germans are anxious to risk a Scandinavian invasion. They do not see how Britain can do other than align itself with the French view, as expressed in the Temps of March 8, to the effect that Britain and France, who have already given the Finns appreciable aid, are ready to provide greater and more direct help.

The Times here refrains from editorializing on the peace move today, but it is understood that some of those in control of that influential organ are very critical of the Government's "inaction" in various phases of the war—particularly regarding the Finns. The other papers generally take the view that the Finns are unlikely to be offered an acceptable peace. The Allies should therefore give full assistance and Sweden would be making a tactical blunder in refusing passage to Allied arms since Sweden's own day of reckoning with Moscow and Berlin must come eventually, and probably under much less favorable circumstances.

Fighting Goes On

HELSINGFORS, March 9 (AP)—The battle over the city of Viborg continued with undiminished intensity today despite reported efforts of third powers to find a basis for Finnish-Russian peace, and even reports that fighting on the Karelian Isthmus had ceased.

There was also heavy fighting along the Kollaa River, northeast of Lake Ladoga, where the Soviet invaders were said to have lost during the week at least the equivalent of a division—15,000 to 18,000 men. According to official Finnish Army headquarters' figures, 4,200 Russians were killed in three days alone.

There were no definite figures on the number of casualties in the fighting around Viborg, but it was believed the Russian losses there far exceeded those on the Ladoga Front.

The Finnish High Command reported the destruction of more than 100 Soviet tanks since March 1, when the Finns took 105 tanks of the destroyed 34th Moscow Brigade.

Reich Resumes Active Role In Europe's New Diplomacy

BERLIN, March 9 (AP)—German activity in the European diplomatic situation was emphasized by the departure of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop for Rome to confer with Premier Mussolini.

Meanwhile Finland's former President, Per Evind Svinhufvud, arrived here by special plane with two Swedes from Copenhagen.

Also arriving in Berlin was a Soviet trade commission under J. F. Tewossjan to negotiate with German firms on deliveries of manufactured goods under German-Russian trade pacts. There was no indication whether this group had any connection with the sudden peace moves in the Russian-Finnish conflict.

Officials evaded questions whether Mr. Svinhufvud would see Reichsführer Hitler.

As an explanation of his presence here, it was said that the former Finnish President was en route for a vacation in Italy.

Finnish quarters said Mr. Svinhufvud, too, was going to Rome.

It was acknowledged that at any rate the veteran Finnish statesman, who succeeded in getting German aid for the Finns in 1918 against Russia, would be available in Italy to give Premier Mussolini an authoritative account of the Helsingfors Government's point of view.

The official announcement of Herr von Ribbentrop's plans said he would see Il Duce and his Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano. It was also announced that the Pope would receive Herr von Ribbentrop March 11.

Anglo-Italian Talk

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—It was announced here that Lord Halifax, British foreign secretary, had conferred with Giuseppe Bastianini, Italian Ambassador.

The conference, first since the Italian Ambassador's return from a recent visit to Rome, was at the invitation of Lord Halifax and was said to be concerned mainly with the dispute over Britain's blockade of Italian coal purchases from Germany.

It was indicated, however, the talks extended beyond this to the entire sphere of British-Italian relations.

The meeting was described as friendly and tending to improve the situation on the coal controversy, but it was not disclosed whether any settlement formula was found.

The British reply to Italy's protest over seizure of Italian ships carrying German-mined coal will be presented in a day or two, informed sources said.

It was expected to reaffirm Britain's determination to stop all German coal exports to Italy and offer to substitute British coal. A compromise was held possible on the type of Italian products to be exchanged for coal by taking some agricultural produce, as Italy wants, and some heavy industrial goods, such as arms upon which Britain has been insistent.

On With the Job
"Humor in the World Crisis"
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The Week in Focus: Rumors of Red-Finn Peace Flood Europe's Capitals

Welles 'Listens In' in Paris; British Coal Grab Stirs Italy

By Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Viborg: The week opened with Viborg, key city at the western end of Finland's Mannerheim Line still holding out against the Red avalanche that had been relentlessly rolling toward it for weeks. But, though Viborg was still intact at the week's end, that astounding Finnish military feat paled into insignificance before the torrent of peace rumors that on Friday suddenly poured out of every important city in Europe. Some hint that Moscow was going to initiate a peace offensive after the capture of Viborg appeared in despatches out of Helsingfors early in the week. But nothing like the barrage that actually appeared had been forecast.

Blitz-peace: Sweden, under German pressure, was in turn putting pressure on Finland to accept whatever terms Russia offered, it was rumored. The United States would be asked to mediate the dispute, went another story. Finland's Field Marshal Mannerheim was actually in Stockholm conferring with Red Russia's General Bluecher, whispered others, supposedly "in the know."

All that seemed certain by week's end was that Russia had proposed peace terms to Finland (apparently through Sweden), but terms more extensive than those made last fall—and the terms were refused then by Finland; that Germany in some way was involved, evidenced by the arrival in Berlin of Finland's venerable former President Per Evind Svinhufvud; that the Allies, caught unprepared by the sudden talk of peace, were at the eleventh hour offering to send effective aid to Finland—should it make a definite appeal for such help; that any Moscow-Berlin imposed peace in the Baltic would disastrously affect Allied strategy which counted on continued Finnish resistance to keep Russia embroiled and so unable to materially aid Nazi Germany; that a Berlin emissary had suddenly set out for Rome in a diplomatic move that might well upset the political applecart either as concerned the Russo-Finnish war or the Allied-Nazi conflict—or both.

The Red Army: The war in Finland has torn much of the mystery away from the Red Army, giving military men, statesmen, the public some idea of its size and character. The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in Finland analyses it as follows: There are about half a million men in the Red forces in the field; 300,000 of these are concentrated on the Isthmus. There are between 28 and 30 divisions of 15,000 to 18,000 men in the war. There is the Karelian Isthmus army, the army of Lake Ladoga, the army of Northern Karelia, and finally the army of the polar region. The Karelian Isthmus one operates independently of the others out of Leningrad.

Welles Does More Listening

Last week end Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's "listener-at-large" in Europe was in Berlin hearing the Nazi version of the war and future peace. This week end he is in Paris learning what the French—and the Poles—consider to be the war and peace aims.

In Berlin, it was reported, Mr. Welles heard impassioned Nazi defenses of German expansionism. All the Nazis wanted was a Monroe Doctrine of their own, an acknowledgement by all other nations of German primacy in Central and Southeastern Europe. Britain, of course, must surrender or internationalize such strategic points as Gibraltar, Suez, Singapore. And Germany's "stolen" colonies must be returned.

Such excessive demands, if they were presented, were largely discounted by commentators as more Nazi bluff, as German propaganda or brash overconfidence. That Sumner Welles would be impressed by such tactics is generally considered improbable.

From Berlin, Mr. Welles journeyed to Switzerland to gather his thoughts and prepare for visits to Paris and London. In Lausanne he learned something of the dangers and difficulties that face a small European neutral in this war of nerves and of economies rather than of armies.

France, anxious to explain its war attitude to Mr. Welles, was none the less disturbed lest the American listener come with some prepared peace plan. For France, almost to a man, is determined to see this war through, so that once and for all France

Thomas, Detroit News
Hello! I'm Your New Coal Man

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Special Representative on a Peaceful Mission

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
Peace Puzzle

—and Europe—will not have to face German belligerency every couple of decades.

Opinion in the democracies is that Mr. Welles must have been impressed by the contrast in receptions, in government procedure, in living conditions, in national morale, encountered in the various capitals. His discussions with France's President, Premier, and lesser governmental officials convinced him that no "phony" peace would be acceptable to France.

While in Paris Mr. Welles also saw the heads of the Polish Government-in-exile, thus extending the scope of his voyage to include the third Allied power.

Italy Walks the Tightrope

Britain's seizure this week of 14 ships carrying coal from Germany to Italy caused Rome to bitterly protest to London, and for a moment threatened to dislodge Italy from its ambiguous position as nonbelligerent nonneutral in the Allied-Nazi struggle.

But it was soon obvious that Rome was unprepared to jump completely into the German camp at this moment. There has been no definite sign of decided Nazi superiority to date; and so Rome, while waving the big stick of alleged sea power in the Mediterranean at Britain, purposely avoided joining what might be the loosing side.

At week's end it was learned that Hitler was sending his ace diplomat, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to Rome. That surprise move may have had something to do with the fear of Allied intervention in the Russo-Finnish war, but the more common interpretation was that Berlin was concerned over the coal seizure affair, at Rome's failure to make a more determined stand on the issue. Could it be that the Rome-Berlin Axis was breaking?

The Wheels of Congress Turn

Hatch Reform: The Hatch Act, passed last year, makes it illegal for holders of Federal jobs, outside of policy-making officials, to take active part in political campaigns. The attempt is now being made in Congress to extend the same provisions to State employees handling Federal funds. And all the arguments that favored the original Hatch Act are being marshaled in defense of the proposed amendment.

Yet the amendment is running into stiff opposition in the Senate. Twice within the week its civil service reform backers were almost overwhelmed by the opposition, defeating crippling amendments by only 8 and 3 votes respectively.

Export-Import Loans: When Congress authorized $100,000,000 for the Export-Import Bank, Finland was immediately granted $20,000,000. Then in quick succession came other loans: $15,000,000 to Sweden, $10,000,000 to Norway, $20,000,000 to China, $10,000,000 to Denmark, and $1,000,000 to Iceland. Certain South American countries, it is rumored, are next in line for such loans.

Trade Pacts: Renewal of Secretary Hull's trade treaty program moved a step nearer Congressional approval this week when the Senate Finance Committee accepted it 12 to 8. The House has already agreed to extend the trade agreements program three years after next June 12. It now moves to the Senate floor where a stiff fight is anticipated.

Changes in the Wagner Act?

The Smith Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board wound up its work this week by submitting to the House 17 amendments to the Wagner Labor Act. Its recommendations were those generally expected as the weeks of testimony unrolled. They included abolition of the present Labor Board and the establishment of a new one of three members; separation of the prosecuting and judicial functions of the Board, and the establishment of a new office of Administrator to take over the prosecuting activities; ending of the Board's authority in jurisdictional disputes between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.; and the recognition of the right of employers to express their views to employees on labor questions.

The sharp division on the Committee in respect to the report—the two New Deal members vigorously criticized it as undermining the aims of the Wagner Act—hinted trouble ahead when the House debates the matter. The drastic changes proposed and the apparent intensity of feeling on both sides regarding them indicated a no-compromise fight in the offing.

Sea and Air War

Sea War: The Nazi High Command issued a six-months summary of Germany's sea war gains this week. Losses of Allied and neutral ships it put at 532; its own naval losses it listed no higher than 20, of which it admitted 11 were submarines.

These figures, as might be expected, hardly accorded with Allied reports. France alone declared it had sunk 12 German submarines. The Allies together claimed a total of 50.

With longer days and better weather approaching the Nazis were reported as resorting to night raids off the British coast.

Air Sorties: Britain's Royal Air Force has been far from inactive since the war began, it was revealed in the House of Commons this week. More than 1,000 sorties into German territory were reported by the Government in that time. And it was claimed that 44 German aircraft had been brought down around British coasts without a single British casualty. Germany's aircraft types were also belittled as inferior to the British types. Britain's air chief, Sir Kingsley Wood, made these assertions in asking for more funds for the R. A. F.

The Queen Elizabeth: The most spectacular sea event of the week was the successful dash of the unfinished British luxury liner, the Queen Elizabeth, from her dock on the Clyde to her present berth on the Hudson beside those other war-stilled giant liners, the Queen Mary and the Normandie.

Painted a shadowy gray, this $28,750,000 vessel had slipped out of Scotland to avoid becoming a Nazi target, and secretly crossed the Atlantic, eluding submarines. The feat reflected considerable credit on the efficiency of the British censorship and the success of the anti-gossip campaign in England; for America had no inkling of its arrival almost until the ship appeared on the horizon.

Allied Economic Front

British Loan: The Chamberlain Government presented the British people with a new war bill this week. It was the first instance of long term war financing to date, involving $1,200,000,000. This war loan issue carries interest of only 3 per cent in contrast to 5 per cent on World War loans. Still, it is considered quite satisfactory, and the British are expected to readily cooperate with their Government in this war financing measure.

Allied Buying: A billion dollars of American aircraft will go far toward making the Allies supreme in the air. That is the sum the British-French purchasing mission in the United States is spending on U. S. airplanes to assure superiority over Nazi air strength. Orders for 8,000 aircraft are involved, and full delivery is anticipated within the year. With the powerful resources of the American airplane industry behind the Allies, Germany's original air advantage must disappear.

Allied-U. S. Relations: Two Allied spokesmen, Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin and Prof. Charles Rist, arrived in Washington this week to iron out trade, mail and neutrality misunderstandings between the Allies and the United States.

Seven Years of New Deal

Franklin D. Roosevelt, his family, his Cabinet, and other Government officials attended a special church service last Monday. For it was March 4 and they were thus commemorating the completion of seven years of the New Deal.

That period opened with the bank holiday at the depth of the depression. The eighth year opened with two wars waging in Europe and America still trying to discover a firm foundation for recovery. The period included a business cycle of its own, the epochal Supreme Court fight, much social reform legislation, an increased national debt. It ended with 10,000,000 persons still unemployed.

Any audit of the New Deal to date will show items of credit as well as of debit. It will show the American economy and the American people as made of sturdier stuff than one could have imagined possible in the dark days of 1933. The United States is still far short of ruin. For better or worse the New Deal, typified by the country's Chief Executive, has left its mark on the Nation as few presidential administrations have.

Want to See a Jitterbug Bee? Set Out Some Dishes of Sirup

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—When it comes to athletic dancing, jitterbugs and Lambeth Walkers can take a few lessons from the burly busy honey bee. When she's got something to say she "says it with dancing" and cuts a groove like something between the boomps-a-daisy and a muckleshoot stomp.

Prof. K. von Frisch, University of Munich, knows all and tells all concerning bee dances in the latest annual report of the Smithsonian Institution. Bees fortunate in locating flowers rich in nectar, he says, return to the hive and begin to dance. Now to the right, now to the left they move, and then round and round in a circle they turn with quick, tripping little steps. The other workers likewise become excited, duplicate the dance, and end up by leaving the hive in search of the treasure.

Daubing his bees with variicolored dots of paint, Dr. von Frisch has been able to keep track of them, knowing from the color combinations, for example, that "here comes number 17, all excited." The richer the find the more intense the dancing and the greater the number of volunteers.

He often kept his charges continually excited by furnishing saucers of sirupy sugar and water. He'd put out eight or ten saucers and then watch, sometimes for several hours before a worker would locate and sample an offer. Then off it would fly to dance about it. Before you could say Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumblebee," Etude in Bee sharp-little-miner, opus Bzzzzzz" there'd be half a hundred fighting for foot room on the saucer-rim.

It has long been taken for granted that worker bees "follow" a well-laden discoverer bee back to its source of supply. But that isn't so, it seems. The dance merely means "I know where there's a good supply of sweets." Often the first bee did not return. If it did the others did not follow but flew off at random in all directions. Yet they shortly found the right spot.

This is possible, he says, because worker bees have a special scent gland under their control. Ordinarily it gives out no secretion. Only when a good source of nectar has been found is the fragrance, evidently very powerful and attractive to bees, exuded. This scent permeates the neighborhood over a small area. In bee-language it means "come and get it." Whenever cruising workers get this scent, they know they are warm.

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U. S. Learns, Like Midas, Peril in Too Much Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—While economic reconstruction after the war will perforce require confidence, faith and trust, it will also need—among other things—an international monetary system.

To serve fully as the vehicle of a liberated world commerce such a system must have a recognized universal standard such as, for instance, gold. Gold has serve this purpose in times past for nearly every nation.

Discussion turns ever more frequently to the $18,000,000,000 gold held in the United States—and what to do about it.

Two-thirds of the world's one-time chief medium of exchange now lies in this Nation's vaults. The name "Uncle Midas" is likely to spring into use abroad as other such nicknames did after the World War.

The "golden touch" that became the curse of Midas came upon that storybook character, however, when he "loved gold, not because of what it would buy, or the good he could do with it, but because he was a miser."

For What Use Gold?

The "use" of gold, not further acquisition or continued hoarding, is one of America's major problems—for the perils inherent in too great a "corner" on gold are widly recognized.

How to use it? Suggestions are many and varied.

One suggestion that has come from nonpartisan sources interested only in the end to be attained and not in the political aspects, is for lending of this gold to form the basis of an international monetary system—lending at a rate so small that it could hardly be called "interest."

To allay thoughts regarding other "loans" made during the World War and not repaid, it is pointed out that the international agency which would accept gold for world use must be bound—and would be bound—to repay gold with gold.

The gold situation is causing increasing anxiety in Washington, not only among Congressmen but in the Treasury. Meanwhile the gold flood continues.

According to Federal Reserve figures—the United States is receiving $70,000,000 in gold a week. It is receiving $280,000,000 a month. In the last 12 months it received $3,278,000,000.

On Feb. 28 the United States owned or had in its possession $18,166,000,000 of gold, some of it held for foreign order; the other nations had only $9,632,000,000. How long, it is asked, can this situation continue?

Deprived of gold, how long will it be, it is asked here, before other nations repudiate gold and find some other unit of value? And what would be the value of America's great gold store then?

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Minority Whip of the Senate, urges a new monetary commission to advise Congress on the growing gold problem.

The glut of gold, Senator Austin warned, offers opportunity for unparalleled inflation. It should not be left "subject to political pressures."

Golden Inflation Bomb

"No section of the country," he declared, "no private interests, no political or partisan power, should control it."

With such an accumulation of wealth for an inflationary basis," he asserted, "revival of business could be a fuse leading to the gunpowder stored here."

Like other Senators, he looked with growing alarm on the rising pile of yellow bars; so inert and impassive as metal; so explosive and uncontrollable as a store of credit and value.

"To the . . . gold now in our control and management," said Senator Austin, "additions are coming and will continue to come for some time after the war ends."

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma has addressed the Senate in favor of a world bank as a solution to the increasing problem of gold imports.

He proposed to make the expanded Export-Import Bank in effect a "world bank." He has introduced a bill proposing to permit the Export-Import Bank to sell or lend any portion of America's surplus gold to approved central banks and governments of the world. His bill also proposes coinage of "a single monetary unit" for the world—the coins to contain one ounce of pure gold.

U. S. Out on a Limb

The difficulty with Senator Thomas' proposal, as seen here, is that it makes no provision for getting this gold coin out into the hands of the other nations. That is, of course, unless Congress is willing to lend it out.

That might be a cheaper course in the long run, it is hinted, than seeing all the world's gold dumped in America, and then having the rest of the world hit on some other form of currency, leaving the United States holding the bag.

It would be "the bag" even if filled with gold. Congress just voted an additional $100,000,000 lending power to the Export-Import Bank, which will go rapidly into use, Finland taking $20,000,000, Italy looking for money to finance coal purchases, and so on. Is America prepared to put the heavy bars of gold to work by a vastly increasing lending program, with all the risks involved; or will it prefer to take the other risk of seeing gold devalued as a monetary vehicle abroad, after it has received it all?

Experts point out that, with the recent entrance of the Swedish krona into the ranks of controlled currencies, the American dollar is now the only approach to a gold standard currency in the world. Other governments control the value of their currencies as well as the amount that may go into foreign trade. The French have just revalued their stock of gold to take a large profit. The United States is accumulating gold in immense amounts and the embarrassment is already great. To save its gigantic stake in gold the United States may have to take a vigorous part in world affairs; it may find itself pried out of isolationism by a golden lever.

Gold imports totaled $23,834,946 during the week ended Feb. 28, the Commerce Department reported today, a decline of $33,665,988 from the previous week.

Soil Conservation Held Vital To Future of the United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Travel in 17 countries of the Old World has convinced Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant research chief of the Soil Conservation Service, that the future of the United States depends more than most people realize on successful soil conservation.

Sent by the Department of Agriculture to survey experience of older countries in soil and water conservation, Dr. Lowdermilk found evidence in ruins of cities and land in North Africa and the Near East that soil erosion and deposition had been important factors in the decadence of ancient civilizations.

His studies took him into Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Lybia, Trans-Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and several European countries. Previously he had made five agricultural explorations into northwest China.

In Biblical Lands

Dr. Lowdermilk's route lay through many familiar scenes of Biblical history. From Egypt, he passed over into the land of Goshen, into the desert of Sinai, Southern Moab and across the Jordan to Jericho, where he found the quarrel of Cain and Abel still going on in repeated struggles between tent dwellers and house dwellers, shepherds and farmers.

The Promised Land, which 3,000 years ago was flowing with milk and honey, Dr. Lowdermilk found to be "a sad commentary on man's stewardship of the earth." In the hills of Judea on the road from Beersheba to Jerusalem, bare rocks protrude where the soil has washed down into the valleys. Where terraces have been maintained to hold to soil, crops of grain still grow, but produce yields are only about one-tenth those reported 2,000 years ago.

Erosion debris, swept off the hills, together with sand dunes, choked the stream channels in the coastal plains and caused marshes to spread over formerly densely populated plains.

Salty Desolation

The traditional land of the "Garden of Eden" Dr. Lowdermilk describes as "a salty desolation" today. The famous forests of Cedars of Lebanon, he points out, long ago became the timber supply for ship-building Phoenicians.

Dr. Lowdermilk has much praise for the soil conservation work he found being carried on by the Jewish colony in Palestine. "The splendid works of reclamation of the Jewish colonies on about five per cent of the area", he says, "has demonstrated the possibilities for Palestine as a whole."

Efforts to control erosion, begun in ancient Phoenicia more than 40 centuries ago, Dr. Lowdermilk ranks with the discovery of fire in their importance to civilization. These efforts, he says, have now reached their highest development in the United States where conservationists have begun to correct the abuses of 300 years of exploitation.

"During the last six years of a nationwide undertaking in land conservation and erosion control, much has been learned", he declares, "but much still remains to be learned."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March, 9

President:

Returned from vacation cruise. Observed the seventh anniversary of his inauguration as President by attending services at St. John's Church.

Signed: Bill extending to four years the period under which farmers may file petitions under Section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act; bill making the King's Canyon area in California a National Park.

Nominated: Herbert F. Goodrich as Judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

Renominated: Marriner S. Eccles as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

House:

Passed: Bill for construction of Railroad in Alaska; $118,578,187 Interior Department supply bill.

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School Dollars—and Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Olympia, Wash.

In this State schools hold the center of towns and villages much as the meetinghouse once dominated the New England scene.

Out in the sage brush, in the midst of ghost lumber towns, in the mountains, on the far reaches of the Olympic Peninsula, there are impressive school buildings. They are conspicuous in contrast with their surroundings, being built to serve not only the immediate neighborhood but the surrounding countryside.

Like the meetinghouse, these schools have become the center of community endeavor and integrity. Not only the teachers but parents, county agricultural agents, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers, and the National Youth Administration and even the Works Projects Administration function largely through the local school for social, economic and moral betterment.

Blot on Landscape

It is a heartening picture but across the face of it, like an ugly telegraph pole that mars an otherwise perfect landscape, is the unpleasant fact of inadequate support. Everywhere the same story—the need of more teachers. In one large district where schools are practically the only ministering agency in a dust-bowl immigrant population, the work of rehabilitation is delayed because of a shortage of funds with which to employ teachers.

And why this shortage? Among the many protests against the situation was a recent editorial in a metropolitan daily which blamed it upon the public's lack of interest in the schools. But the State of Washington is interested in its schools. It supports a university, a college, three normal colleges, has built outstanding school buildings, and has enacted legislation in support of the "barefoot schoolboy" law by which a child, even in the poorest tax district, is guaranteed equal school opportunity with children in richer districts. It isn't lack of interest.

Governor Answers

Gov. Clarence D. Martin has answered it in this way. He asserts that a state which spends $40,000,000 a year on liquor can spend $30,000,000 to run the schools. But the question arises: Can a state which spends forty millions on liquor also spend thirty millions on schools?

The editorial referred to, complaining of "the failure of the State to meet standards of school aid set up by the State's own laws," carried in the selfsame edition 12 sizable advertisements which, at least inferentially, urged the public to spend forty millions a year on liquor.

Meanwhile complaints pour in. Teachers are undergoing salary slashes and in some cases pay into salary retirement funds lower than that provided by National Security.

A philosophical conclusion is found in the fact that the ugly telegraph pole is no part of the enduring landscape beyond.

Kate Archibald

Historian Finds Parchment Deed From Indians to Smith Colonist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODBURY, N. J., March 9—Frank H. Stewart, Gloucester County historian, is in possession of a sheepskin parchment conveying a tract of land in Virginia from the Indians to a member of Capt. John Smith's Jamestown colony.

Mr. Stewart, who has spent many years in historical research in South Jersey and other parts of the country, said the parchment was one of the most valuable "finds" ever to come into his possession. It is unusually thick and measures 16 by 13 inches.

The deed was signed by Oveskay, uncle of Powhatan, Indian chieftain, who attempted to slay Captain Smith, and by a Captain Martin, a member of the Smith party. It contains the phrases, "Massaponay make to Laro. Nampene and Cape (Estharn) Virginey to Tapei."

Mr. Stewart holds these words probably meant the deeding of a large section of Virginia which the Indians were selling to the colonists at that time. He said experts have been unable to translate the "picture writing" on the parchment because the berry juice used did not penetrate the skin.

Despite its age, much of the writing is still legible.

Policeman Charged With Using Hot Iron

ATLANTA, Ga., March 9 (AP)—City Policeman W. F. Sutherland was indicted for assault and battery yesterday by the Fulton County grand jury which heard a 16-year-old Negro charge that the officer burned him with a hot iron to force a confession in a minor burglary.

The misdemeanor indictment—carrying a potential maximum sentence of six months' imprisonment—was voted after Police Chief M. A. Hornsby had suspended Sutherland pending further investigation of the case.

Washington Sideglances

Brewsters of Maine give coming-out party for State's 'flower'—Even President and his wife enjoy good-natured 'ribbing'—Wallace has ax for reporters out on a limb—Gold is where you find it; ask Nevada.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

A Wafer Bows: A new potato wafer had its "coming out party" in Washington this week.

Its sponsors were Representative and Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine, one of the Nation's greatest potato-raising states, who served the new tidbit at a party in their Mayflower Hotel apartment.

Members of various branches of officialdom who sampled the wafers, concocted by Dr. B. H. Webb, of the Department of Agriculture, as a new use for potatoes and skimmed milk, pronounced them excellent.

The Other Cheek: President and Mrs. Roosevelt laughed as hard as anyone when Dean Murphy, appearing in a revue at a local theater, did imitations of them as part of the entertainment at the Cabinet's March 4 dinner.

Mr. Murphy was even invited over to the President's house after the dinner, along with the other entertainers for a midnight snack.

Dilemma: Reporters were questioning Secretary Wallace about the appointment of a new Land Bank commissioner. The Secretary refused to say who he might name.

Up spoke the correspondent of a prominent Midwest paper, "Couldn't you appoint Roy Green?" He asked the Secretary. "I said in a story two weeks ago you would. Just put him in for a week," he urged.

"If you do you'll put me out on a limb; I said you wouldn't," broke in a press association reporter.

Secretary Wallace thought it was all a good joke. He refused to play favorites.

Indian Givers: Custodians of the Washington Monument are being faced with a demand that they return to Nevada—in time for a world premiere of "Virginia City"—a 130-pound block of gold, reputed to have been cemented into the monument back about 1869 by Nevada's delegate in Congress.

But the joke's on Nevada. Nobody in Washington knows what they are talking about. All the Government knows about is a little gold leaf used on the inscription, "All for our country," on the Nevada memorial block on the 220-foot landing.

Capstone of the Washington Monument is tipped with aluminum, surrounded by 144 platinum-tipped lightning conductors. Nevada isn't likely to get any of them.

Charwomen's Friend: Opponents of the Hatch no-politics-for-Government-workers Act are at least frank in their objections. Witness a remark of Democratic Senator Denis Chavez, which amused the Senate:

"I am one of those who believe that the right, under the law and the Constitution, of a charwoman in a Federal building is just as sacred as that of the Secretary of the Interior. If he can talk, why can't she? I prefer the charwoman: she can get more votes for the New Deal."

DAR's and DAR's: The D. A. R. before which former Representative Maury Maverick, Texas liberal, excoriated Representative Martin Dies the other night—you may have guessed—was not the same D. A. R. that combats all "isms" at its annual Congress here each April.

The new D. A. R.—descendants—not daughters—of the American Revolution, was formed about two years ago, to carry on President Roosevelt's reminder to the Daughters "that you and I are descended from immigrants and revolutionists."

"There are D. A. R.'s and D. A. R.'s," Mr. Maverick told his audience, many of whom have been identified with the American League for Peace and Democracy, investigated by the Dies Committee.

Voices of Past's Famous Ones Recorded by 'Hello, Posterity'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—More than 2,000 voices out of the dust and silence of the past can be heard at the National Vocarium of Robert Vincent at Rockefeller Center here.

Mr. Vincent, a sound engineer, built his own sound reproducing machine, "Hello, Posterity," and has spent much of his time in cellars and attics of engineers and relatives of Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the phonograph, collecting 10,000 wax cylinders made during the early years of the sound recorder.

Among vocal vignettes of past decades are brief addresses by Queen Victoria, Gladstone, Stanley, P. T. Barnum, Florence Nightingale, every President, beginning with Grover Cleveland, and Mrs. Edison.

Light Brigade Bugle

Perhaps the most striking recording Mr. Vincent has is one reproducing the bugle call that sounded the Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854 by trumpeter Kenneth Landfrey, who resounded the same call in front of the revolving wax cylinder in London Edison House in 1890. Mr. Vincent found it in the attic of one of Mr. Edison's associates and reconstructed it.

The Vocarium also boasts the first sound effects recording ever made. It is London's "Big Ben" striking 10:30, 10:45 and 11 a. m. on July 16, 1888, as recorded by Edison engineers there.

One of the rarest cylinders is that recording the voice of Barnum when he was in London in 1890. Not passing up a chance to advertise his circus, Barnum predicted that with "this wonderful invention" his voice would live for generations like "the greatest show on earth."

The voices of Gladstone and Stanley were the first to be recorded on wax, according to Mr. Vincent. They were collected in 1888 by George E. Gouraud, Edison's London agent. Previously Edison had taken sound impressions on tin foil, but these were only good for one or two reproductions.

Edison's Own Words

Mr. Vincent said the inventor of the phonograph disliked writing letters and used to send Gouraud oral instructions on wax cylinders. One which exhibits the inventor's sense of humor, says "Gouraud, agent of my choice; bid my balance sheets rejoice; send me Mr. Gladstone's voice."

Other recordings in the files of the Vocarium include the voices of Robert Peary, James Whitcomb Riley, Edwin Booth, Emperor Franz Joseph, Disraeli, De Wolfe Hopper, and William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Vincent has been unsuccessfully trying to induce the Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution to start voice archives. He said his Vocarium was the only agency collecting voices and "arresting time for posterity."

Georgia School Man Heads Directors' Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—At the recent meeting of the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Training, Certification, and Curriculum Research, held jointly with the National Education Association Department of Superintendence meeting, in St. Louis, Mo., M. E. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of Education of the Georgia State Department of Education and Director of Teacher Training and Certification in Georgia, was elected national President of the Association.

This election marks the fourth specialized organization president to be in the Georgia State Department of Education, this year, the Superintendent, the Director of Vocational Education, and the Department's Librarian, all being honored by leadership position in their respective professional associations.

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On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Sixth of 12 articles on "Humor in the World Crisis."

By Harlan Trott

Joseph Conrad insisted that "no sailor is really good tempered during the first days of a voyage." He implied that the captain's forlorn mood in taking leave of the land had something to do with it. "They have a wife," he observed, "children perhaps, some affection at any rate, that must be left behind for a year or more." Conrad remembered only one man who walked his deck with a springy step, and gave orders in an elated voice. Later he learned, the man "was leaving nothing behind him, except a welter of debts and threats of legal prosecution."

All this sounds somewhat like an apology for seamen who start their voyages in the doldrums. As a matter of fact, ships could be launched on the tide of lachrymal lyrics that have dripped from the pens of sentimental poets on the pierheads on Sailing Day.

Now, consider the seagoing novice; his first desire is to look the part. Dana's Two Years Before the Mast spared himself nothing in describing the bemused reactions of his calloused shipmates to his impeccable maritime toggery, topped off as we recall, by a rakish, patent leather tarpaulin, as sailors' hats were called back in the jolly hornpipe days.

This conscious effort to impress some fellow who has wrung more salt water out of his socks than the would-be webfoot has ever sailed on, particularly to embark in the correct nautical attire, has provoked many "a sight to shake the midriff of despair with laughter."

Baggage

Though it happened many years ago, a State of Maine friend who shipped before the mast as a boy still laughs at how he rocked the forecastle his first night at sea when he prepared to turn in bedecked in a voluminous, full-length flannel nightgown his mother had made him.

But what about the farm boy who—routed out on his first stormy night at sea by the harsh call, "All hands, to shorten sail"—started aloft with an umbrella and a lantern? By token of that, I was sea cook and paper-plate washer one summer vacation for a friend who invited two chaps on a Saturday-Sunday sail aboard his 26-foot sloop. One of the guests who had never been nearer salt water than B deck prior to embarking on this expedition hailed us from the shore. I was elected to row ashore in the peapod and bring him off. Among the nicknacks he had brought along for his overnight excursion was an accordion-pleated portmanteau (steamer trunk size), two suit cases, a seabag, a set of golf clubs, two tennis racquets and a basket of fruit. "Thought we might be going ashore, somewhere," he beamed, rattling the clubs and racquets pressed under his arms.

One of us used the seabag as a sort of pillow stretched out in the cockpit. As for our well-heeled shipmate, he very obligingly bunked on his portmanteau. Imagination, it is said, is as good as many voyages; and it might be added, a lot less crowded! To the uninitiated seafarer, imagination generally charts the future on nothing smaller than a mercator's projection.

I have heard it stressed a good many times that of all the trials of the sea, fog is the hardest to laugh off. State of Maine mariners, I understand, are especially allergic to fogs. One year recently, the lightkeeper at Seguin reported that the fog horn was used a total of something like 1,500 hours.

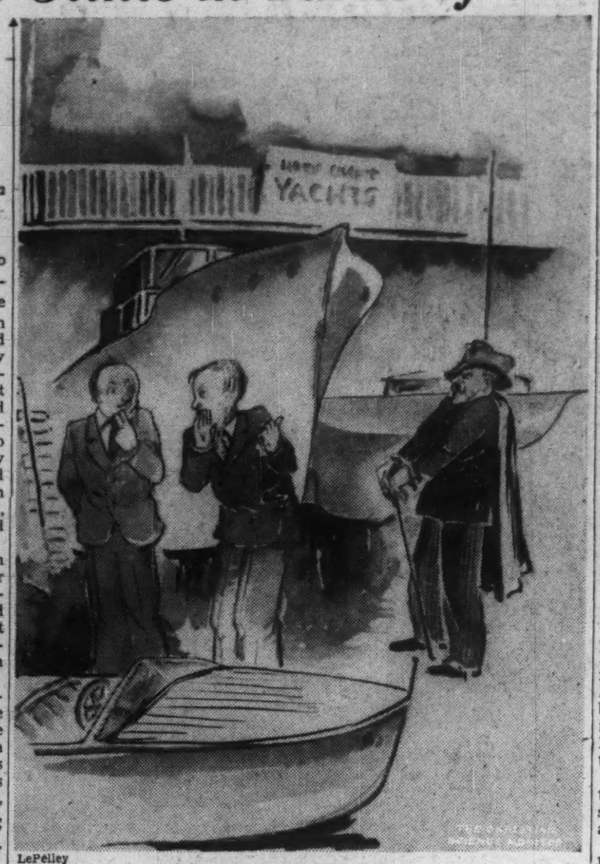
Have you ever heard the flutelike notes of the gentle Maine coast fog horn, by the way? Once when the Cuckolds off Southport went on watch during a sudden August fog mull, a summer boarder, roused from a porch hammock over on near-by Cape Newagen, excitedly notified her host, who was out doing the haying, that his cow had fallen down the well.

Unadvertised

Although Seguin holds undisputed first place in point of total number of hours of fog produced in a single year on the Maine coast, several localities lay claim to damper and denser fogs. Bar Harbor, Camden, Dark Harbor, Belfast and other popular summering places are well up in the running, although neither the local chambers of commerce nor the State Development Commission have thus far thought to exploit this distinction in their Come-to-Maine booklets.

The record for the longest and densest fog spell in Maine was established nearly 60 years ago by the mate of a brig hailing from Searsport. The mate reported that while the vessel, outward bound, Bucksport for Barbadoes with barrel shooks, was becalmed in heavy fog in the outer approaches to Penobscot Bay, he went aloft to supervise some work in the rigging. In suddenly seeing a chance to assist the men, he stuck his knife in the fog within easy reach, while he lent a hand with the work. At this moment, the captain hailed that a breeze was making up from the nor'west, and to stand by to square away. The mate immediately laid down from aloft.

Some time later he discovered that he had forgotten to retrieve his knife when ordered back on deck. He then dismissed the incident from his mind. Nearly three months later while the same brig—out of Demerrara for Bangor with molasses—was groping for a landfall in heavy fog off the entrance to the Penobscot, a man on lookout in the foretop happened to find a knife sticking in the fog close aboard. On returning to the deck he showed the knife to the mate, who instantly identified it by the initials on the handle as the knife he had left at the start of the voyage.



LePelley

At the Motorboat Show
"He wants to buy a submarine"

Survival

Another maritime distinction that no amount of derision has ever been able to scuttle is the artistry and durability of Maine's shipwrights' handiwork. Every Downeaster knows that a Maine ship is built to stay as "tight as a teacup." Maine ships live to a ripe old age. Take the case of the venerable lumber hooker, Nancy P. According to Holman Day, noted Maine sage, whose father used to cook in the boarding house over on Birch Point, Wiscasset, and therefore ought to know about th eschooner's arrival in Boston:

The Nancy P. had grown that old
Her butts had rotted all away.
The lumber load still jammed the hold,
But she'd left her bottom in Sheepscot Bay.

The Yankee seafaring temperament tends toward understatement, anyway. Take to illustrate the remark once made by an elderly lady from Woolwich, Maine, whose father had been a well-known captain from the Kennebec region. Someone had asked her how many years her father had spent at sea. To which she replied: "Father never really went to sea; he just coasted to the West Indies."

Telling Where

Understatement? Sometimes it's something less than that. Richard Hallet in his book of world-roving adventures called "The Rolling World," tells of having met a man out in Australia who turned out to be the taciturn kind. In a sudden lapse into loquacity the stranger asked Hallet where he hailed from.

Boothbay Harbor, he told him. That's in the State of Maine, a little town on the coast about 40 miles east of Portland, way up almost in the extreme northeast corner of the United States.

The stranger calmly surveyed the horizon, meditated for a few moments on Hallet's geography recitation, then casually inquired: "How's Cass Brackett?"

Not by the like of these are people inspired to write maritime poetry. Going to sea is serious business to most of them.

This thing called "morale"—the mental attitude the dictionary defines as "zeal, spirit, hope," the thing Napoleon's maxim says is to the physical as three is to one—naturally doesn't stop at the water's edge. The captain, it is said, must rule with an iron hand. But the captain with a funny bone—the one who can brace his legs to the roll of the ship and rear straight back and roar with mirth—

Ah, there is a sight to shake the midriff of mutiny—with laughter.

Barkley Threatens to Resign If Needs Be to Save Hatch Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Unwillingness of a majority of the Senate Democrats to support the Hatch bill designed to take politics out of Government-employment has brought the hardest test Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky has faced in seven years as majority leader of the Senate.

Commanding only a minority of his own party, the hard-pressed leader has threatened to resign rather than give up the struggle of "purity in politics" which is supported by President Roosevelt and practically all the Republicans. Excited scenes have marked the struggle which opened its sixth day today, many of these occurring behind the swinging glass doors of cloak rooms where Senator Barkley's generalship is challenged by the Party Whip, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, supporter of Paul V. McNutt's presidential candidacy and the famous "2 per cent club."

Senator Minton opposes the proposed Hatch Law's extension to the Federally-paid employees in the States as he opposed the original Hatch Act, and in this case he has a majority of the Democrats with him. Faced with a difficult battle in the forthcoming election, many Democrats are unwilling to give up the political advantage they hold in control of Federal and State patronage, while the Republicans on the other hand, having little to lose, are gloating over the Democrats' reluctance when led up the hard path of reform.

The States' Rights Issue

Combined with these considerations is the sincere feeling of some Southern Democrats that the proposed "reform" is really an encroachment of States' rights by the Federal Government and hence contrary to their ancient beliefs.

Although in a series of tests the opponents of the Hatch Act extension have shown a steadily diminishing vote, the hazards of the new bill have remained great. Chief danger has been that dilatory tactics by opponents would push it off its preferred place on the Senate calendar, which would make it difficult to revive at this session of Congress. The argument continued to 6 p. m. yesterday, and although the Minton faction had lost ground steadily, supporters of the Hatch bill were none too happy.

All sides to the present historic battle agree that it is one of the most revelatory that Washington has witnessed for a long time. The original Hatch bill banned Federal workers, outside the policy-making groups, from taking part in "pernicious" political activity. The proposed extension, round which the fight has centered, would carry the same provisions into the State job-holders' ranks, in so far as the latter are paid from Federal funds, on penalty of having these funds withheld.

Parent Law Has Narrow Escape

Opponents of the extension met the bill by a vigorous attack on the parent law which at one point came within three votes of wiping the measure off the statute books. Meanwhile a gap had opened the ranks of the Democrats, with a minority following Senator Barkley, and a majority following Senator Minton and Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, whose opposition to civil service increases is frequently recorded.

The matter came to a climax yesterday when the Minton group of Democrats demanded that Senator Barkley call a party caucus in which the majority should bind the minority to oppose the Hatch bill extension. Some Senators reported afterward that Senator Barkley had offered to call a caucus "if a respectable number of Senators request it," but warned Senator Minton that the first order of business of such a caucus would be to offer his own resignation as Majority Leader.

Senator Barkley has been outspoken in his resistance to the attack on the Hatch bill, and has appealed to his party members not to humiliate the party by weakening or repealing the Act for selfish interests just before an election, when they would be held up to reproach by the electors.

The Senate yesterday adopted an amendtment extending the Act's provisions to state and local government executives holding appointive jobs, and beat back several emasculating amendments. Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, the bill's sponsor, warned that a filibuster was in prospect and declared it seems as if opponents are using every conceivable means to block a vote on the measure."

U. S. Is Urged To Better Rule In Puerto Rico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—If the United States is going to be a "good neighbor" to Latin America, it might begin with Puerto Rico.

That was the suggestion made by students of Puerto Rican problems, taking part this week end in a conference called by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The League, explained Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, of Goucher College, League President, is concerned "lest the United States, in giving attention to the persecution of European minorities, allow itself to become blind to the evils in our own household."

She recalled that 15 years ago a study of Haiti conducted jointly by the League and the Society of Friends finally led to withdrawal of marines and a better United States relations with that island.

"We may talk all we please about good neighbor policy, but Pan Americanism will never succeed as long as in the hearts of Latin Americans there exists a feeling that their fellow Latin Americans in the Caribbean are being subjected to an unscrupulous imperialism," Representative Vito Marcantonio (D) of New York told the conference.

The Bill of Rights, Mr. Marcantonio declared, has been "torn to shreds" in Puerto Rico with the arrest of Nationalist leaders.

"It's difficult to get my colleagues in the House interested in Puerto Rico," Mr. Marcantonio confessed. "Most of them do not even know where Puerto Rico is.

"Spokesmen for our Government have repeatedly told the Puerto Ricans that they are entitled to independence if they want it and have then sanctioned the persecution of those who work for independence—on the grounds of sedition," said Earl P. Hanson, former member of the Executive Board of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, set up by the New Deal to combat economic distress on the Island.

Among the remedies suggested by conference speakers for Puerto Rico's present low income, reported to be less than half that of the poorest State, were these:

Selection of Federal officials who have Puerto Rico's problems at heart.

Some arrangement on effective home rule.

Restoration of tariffs and adjustments in the Wage-Hour Law to put the needlework industry back on its feet.

A vote in Congress for the Puerto Rican Commissioner.

Statehood for the Island.

Formation of a central planning and credit organization under the Federal Government to finance social and industrial projects.

Recent elimination of quotas for refined sugar entering the mainland market and the Reconstruction Administration's program of land tenure decentralization were praised as steps in the right direction.

Mothers' Names For Honors Due Before April 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Nominations for the "American Mother of 1940" must be in by midnight, April 1, the Golden Rule Foundation announced today.

Up to that hour, persons from any part of the United States may nominate a neighbor or fellow citizen for the role of "American Mother of 1940" by submitting her name and qualifications to the Golden Rule Mothers' Day Committee, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

After April 1, the Committee will begin canvassing to determine which nominee most nearly represents the ideals of motherhood. The listed requirements for the "American Mother" are:

First, she must have an outstanding record as a successful mother—a standard not gauged by the size of her family, but by the character, personality and achievements of her children. Second, she must embody traits highly regarded in mothers: courage, patience, moral strength, affection, kindness, understanding and homemaking ability.

Third, she must have found time in addition to her home duties to help her community or give some other services of public benefit. Fourth, she must make friends readily and meet people easily in connection with her position as the "American Mother."

The woman chosen will pass a week as guest of the Mothers' Day Committee in New York, receive a gold medal as her insignia of office and participate in the Golden Rule observance of Mothers' Day.

Moral Revival Seen As Need of Wdrld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The greatest need of the world and of the church itself is a genuine spiritual revival, Dr. Walter G. Query, Chairman of the State Tax Commission, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the affairs of men and business generally in South Carolina, told a recent meeting of the Men's Club of the First Presbyterian Church here.

Dr. Query's prominence in his own field was illustrated by W. G. Edwards, Chairman of the every-member canvass of the First Presbyterian Church, who introduced him as one of the two outstanding State tax officials of the United States.

Research Widens Field For Southern Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The small farmer throughout the South is now getting a helping hand from research. He had little money to spend, and much farm machinery was designed more for large farms and for flatter lands, like those in the grain belt. In many counties, he had $100 or less to spend in a year.

The problem was tackled by agricultural engineers and research workers of the Tennessee Valley Authority, working in cooperation with state agricultural colleges and extension services.

The result is that today the farmer has low-priced farm equipment that was designed especially for him, and his standard of living is being gradually raised.

Almost before generally realized, a simple, low-priced machine, handy for many farm uses, had been developed by these research workers and had been turned over to a private manufacturer for production. Now there are hundreds in use.

It is called a furrow-seeder and was designed by the Agricultural Industries Department of TVA. Curving furrows five inches deep by six inches wide, spaced 16 to 18 inches apart, it was found, would hold rainfall of more than one inch. That cuts down water and soil losses on land which slopes enough to wash.

The furrow-seeder was designed so that it could be operated in soil so dry and hard that a disc harrow will not cut it, and a turning plow would not be used because of the draft and the cloddy condition in which it leaves the soil. This makes possible the early seeding of winter oats and barley, and other grains sown for winter pasture.

Other benefits of the research product are that it improves lespedeza meadows and pastures, permits reduction of cultivated area, increases grain yields, extends season for seeding, and reduces expenses of seeding a crop.

The research workers made another discovery that is brightening the outlook of the small farmer. A new low-cost threshing machine was developed by TVA in cooperation with the University of Tennessee.

Another product of research is a seed harvesting attachment to an ordinary mowing machine. Still another research product seen at the laboratories was a low-cost feed mill. One of the most successful helps for farmers is a quick-freezing machine and process, developed by TVA and the Tennessee Engineering Experiment Station. National interest too is being taken in the hay drying systems for small farms, developed by TVA and the University of Tennessee.

Walk-in refrigerators and lockers are another development. An experimental small freezer locker plant, first in a small rural community in the South, is being built at White Pine, Tenn.

The farmer is learning, too, how he can use electricity for curing and storing sweet potatoes. A 2,000-bushel, demonstration house was installed at Martin, Tenn. Other installations are in Clarksville, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn., Corinth, Miss.; Norcross, Ga., and Milledgeville, Ga. G. C. Harris, with a 500-bushel storage house at Ranger, Ga., sold his potatoes at a premium of 15 cents per bushel.

Research workers, too, went into the problem of improving cottonseed processing. They succeeded. Increased extraction of 10 pounds of oil per ton of seed, as demonstrated, would give the average small oil mill an additional income of $7,800 a year.

Flax fiber processing on cotton textile machinery was worked out by TVA in co-operation with the Georgia Engineering Experiment Station. A new product, sweet potato flour, was developed during experiments in dehydration of fruits and vegetables.

Club on New York's 'Dead End' Teaches Boys Good Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—On a street made famous on stage and screen in "The Dead End Kids," a boys' club with 1,600 members is working, day and evening, to turn out a type of young citizenship that will produce more and more everyday heroes. It is Kips Bay Boys' Club, Inc., at 301 East Fifty-Second Street, conducted in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society.

An exhibit of craft work done by 126 of the boys was held here on the evening of March 5. With character training in the foreground and background of the displays, articles from the classes in woodwork, nature study, airplane construction, and poster design were presented in an effort to show what the club is doing.

Money Held Secondary

Members of the Kips Bay Boys' Club are from needy families, but some of them, upon growing up and leaving the neighborhood, have gone into prospering lines. For example, there is the former Kips Bay boy who is one of the foremost ship-model builders today. Once he was a down-and-out actor passing time at the Club, working at miniature construction and getting in practice for a profession that now pays him in four figures for one ship model.

Monetary gain is not, however, the incentive stressed by Charles Franke, educational director of the club, in his relations with the boys. Recently he called to his side Peter, one of the boy leaders who has a part-time job outside, but who still takes an active part in activities at the club.

"Supposing we needed you here at the club," Mr. Franke asked him, "would you come?" Peter nodded quickly, but Mr. Franke who pays his youthful leaders a regular sum, remonstrated, "But they pay you more over there."

Peter shook his head. "It doesn't make any difference," he said. "This is the place where I learned things."

Best Qualities Emphasized

Loyalty is an important character quality in the club. Appreciation of work well done also is highly emphasized by Mr. Franke. He explained that every newcomer is given a job to complete in one lesson, and the results are sure to win a compliment of some kind from the director.

Relations between boys are considered very important. Emile, one of the youthful leaders who is also in charge of a Boy Scout troop, told a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor that the behavior record of the younger boys was good.

"There isn't much of a problem in discipline," he said. "If anything comes up, I have a talk with the boy and try to understand his point of view. It works out all right."

Movies and Phonograph Aid Language Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Motion pictures and phonographic recordings to give the student ear training in modern foreign languages are being used increasingly at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, at Lynchburg, Va.

Phonographic equipment for the Romance language department was installed recently and three foreign language movies will be shown at the college.

Georgian Educator Elected Unopposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. I. Allman, Director of the Division of School Administration and Adult Education of the Georgia State Department of Education, has been elected President of the Georgia Education Association. This election, without opposition, makes the fifth member of the staff of the Georgia State Department of Education to be elected as head of a State-wide or national professional education organization during this school year.

Mr. Allman, a native of Tennessee, has been a teacher of long standing in Georgia and with the State Department of Education for 12 years. He is widely known throughout the State for his effective co-ordination work in Adult Education.

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All Czech Tariff Walls Wiped Out in Nazi Union

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin and Prague Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 9—The introduction of a German-Czech customs union beginning April 1, marks the disappearance of tariff walls between the Reich and Bohemia and Moravia as well as a very decisive step towards complete domination of the protectorate by Berlin.

This new act is the culmination of many unsuccessful German efforts made during the past few years to control Czech economic life.

When European conditions were still "normal" Germany endeavored to persuade Czechoslovakia that a customs union was in its best interest.

But the Czechs understood the consequences of such close relationship with so large and powerful a neighbor, intent upon a definite policy of expansion and did everything to resist.

Expected Present Move

Even after the Munich agreement of September, 1938, had reduced the Protectorate to impossible economic frontiers, the weak republic still held out. Czech banks, industries, and agriculture all co-operated against German pressure. But after March 15 they clearly realized what was coming.

Czech leaders had expected the proclamation of a customs union months ago, but even the weak Hacha Government was not so weak as to yield to the German "request" to petition Berlin for a customs union.

What is now done by compulsion, the Germans would probably have done earlier were it not for the fact that the new tariff status of Bohemia and Moravia necessitates a revision of trade treaties with many countries and consequently prolonged negotiations.

The Czech has no illusions regarding what a customs union means for his country. Henceforward Bohemia and Moravia will be reduced to the condition of mere colonies existing to supply Germany with all it needs, especially for the satisfaction of the demands of the four-year plan.

Serve War Demands

Czech economic life, with its long traditions and experience of local needs, must now be subservient to Germany's war demands. It is considered probable that Germany's munitions works, most of which were centered in the western industrial districts, may be transferred to less vulnerable areas in the newly acquired countries.

Reich incorporation of its new areas is being carried through as quickly as possible since there exists the necessity for a centralized and unified "war economy" (Wehrwirtschaft) which has no room for the separate economic systems practiced apart from Berlin.

The case of Austria was the most difficult, since it was the first and also because of the great disparity of wages, prices, and therefore of taxes there and in Germany.

In the case of the Sudetenland, the solution was easier. The difficulty there was not between the Reich and newly acquired territory but of adjustment between the Sudetenland and the Protectorate since Bohemia and Moravia took 400,000,000 reichsmarks ($16,000,000) worth of Sudeten products annually. This problem became acute after April 1, 1939, when the Reich, Austria, and the Sudetenland formed one customs area.

But with Bohemia and Moravia's incorporation into this unit this problem also ceases to exist.

Examining Bohemia and Moravia's economic future from this aspect, Czech experts here conclude that the results will lead to a complete undermining of the whole national economy.

Agriculture Better Off

From the temporary viewpoint it is assumed that agriculture may not suffer as much as industry. Agricultural production, these experts consider, will be maintained, if not even intensified, since Germany will take all the sugar beets, potatoes, and dairy produce it can obtain.

Prices will probably increase, but the costs of materials may also be expected to increase. Hence there will be no real gain for Czech farmers. At present the price level in the Reich is 22 per cent higher than in the Protectorate.

But a more serious problem facing the Czech farmer is the strong possibility that he may be transferred to German districts so as to make room on his own farm for German colonists brought in from South Tirol, West Germany, and the Baltic States.

In industry the policy of Germanization will probably be even more intensified. It will not be a difficult task to "co-ordinate" Czech industry, since practically every decree issued by the Protector Baron Constantine von Neurath, has been directed toward transferring business, trade, and land from Czech to German ownership under one pretext or another.

The practice of transferring Czech industrial workers to various parts of the Reich now may be expected to be still further intensified.

Industry Dependent on Reich

Czech industry, which is justly proud of the position its wares had won in the world market during the past 20 years, henceforth will be entirely dependent upon Reich policy for supplies of foreign exchange for raw materials.

Moreover, if wages were brought to the Reich level, the budget, which already shows a deficit of 1,400,000,000 crowns, would have to meet an increased charge of 2,500,000,000 crowns.

Though the Czech crown still remains the official currency throughout the Protectorate, it is logical to expect that it will soon disappear, especially as it has had little practical significance since March 15 last year.

From a social and economic standpoint, the removal of the German-Czech tariff barriers is expected to mean a further increase in unemployment among State officials. The upheaval caused by the change of frontiers through the Munich agreement meant less work to thousands of officials, the number of which was increased by the return of many Czech officials from nominally independent Slovakia, and now there will be still more to swell their numbers.

But it should be pointed out that their numbers probably do not appear in the official list of unemployed, since Czech workers of all sorts are very hesitant to register at the unemployment bureau, fearing transfer to Germany.

The new era which the Protectorate must endure until German hegemony ends, Czech experts declare, will mean reduced earnings in terms of real value, increased prices, and diminished tax receipts.

Czech culture must inevitably suffer, even if allowed to continue to exist, for there will be few funds available for schools, libraries, museums, and theaters after the Germans have secured their grants.

All information from Prague indicates that the Czechs are determined to continue to defend and intensify their cultural activities, even though it must be done on a smaller scale.

Finns Stand At Crossroad Of Decisions

Continued from Page 1

openly, or even covertly, and partly due to the desire to maintain "business as usual" in spite of everything.

In seeking to sway Finland, Sweden is said to be using to the utmost its strategic position as the sole gateway to Finland, threatening in no uncertain terms to refuse all passage of men and arms in this labyrinth of politics and intrigue.

An air of tense expectancy therefore prevails in the Finnish Capital today, caused by the realization that Finland stands at the crossroads and that the whole of the country's future is about to be decided, although there has seldom been so little specific factual information available here.

Lessening of Air Attacks

The past few days have witnessed a falling off of war news from the front, while the Soviet aviators have practically suspended their war on the civil population. This apparent cessation is timed apparently to coincide with the discussion of the Soviet peace proposal. As inevitably occurs in such a situation, the air is thick with rumors whose origin is invariably a "reliable" source, and which are eagerly seized upon and transmitted.

For once Helsingfors has ceded first place to Stockholm as the news center for Finnish affairs. To begin with, in Helsingfors the censorship cramps the style of the more sensational writers.

Finns Keep Firm Faith

The normal reaction of the Finnish man in the street when you broach to him the thought of peace is one of naïve incredulity. His determination to resist and defend his independence remains unshaken. He doesn't consider his country defeated. On the contrary and in any case he would rather die fighting than accept foreign domination. That is where he cannot understand Sweden's position, especially since he has expected Sweden to back Finland up fully.

The statesmen who guide Finland's destiny, however, are more initiated in international politics than the average citizen. They know for one thing that whereas the pressure for peace is dictated by selfish motives, the promises made by the Entente powers are also not disinterested.

A Question of Self-Interest

If England and France had truly desired to save Finland for its own sake they could have done so long ago either by more direct and more extensive aid or by threatening some other vital sector, such as Baku, if the Soviet did not desist in their designs on Finland.

This gives inevitably ground for the suspicion that the Entente powers would simply like to see the Soviet-Finnish conflict drag out indefinitely and keep going as long as possible for their own purposes.

It is to void this alternative that the Finns, if they continue the fight, must demand from the Entente certain specific guarantees other than mere promises of aid.

Such are the various weighty considerations which Finland must take into account in deciding whether to make peace or continue the war. Seldom in history have nations been confronted with such difficult and tragic alternatives.

Nine-Inch Flowers on Tibet

Wide World

Eric Walther Is Pleased With Success

Mr. Walther, Assistant Superintendent of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, exhibits Magnolia of the Campbell type which bloomed for the first time after he nursed the tree for 17 years.

Rare Himalayan Flower Blooms In California After 17-Year Lag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—After 17 years carefully tending a shrub whose native home ranges from 8,000 to 10,000 feet elevation among the Himalayas of Tibet, Eric Walther, Assistant Superintendent of Golden Gate Park is finally rewarded with several delicate pink blooms on a magnolia tree of the Campbell species.

In Asia, this particular species grows from 80 to 150 feet tall and bears a host of blossoms every year during mid-February or early March. But in most of the North Temperate Zone locations where M. Cambpellii has been grown, growers are frequently disappointed year after year as the bushes bud only to be destroyed by the cold.

The first specimens taken from Bhootan and Sikkin in the Himalayas, were introduced to the south of England in 1868 where it was discovered that from 25 to 30 years were required to get a young plant to grow. Grafts were never a success. Today the introductions are limited to a very few gardens in England, Ireland, and the United States, perhaps France and Spain.

The specimen of which the Golden Gate Park boasts is perhaps the only one which ever bloomed in the United States. Probably the best known to magnolia lovers of all the variety, is a 35-foot specimen at Fota, County Cork, where it was planted against a south wall about 1880. In late years it has had nearly 1,000 blooms. The first flowering was in 1906 and it has blossomed regularly every year when no frost spoiled the show. A few larger trees are known in England, but none quite so true to type or prolific in bloom.

The magnolias were named by the great biologist Linnaeus for Pierre Magnol who was director of the Botanical Gardens at Montpelier from 1638-1715. They are among the most ancient trees and shrubs, dating back to the earliest arrivals of plants, according to geologic history. There are both deciduous and evergreen varieties, remnants of a very extensive group of worldwide forest trees, almost an ancient as the Ginkgo, or maidenhair tree.

Scottish Dictionary Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—What the Burns Federation is doing for Scottish literature, especially for the completion of the Scottish National Dictionary, was outlined here recently by Mr. John McVie, Secretary of the Federation.

It is estimated, said Mr. McVie, that the cost of compiling and publishing the ten volumes of the National Dictionary will be at least £30,000, of which only £10,000 has been subscribed. Through the Burns Federation a scheme has been launched for the formation of a League of Donors to the Dictionary, the members of which contribute one shilling annually.

"Because of the war", said Mr. McVie, "the Scottish Dictionary is one scheme which might be completely held up if funds were not forthcoming every year. This would be a calamity which those who profess interest in Scottish literature should do all they can to avert. The war will come to an end—but the Dictionary will go on for ever."

The Federation has done much to encourage the study of Scots literature, history, art, and music in schools. Last year 28,000 children from 286 schools took part in competitions, as a result of which 85 medals and more than 1,100 book prizes were presented. In Edinburgh alone last year 7,400 pupils from 68 schools took part in competitions arranged by the Federation.

President Asks Farm Support

Continued from Page 1

sults that are mathematically proved in terms of pounds and bushels and dollars and cents. If Congress consents, we shall continue that useful work."

Urges New Deal Support

The President at one point warned that in Europe economic instability has brought dictatorship to some countries.

"In America," he said, "we are using the tools of democracy to make our economic system efficient, to preserve our freedom, and to keep away even from any talk of dictatorship. The national farm program is American democracy's response to agricultural distress."

Mr. Roosevelt's most specific appeal for farm support for the Democratic Party was contained in the following passage:

"So it is more than important for farmers to have a government in Washington that is looking out for their interests—not just by uttering glittering generalities, but by specific policies and concrete action.

"It is more than ever important to maintain a national farm program that can be adapted to meet whatever emergencies arise—whether they are emergencies of drought or of lost markets overseas. It is more than ever important to have a government in Washington that can act to protect the interests of our farmers as well as our business when foreign trade conditions are upset."

Mr. Roosevelt's speech indicated that the Democratic Party would make its appeal to the farm voters on the basis of its past seven year program. He criticized the program of his predecessors as follows:

"We decided that as a nation we would no longer promote commerce and industry at the expense of agriculture," Mr. Roosevelt continued.

No More Rural Neglect

"We decided that as a nation we would abandon the policy of rural neglect. That old policy of neglect had brought ten years of depression on our farms and had contributed greatly to depression in the cities. It had hastened the bank panic which in February and early March, 1933, paralyzed business all over the United States."

The Wallace and Farley speeches all seemed to have the election in mind. Secretary Wallace told the radio audience that the "greatest friend the farmer ever had in the White House" is Mr. Roosevelt and that while full economic justice has yet to be done "we are much closer to it than we would have been without Roosevelt."

Mr. Farley warned farmers against paying too little attention "to the votes in Congress which keep it (the farm program) going, or to the views of the men and parties seeking office."

The votes "of the men in Congress" are going to be liberal to the farmers, it was indicated here by the action of the Sub-Committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The group raised the House economy-pared program from $749,561,000 to $958,000,000, which is well over the $783,929,519 figure recommended by the President.

This only told part of the story, though it wiped out most of the hard-won economies of the House this session. The same subcommittee directed the RFC to loan $100,000,000 additional to farm agencies and that $60,000,000 of benefit payments be shifted to this year's funds from next year.

The Committee included $212,000,000 for farm parity payments that the House refused to approve.

More Electricity Produced in Canada

OTTAWA—Central electric stations in Canada established a new high record in 1939, when the output amounted to 28,350,943,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 26,012,805,000 in 1938.

Woman Suffrage Still Quebec Hope

QUEBEC — (CP) — Quebec's Legislative Assembly gave first reading March 5 to three bills of the new Liberal Government and heard Premier Adelard Godbout indicate his party would not abandon its plan to grant woman suffrage in Provincial elections.

Replying to the Opposition leader, Maurice Duplessis, who asked if the Government despite opposition by Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve intended to introduce such legislation, the Liberal head said that "when some people give their word they keep it."

Forecast in the speech from the throne Feb. 20 at the opening of the current legislative session, the vote-for-women project was opposed in an official communique of the Cardinal.

"I cannot say just now when or in what form the legislation in question will be introduced," Mr. Godbout said. "However, as is the case with all legislation, we have no intention in this case of making political capital out of the highest sentiments in the Province."

Polish Camps Are Problem For Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The 46,000 Poles interned in Hungary are not without attention from relief organizations.

The Polish Government, Polish Commission, the American Commission for Polish Relief, and the Save-the-Children Fund, the Hungarian Red Cross, and the English Fund are all undertaking some phase of the work.

But with all this help it has been found difficult to do what is necessary for the 150 centers or camps of varying sizes in which the refugees are housed.

All sorts of buildings, and shelters serve as lodgings, the poorest being cowsheds, ancient forts, and stables and the best being summer boarding-houses. Often the buildings are unheated, or insufficiently heated, the floors are of cement, and there is no furniture but only straw on the floor to serve as beds.

There is still, in February, need of straw sacks for sleeping, blankets, clothing, underwear, fuel.

A large number of the refugees have not yet received warm clothing. Thousands of the soldiers are wearing the thin summer uniforms they had on when they left Poland. It is they who live on the cement-floored forts and barrack-like buildings and sleep on the armsful of straw.

Canada's Peacetime Research Proves Value in Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—It has been said that at the outbreak of the war last September, the National Research Council—usually one of the most peaceful of government bodies—was better prepared for war than almost any other institution of Canada.

This was revealed when it was suggested that research work which had no immediate bearing on the prosecution of the war be suspended.

For the council, whose broad purpose is general correlation, stimulation, and organization of scientific and industrial research through the Dominion, might at one time have come largely under this suggestion.

But when the field directors of the organization were asked to report on the work being done in their division, the unexpected picture revealed to the authorities was that with few minor exceptions, practically all the work under way had a direct bearing on the war.

General Was President

One reason for this anticipation in an organization originally destined to be merely an Honorary Advisory Council, might be found in its directorship.

Until war broke out, Maj.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, now commander of Canada's Expeditionary forces, was recognized as one of the Dominion's leading engineering authorities, and as President of the Research Council, was instrumental in directing some of the research work into military and semi-military channels.

Thus at present, in addition to its normal researches, about a hundred war projects, tests, examinations, and studies have been referred to the Council by various Government Departments. Both the British and the Canadian War Supply Boards are constantly assisted, especially in connection with the equivalence of British and Canadian specifications.

Provided Scholarships

Not all of the Council's work is carried out in its own laboratories in Ottawa. For some years it has given assistance through post-graduate scholarships to some 700 deserving young men who have thus been largely absorbed in universities, government departments and industry in Canada instead of having to seek training and employment farther afield. Today somewhere in the Dominion they are working on some job that is helping to win the war. They are available to expanding Canadian war industries.

Co-operative research is another important side of the Council's work. Government, industry and other interested bodies are drawn together and their work co-ordinated through an associate committee of experts set up to deal with some particular investigation. Each committee assumes responsibility for the general planning, specific direction and engagement of personnel for its work. The Council accounts for all moneys and provides secretarial and other services. Research may be undertaken either in the Council's laboratories or elsewhere in Canada.

Problem of Feeding Army

For example, the Department of National Defense recently referred to the Council the problem of feeding the 1940 Army. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert Newton of the Council's Division of Biology and with C. B. Stewart of its Medical Division, the familiar wartime questions of how to keep the soldier both nourished and happy about his "grub" was tackled in 1940 style. Nutrition experts and dietitians were appointed to the committee, the research was carried out in Toronto, and the result has been a brand new rations list.

So far the soldiers prefer it to anything they have had in the past; the cooks like it because they can achieve variety and become more popular members of the armed forces; the supply officers like it because they have more scope and alternatives in buying.

The Associate Committee on Aeronautical Research is an outstanding example of the strides that the Council has made since it was first projected in 1915 in a suggestion by the British Government that the Dominions organize their research facilities to keep in touch with what was going on in the British Isles.

Advance in Aeronautics

At that time aviation in Canada had little more than reached the stage where research laboratories were warranted.

Today the Aeronautical Committee—one of about 40 committees of this type—is scheduled to move into a new building adjoining the Rockcliffe Airport of the R. A. F. with the latest equipment.

Under the Chairmanship of Air Commodore Stedman, who is Air Member for Engineering on the Air Council of the Department of National Defense, the committee includes men from the Department of Transport, the Signals, the Meteorological Service and the aviation industries and commercial airways companies. Its researches are carried out at the Council's laboratories.

The new building will have a new and bigger air tunnel, and the obvious advantage of being able to carry out field trials right next door at the airport.

The other portions of the Council's plans for building on this same site will not be carried out during the present war emergency, but eventually field experiments will take place there in the Agricultural Division. The Council's new water channel in its Hydraulic Division will enable it to do for itself experimental work formerly sent over to England and even to Germany, before the war.

Most Researches Incomplete

The Dominion Department of Mines and Resources has located a deposit of an ore that can be used in case of need to produce magnesium, which today is secured outside the country. It has been the Council's task to carry out research on how this ore can be utilized.

Since the driving force of General McNaughton has been removed from the Research Council to the actual scene of war activity in England, his work has been ably carried on by Dean C. J. Mackenzie, M. C. E. who hurried to Ottawa from his post at the head of the faculty of engineering at the University of Saskatchewan to serve in place of the General as Acting President of the Council.

Eire Tricolor Flies at Masthead Of No. 1 of Torpedo Squadron

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — In the yard of a famous British boat-builder the world's newest navy is speedily approaching completion. It is the Eirish navy.

Eire officially joined the world's maritime powers when, with due ceremony, the first Eirish naval officer and the first six Eirish able seamen stepped from a Thames dock recently to man Eire's war vessel No. 1 a 50-knot motor torpedo boat.

High Commissioner John Dulanty ran up the Erie tricolor to the masthead, formally accepting the vessel on behalf of the Dublin Government and the ceremony was completed by the presentation by Sir John Thornycroft, head of the marine enginers entrusted with building the largest part of the Erish Navy, of a silver cup which he had won 37 years ago in Ireland's first motorboat race.

Eire is to have a whole fleet of these motor torpedoboats, which, carrying torpedoes and depth charges and able to dart through the seas at 50 knots, will form a useful, even formidable coastal defense squadron. The whole navy is to cost Erie £250,000 including additional trawlers and patrol boats.

Move Well Received

The "flying sword," as the Thornycroft type is called, has been purchased direct by Mr. Eamon de Valera's Government from Messrs. John I. Thornycroft, one of the leading firms of builders of these specialized marine craft.

Before the launching of this first coastal defense vessel, the Eire Defense Department had under its command only two vessels, and as these were only fishery patrol ships, not warships, they scarcely comprised a navy.

Eire's need for a navy is only two years old, for it arose when the British moved out of the fortified bases of Cobh, Berehaven, and Lough Swilly in 1938, under the Anglo-Irish Agreement of that year.

Decision to build the fleet of torpedo boats has been received in Eire with enthusiasm. There has been a rush of volunteers to join the new navy, and a special board has been constituted to select crews from among the many hundreds of applicants.

Token of Eire's Nationhood

The Eirish sailors are to wear a distinctive blue scarf and blue lanyard. They are to have a thick white line and a thin one around their collars in contrast to the three thin lines of the Britsh Jack Tar.

The hat badge is the same as in the Irish Army (F. F. standing for Faith and Fatherland) and it surmounts the regulation naval anchor sign which is common to most navies.

Irishmen feel that Eire's navy may be smaller than most, but that its very existence will prove a valuable token of Eire's individual nationhood.

There is no record that the Irish, although islanders, ever before possessed any sort of national fleet, although it is possible that some of the currucae (curraghs) described by Gildas in the sixth century as carrying Irish and Pict raiders to Britain, were owned by the "High Kings" of that turbulent period.

Canadian 'Mounties' Go to War

OTTAWA (CP) — The Royal Canadian mounted police force is represented in Canada's three fighting services—the Navy, the Army and the Air Force.

Although "Mounties" may not obtain their discharge for the purpose of enlisting in the fighting services, more than 300 out of the 2,500 men on the force at the beginning of the war are now on active service. The 300 were transferred to the fighting services.

The entire marine section of the force went into the Royal Canadian Navy and the entire aviation section into the Royal Canadian Air Force. The force is represented in the Army by the Provost Company serving with the first overseas division.

The vessels and men of the mounted police marine section still are used in the same type of work as before the war under naval direction and with the added hazards of warfare.

The peacetime function of the aviation section was also coastal patrol. The three aircraft operated by the section were used to fly out to sea in search of smuggling ships which might be preparing to slip into some Canadian port under cover of night or might be transferring their cargo at sea into small craft which would carry it ashore.

Now the planes of the R. C. A. F., in co-operation with the Navy and coastal defense artillery, make similar flights out to sea on the alert for enemy ships and the small mounted police aviation section fits into the air force program.

The Provost Company with the first overseas division looks after traffic problems when the division is on the move and performs duties of a more or less police character.

Some members of the force may have obtained their discharge and enlisted with various units of the fighting services but this is not encouraged as it is considered desirable to keep trained constables in the force for duty in Canada and elsewhere as required.

Letters Are Scarce in Poland

WARSAW (AP) — Transmitting mail in what was once the Republic of Poland is still a hit-or-miss matter in many towns and villages.

Even today one sees notices like the following posted on bulletin boards or on walls: "I am soon going to travel to Bialystok, Grodno and Wilno (or Posen, Krakau, and Lemberg, etc.) and am prepared to take along letters and attend to other business."

The usual fee is a couple of zlotys per letter, with double this fee in case the messenger brings a reply back with him.

For the first time six weeks after the war in Poland began, Warsaw was cut off completely from the rest of the world as far as communication by mail was concerned.

By the end of October communication with the Reich became possible, provided the letters were sent in open envelopes and were written in German. It was difficult, however, to obtain stamps (only German stamps were accepted), since there was only one post-office window in all Warsaw open for this purpose. Standing for hours to buy a few stamps was no uncommon experience.

Even after communication had been established with the Reich, mail deliveries between Polish cities were at a standstill.

Since about Dec. 1, regular mail connections have been reopened within the "general government" or area occupied by Germany. Letters must be written in German or in Polish. Occasionally a letter from abroad, written in English or French, slips through, depending apparently upon whether an English or French-reading censor happens to be available.

The fee is 30 groshes or 15 pfennigs (6 cents) for domestic letters, and 50 groshes or 25 pfennigs (10 cents) for foreign postage.

Canadians' Ice Cream

OTTAWA—Indicative of Canadians' fondness of ice cream, the production in 1938 amounted to 8,104,979 gallons valued at $9,848,265.

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Japan Stuck in China And Asks, 'What Next?'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japan's dilemma in garrisoning occupied China grows more and more acute as the months pass. Paradoxically, the more acute the dilemma the less easy becomes any sort of graceful withdrawal. Yet the various aspects of this situation seem little realized in most parts of the world, and particularly in Japan.

It is no light task to keep 1,000,000 or more of the finest men of such a nation as Japan in more or less permanent occupation of another country. Occupations of this sort have never paid dividends—least of all, when the areas occupied have been very largely devastated.

In this case, China's "scorched earth" policy has spread destruction in the invaders' path, and the best of the population has removed inland.

Hardly Any Profit

A great deal of publicity has been given to Japan's efforts to squeeze a profit out of occupied China, yet even with confiscation of civilian Chinese-owned mills and other properties, to say nothing of the Government-owned railways and other utilities, it has been quite impossible to do more than somewhat ease the worst of the cost of the army of occupation.

Meanwhile, the people of Japan have developed an explicable impatience because of the diet of falsehood fed them day in and day out by the one official news agency, supported by even more patriotic special correspondents. These writers are virtually a part of the Japanese Army both as to their personal rations and their official direction.

The Japanese have been told of victory after victory. They have had it conveyed to them that the war—or rather the "incident"—has been won on a sweeping scale.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has been portrayed as a discredited warlord now hanging precariously on an outer edge of China somewhere in the vicinity of Tibet.

Wang Ching-wei has been portrayed as the Chinese people's idol and the enlightened friend of Japan.

Yet fighting continues; General Chiang directs resistance; Mr. Wang finds it extraordinarily difficult either to assemble any sort of a new Government or to agree on terms with his Japanese sponsors.

They Don't Fight That Way

It is evidently a dismaying notion, not immediately apparent to the Japanese, that the only way to hold China down is to sit on the Chinese.

The Japanese appear to have thought that the Chinese would stand up in valorous combat, then yield completely, all in the tradition of chivalry.

Instead, the Chinese have frequently disappointed them, and earned scornful outcries of the Japanese local commanders, by pursuing mobile tactics and refusing either to be defeated conclusively or to give up policies of harassment.

This impresses the Japanese as neither feudal nor modern, and it leaves no very ready answer.

Furthermore, it's hard to sit on a nation and make a profit out of it simultaneously. The sitting means that work cannot go on as usual at home, nor can China operate very efficiently.

Increasingly, the Japanese are demanding answers from their own leaders and from foreign friends. Well-intentioned neutrals in the Far East are besieged by requests for light on what should be done next. Nobody seems to know. Occasionally some rash person suggests that Japan confess its tactics are wrong, and reverse them. But such a thing is still not considered in Japan.

Paradox of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—A curious new situation of the Japanese forces in North China seems to be developing. For one reason or another, obviously including the tremendous expanse of territory which Japan must now garrison, these forces have had to be spread quite thin—which has had the effect, it would appear, of considerably decreasing their unpopularity with the Chinese peasantry and even under some circumstances of rendering them relatively welcome as an offset to the demands of their none too savory turncoat Chinese allies.

Writing in Oriental Affairs magazine, W. V. Pennell of Tientsin ranks the various armed bodies in the interior of Hopei Province as follows in order of popular preference:

1. The Nationalist forces—which appeal to the motive of resistance and receive their supplies of money and material from the National Government at Chungking.
2. The Japanese.
3. The "Imperial Auxiliaries" or Huang Hsieh Chun, who are under the Japanese.
4. The "Communist guerillas" who represent a burden on the country because they must be locally supported.

Little Better Than Police

"The Japanese garrisons in the hsien cities," writes Mr. Pennell, "are so small in number now that they are little better than local police. They make little trouble and their demands on the population correspond to their greatly diminished numbers. Indeed these demands are doubtless met willingly, and their presence is now more tolerated, if only for the fact that they prevent their Chinese allies of the Huang Hsieh Chun from making excessive demands or abusing their power."

One of Mr. Pennell's informants tells of encountering a detachment of Shih Yu-san's command riding on 300 horses and ponies captured from the Japanese. These people were Nationalist, and had just returned from a long cross-country trip to the Yangtze region whence they had brought enough supplies including ammunition to last safely into the spring.

A significant comment was added: "They were better armed than the Japanese garrison posts are at present.

"The officers said that although Chungking kept on telling them to lie low and keep quiet instead of fighting the Japanese, they intended to continue spreading ambushes and traffic traps for the invaders. Their activities have led to a virtual abandonment of the use of lorries by the Japanese in transporting supplies to the small garrison posts in the interior."

Ingenious Truck Traps

Traps for these trucks are reported to be laid in a highly ingenious manner and they are said to be, from the Chinese viewpoint, virtually foolproof, although no details of the job have been forthcoming.

At the same time it appears that the Chinese have to be extremely careful of their ammunition, and one division is reported to have been recalled by Chungking—to go south for special training—because they were using five bullets, on an average, for work estimated to require no more than two!

Sharpshooting has seldom been a Chinese specialty and this incident is reminiscent of an earlier day when the banging of drums and the firing of guns into the air, instead of at the enemy, was the accepted method of conducting warfare.

In most of the garrisoned cities it is reported that there are only about 10 Japanese, with perhaps 200 of their Chinese allies who contrive to keep on good terms with the Nationalists and occasionally manage a feast together in the interest of better understanding—to say nothing of smuggling out quantities of their Japan-provided arms and ammunition.

These troops, like many of the "puppet" officials, secretly profess allegiance to China's cause and say they only await opportunity to turn against their current employers—making rather a slim prospect, it would seem, for continued pro-Japanese influence in China.

Danish Workers Volunteer for Jobs in Finland

Wide World

Long Queue in Copenhagen Waiting to Register Names With Industrial and Labor Agencies

Danes Between Two Forces In Effort to Stay Neutral

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Pulled one way by their sympathies and another by their prudence the Danes are finding their neutral equilibrium difficult to maintain.

It is hard for the Danes to see how they can avoid being involved if any German action in southern Sweden or Norway should follow from some development of the Soviet fighting in Finland.

The old theory that Denmark, if attacked by a major power, would be foolish to attempt resistance, is disappearing. The gallant fight by the Finns has had its effect on the general feeling here. And there is an increasing realization that instead of yielding without a struggle, Denmark might need actively to defend its "neutrality."

Thus there is now little effort to disguise apprehension at the increasing difficulty of the Scandinavian diplomatic position, and the danger of an extension of war into this part of the world.

German Threats Publicized

Yet, front-paged in the leading dailies are German threats of "Northern neutrality will cease to exist if Finland is given help by neutrals against Russia." In face of such statements, Danish statesmen necessarily continue to demand maintenance of absolute neutrality in word and deed.

The Danish authorities have decided to stop officers and soldiers from proceeding without permission to Finland in order to volunteer for war service.

For it is felt that "the practice is contrary to the proper discipline of the Danish army." Accordingly in future no man may leave the country without military authority.

Other forms of aid to the Finns fall in a different category. Denmark is answering the call for industrial workers for Finland—workers to fill the posts left by Finns who have gone to the front.

Employers and employees' organizations have registered these Danish industrial "volunteers," though it is not yet clear how many will be required, or permitted to leave for Finland.

"Neutrality does not exempt a nation from the duties of international law, and we must be impartial to all the belligerent countries," Prime Minister Thorwald Stauning declared in a radiocast to the Danish people.

"Our contacts with these countries must continue in the same way as in peace times. A balance must be maintained. We must have our exports and imports from all parties concerned, and not only from these but also from Canada, South America, Chile, and other countries, for our normal production of trade depends on these goods."

Flouting of Treaties Deplored

In speaking of treaties the Prime Minister regretted that international law has so deteriorated that it is impossible for treaties to become void. To ascertain the purpose of Russian proceedings in Finland was not his business, he added, but one thing, he declared, is certain, that faith in justice and right is suffering great trials. He added that it was not his intention to judge the prospects of the warfaring nations, but he could not help seeing that war brought unspeakable sufferings and impoverishment to any nation and to the generations which follow after.

"Everyone must see," Mr. Stauning went on, "that the small nations suffer, and if there is no prospect but continuous warfare within short spaces of time, I cannot say what the prospects of the neutral countries will be, but, if this be the case I cannot look hopefully forward into the future.

"We people of the Northern countries have promised each other to live in peace with our neighbors, in order that no menace can come from other nations," he went on, "therefore our disappointment can be imagined when we see the position of Finland today, and we appeal to the sense of righteousness, a sense that surely is present in every nation."

Denmark's troubled position is not aided by the many false reports which have been broadcast from German stations of late. One example was the German radio statement: "The Danish Agricultural Council lays the entire blame for the considerable fall in Danish exports on to British piracy." This statement was entirely fictitious.

A few days later the German radio stated: "The Danish Admiralty found it necessary last night to issue new warnings against mines. In the warning given nine mines were mentioned, all of British origin." The official Danish statement made no mention of the origin of the mines. Almost without exception, mines washed up in Danish waters have come from the German minefield near Falsterbo, on the Swedish coast, or from the German minefields in the North Sea.

Rights of Professional Men To Titles Backed at Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Qualified workers who have been seeking for many years to gain greater protection for their professional titles against amateurs and other unskilled persons, have received a measure of hope from the International Labor Office here.

The movement, which has been referred to the I. L. O. at various times for advice and assistance, was recognized as one of the important points in the programs of many organizations of professional workers in a recent series of articles appearing in the monthly review of the I. L. O. published here.

Many countries have now adopted legislation providing safeguards for some professional titles—among them those of architects, accountants, journalists, and engineers — although many other title-holders remain liable to competition from unqualified workers in the same field.

If for example, a citizen spends considerable time, effort, and money in taking a university course in architecture, he wants some assurance from the government that his professional title of architect cannot be assumed by, for instance, the graduate of some polytechnic high school who has, at perhaps the expense of the state, studied sufficiently to perform minor architectural work.

Architecture Especially Important

Protection of the architectural profession, still lacking in many countries, is considered important by the I. L. O.'s review because of the need for ensuring that buildings fully meet the demands of safety, hygiene, and beauty, and that architects collaborate in preserving the architectural legacies of the past.

Thus in Great Britain any person using the title of "architect" without proper registration is liable to a fine of £50, which is doubled in cases of repetition of the offense.

In Switzerland, however, no such protection is assured, although regulations to that end are at present under contemplation.

In Denmark provisions exist for the protection of the translator, average adjuster, broker, property transfer agent, and recognized Government inspector is now in effect.

And while these more common titles are secure in Belgium, in France market gardeners are having difficulty in obtaining the introduction of a professional card to help them in meeting the competition of amateur gardeners who grow vegetables and flowers in their spare time and sell any surplus beyond their own requirements.

Protection in the Arts

Another branch of the movement to secure prostection of professional titles is among artists, particularly cinema artists, musicians, painters, sculptors, and other classes of professional artists.

In France adoption has been urged of a professional identity card, not as proof of artistic ability, but as a certificate of membership of the profession and a proof that the holder earned his livelihood wholly or mainly by the practice of his art.

One of the first countries to adopt legislation to protect the title of artist was Estonia which in 1935 passed a law legally recognizing the professional title after a competent branch of the Ministry of Education has passed upon the individual's qualifications. Qualifications included courses of professional artistic study prescribed by the act, or commensurate training or experience.

The International Labor Office has taken up the question of protection of professional titles and made recommendations to various governments on what is considered the most effective measures.

The I. L. O.'s study of the situation has concluded that such protection is of considerable value as a means of mitigating unemployment, and permits strict control over access to the professions which have "frequently been endangered by the severe competition of amateurs and unqualified persons."

Scrap Embargo for Australia?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The Commonwealth Government has ordered a thorough survey of Australia's scrap-iron resources and needs, following proposals to impose a war-time embargo on the export of that commodity.

Practically every Japanese ship that has visited Australia during the last few years has lifted hundreds of tons of scrap metal. Much of it goes into the Japanese shipbuilding industry. Most of it is loaded at Melbourne because it is such heavy freight and must go well down into holds.

Last year scrap was loaded at Melbourne into 50 Japanese ships. In 1936, 21,718 tons of scrap iron and steel went to Japan from Australia and in 1937, 37,421 tons. There was a decrease in 1938 to 11,929 tons, but in the 10 months ended in October, 1939, shipments amounted to 25,536 tons and thousands more tons have gone away since then.

A month ago three Japanese ships were loading simultaneously at Melbourne 6,000 tons of scrap.

Since the war broke out exports of scrap have been more than doubled. Some has gone to the United Kingdom, but most of it continues to go to Japan.

Naturally, the export price of scrap has been attractive and dealers have scoured Australia for old deposits of scrap metal. The accumulations of years have been bought up and exported.

Steel manufacturers in Australia are now pointing out that before long the war will bring a heavy demand from their industry for scrap iron, and that already the accumulations of years have gone.

During the last war, though the export of scrap iron was prohibited, the demand within Australia could not be satisfied, and scrap had actually to be imported. Up to the war steel was needed only for normal purposes, there being very little munition manufacture in Australia, whereas now huge quantities of steel are required for the manufacture of war materials, not merely for Australia's own use, but also for export to the United Kingdom and other countries of the Empire.

Before the war Australia's consumption of scrap was about 2,000 tons a week. Since then it has increased enormously and with it the price.

At the moment other supplies than scrap, more convenient supplies, are still available; but steel manufacturers and steel users are urging that the best and surest way of conserving resources is to follow the example of other countries and impose a wartime embargo on the export of scrap.

Women Voters' League Meets in N. Y. April 29

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—A call of the National League of Women Voters for its biennial convention in New York City on April 29 to May 3 was issued today. The convention will be held at the Commodore Hotel, with about 550 delegates from 31 states in attendance, the announcement says.

Swiss Socialists in Rift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—One result of Soviet Russia's unprovoked attack on Finland that has escaped attention outside this country is the open breach between the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland and its own youth movement.

At a recent meeting of the Party, it was decided to sever all connections with the youth movement and withdraw from it all financial support and propagandistic help.

The youth's clubs, reading rooms, lectures, and excursions no longer will be supported by the Party. The rift is the outcome of a radical difference in outlook between the socialistic youth and their elders in the Party.

The latter have given up the old Marxist dogmas of class struggle and turned to a policy of co-operation with the State.

This change has been due partly to an increasing improvement in the condition of the Swiss worker—such as the eight-hour day, better wages, social security—and the reported deterioration in the lot of the worker in Socialist Russia. Moreover, the attack on Finland caused the former Marxists of Switzerland to see that Communism by no means meant an end of aggression and war.

The socialistic youth, on the other hand, cling to Marxist teachings. They attack Christianity and insist upon the class struggle.

It is true that the socialistic youth were reared by their elders in camps and clubs which turned them into self-conscious, fanatical Marxists. And now that the elders of the Party wish to reverse their policy, they find it impossible to wipe out the early impressions of youth.

The socialistic youth of the Canton of Zurich, while not numerous, exert an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. They contact soldiers on the front, spreading propaganda to a degree that only the liberal spriit of Switzerland would tolerate. They appear to think that the hardships and dangers of war make a favorable soil to work on.

Employees Hit Snag Over Pay as Owners

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The workers controlling the Hancock Co-operative Hosiery Mill went into mass conference March 9 to determine how to appease a union and still swing a big deal.

Strung around the plant were pickets of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (C. I. O.) which is opposing a decision of employees to cut their own pay.

The employees, who acquired the mill from the Enterprise Hosiery Company last summer, have approved orders for 7,000 pairs of hose a week. This would keep the plant running at capacity for a possible six months, a spokesman said, but because of the price offered for their products operation would have to be at wage rate below the union scale.

As things stand, the employees are under unanimous agreement to pursue negotiations with the union for lower wages.

New Czechoslovakia Barred by Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 9—Hungary has suddenly taken a stand of outspoken opposition to the reconstruction of Czechoslovakia and to Polish and Czech co-operation as well as warning the western democracies against supporting such efforts.

The Hungarian position has surprised generally well-informed circles here. It is taken to indicate the vigor of Hungary's determination to keep the present Hungaro-Slovak frontiers—but possibly also to extend Hungarian influence throughout "independent" Slovakia, which is at present a virtual German protectorate.

Count Stefan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, expressed these sentiments in a parliamentary reply to a question regarding activities of Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, who is seeking to further the reconstruction of his country.

Intervention Threat

Count Csaky threatened western democracies with the declaration that Hungary might "intervene" should activities of Czechoslovak committees abroad endanger the Hungarian nation. He also added that the western powers should be warned of the danger of their premature promises of restoration "because from premature promises can arise a premature state, and from a premature state can arise a premature war."

It is "in the interest of Europe that Czechoslovakia should never be re-established as a European State," Count Csaky declared.

This statement, combined with a later remark that Hungary will "try with all the means at its disposal to check actions which threaten the Hungarian Nation," naturally raise the question as to when, where and how Hungary would intervene and what actions could be considered as a threat to the Hungarian Nation.

It is believed certain that intervention will be attempted only in co-operation with, or at the dictation of Germany, or Italy. Intervention by Hungary might take a form similar to its seizure of part of Slovakia during the Central European upheaval in the fall of 1938. But Hungary probably would undertake such a move only as part of some new comprehensive action by the larger powers throughout that area.

Possible German Hint

Simultaneousiy, it also is obvious that Count Csaky's speech may well have been a German hint to the West against interfering in Germany's "Lebensraum" or living space. And the present moment may have been chosen because of Italy's difficulties with Britain over German coal supplies.

But equally important is the reference to a threat to Hungarian national interests by a reconstructed Czechoslovakia.

This is first open indication for some time past that Hungary envisages a Central Europe, bearing strong resemblances to that of pre-1914 days, except that instead of Austria there is the greater Reich on one side and Hungary on the other.

This same Hungary certainly would be prepared to make a new compromise agreement with Germany—a 1940 edition of the "Ausgleich" of 1867 whereby the Germans would dominate northern Slavs, namely the Czechs and the Poles, while Hungary would take over the "protection" of others, particularly the Slovaks.

Hungary Seeks Slovakia

For Hungary never has relinquished its dream of regaining Slovakia nor overcome its concern over pan-Slavism, which it still sees as its greatest enemy.

Unfortunately for Hungary its previous treatment of minorities hardly suggests it as a leader of such a movement, which many believe would be only an interim solution and which ultimately would result in greater unrest. For the Slav peoples concerned already have had two decades of freedom and are unlikely to release it permanently without a struggle.

Hungary, practically the last stronghold of Central European feudalism, with its needs of sweeping land reform, was opposed to Czechoslovakia throughout that Republic's two decades of existence because of the latter's modern land reform and democratic constitution which often were held out as examples in the demands of its own reformers. Hungary already has a large Slav population under its control in regained Ruthenia. Further social upheaval in that part of Europe would offer opportunities for new pressures from the Soviets which now stand at Hungary's door, across Ruthenia's frontier.

Newspaper Circulations Up 42.7 P. C. in 20 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Editor and Publisher, the trade magazine, said March 8, daily newspaper circulation in the United States increased 42.7 per cent in the last 20 years, and that Sunday newspaper circulation increased 84.5 per cent, compared with a population increase of 24.3 per cent.

The combined circulation of 1,888 dailies in 1939 was 39,670,682, compared with 27,790,656 for 2,042 dailies in 1920.

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U. S. and 4 Dominions Plan Conciliation Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9 — Conciliation treaties with the four British dominions, which were given separate status in foreign affairs by the Westminster Treaty of 1931, are being projected by the State Department.

Under the treaties any question relating to the interest of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and the United States, would be dealt with a five-man permanent commission, a commissioner representing each dominion.

The commission would deal with matters arising either within or without the dominions' status as belligerents. The prospective treaty negotiation, however, is understood to have no direct connection with the present war since the State Department first invited the dominions to consider them more than a year ago.

South Africa Comes First

There are no problems between any of the dominions and the United States that would call for conciliation at present. The treaty with South Africa is first on the docket, and it is hoped that the others will follow soon after that is concluded.

Similar treaties negotiated with other nations indicate that whenever a question arose between this country and one of the dominions, either party would be empowered to refer the dispute to the designated commission. The commission would then start an investigation into the background, cause, and present aspects of the disagreement. It would attempt to bring the issues involved into focus and would be empowered to recommend a solution.

Since the plan is for a commission of conciliation, rather that of arbitration, the group's findings would not be binding upon either government. It is held here, however, that where the relationships of the nations involved are as friendly as they are between the United States and all four dominions, the recommendations of the commission would, in a majority of cases, find acceptance.

As hitherto negotiated, these arbitration treaties provide that each country involved name two members to the commission, one of which must be a citizen of that respective country and one a noncitizen. Then the two nations would agree upon selection of a fifth member, a noncitizen of either country.

Under the treaty with Great Britain, signed in 1914 and named the Bryan Conciliation Treaty after the then American Secretary of State, the King of England was granted the right to name the dominions' appointees to any conciliation commission.

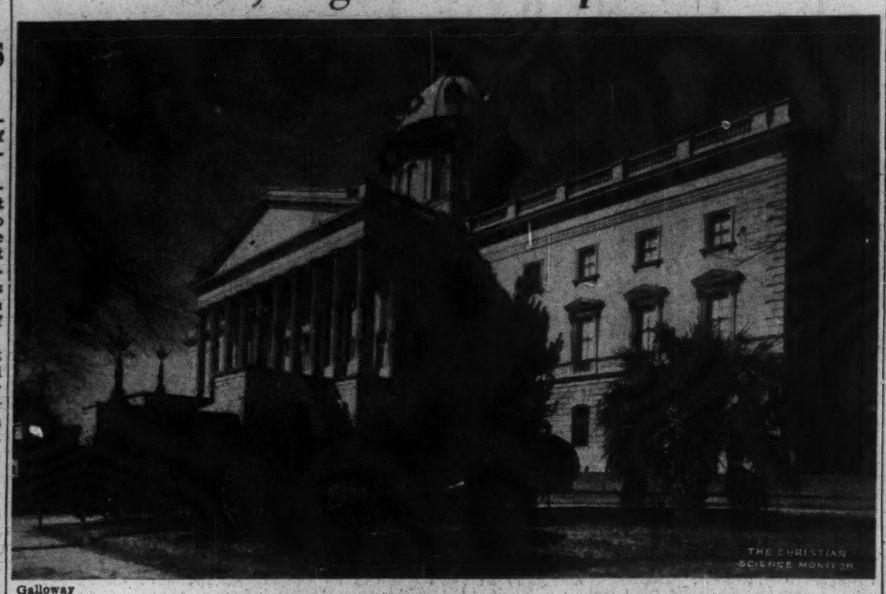
Double Significance

Coming at this time the treaties are seen by the State Department as having a double significance. Not only would they remind a world, which during the past decade has progressively neglected peaceful means of settling international disputes, that conciliation and arbitration are both quicker and cheaper than war, but they would also assume an added importance from the fact that all four of the dominions are now at war with Germany.

Although up to the present American difficulties with the British blockade of Germany have been confined almost wholly to Great Britain, it is recognized here that the time might come when this country felt that its rights under international law were being contravened by one of the belligerent dominions. This likelihood would increase with the length of the war, since it is felt here that Great Britain will be forced to turn more and more to the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations for assistance and support.

Under these circumstances the United States would have a commission ready to step in and settle any question that might arise without having that period of delay and indecision which is so strong a factor in impairing the good relationship of nations.

Here, Begins the 'Deep South'



Galloway

The Capitol of South Carolina at Columbia

South C'lina Is Really 'Down South'

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the thirteenth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—On arriving at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, one enters "the deep South." But I don't think I would have known that, if I hadn't read about it in book and gazed long upon charts depicting it. There is no abrupt chasm between North and South. This Carolina is very much like the one to the north and that Carolina is similar to Virginia, which resembles Maryland, a State not greatly different from Delaware or New Jersey.

I reached here at midnight and there was not a single taxi at the station. A Negro porter kindly ordered one by phone, and the driver took me through gloomy, empty streets, into the meagerly lighted business district. That is all rather characteristic; it reveals how rural South Carolina is.

Columbia has a splendid Capitol, good hotels, impressive churches, attractive stores, and a creditable state university, but still is a rural town in a rural land. It has 52,000 inhabitants and only one South Carolina city has more, Charleston, with 62,000. Only two others have as many as 20,000 each; only five beyond that have 10,000. Practically 70 per cent of the people live in the country; 53 per cent live on farms. There are only 21 towns with 5,000 inhabitants.

Had Chance to Lead

This is one of the oldest States in the Union. It produced leaders of prominence, early established a culture of the first rank and exerted a large influence in national affairs. It erected mansions and built one of the most scintillating cities of the new world. It had every chance to lead.

A South Carolina poster boasts that "making a living is easy. The climate is mild; extremes are unknown; rainfall is generous; work continues 12 months a year; soil is fertile; rivers numerous; almost all plants flourish; water power abounds; an inexhaustible labor supply is at hand."

That is a blurb, and it sounds like a dream, but it's really true. South Carolina is actually like that; it could be a paradise. But is it one? No. It has many very delightful aspects, but has not found it possible to give an adequate education to its own children.

Why is that? The essential reason is quite plain. Forty-six per cent of all the people in South Carolina (1930) are Negroes. There is almost one here for every white person, and that constitutes a gigantic burden. It retards the State. All assets must be cut in two; all liabilities doubled.

Beginning of "Black Belt"

South Carolina marks the beginning of the "Black Belt;" which is like a hammock with one end fastened to the State line between the Carolinas and the other to the point where Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas meet. It is suspended over large parts of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi and hangs down into Louisiana. Most counties in this area contain more Negroes than white people and that causes a special economic situation, marked by the following characteristics:

Most of the people are farmers, but own no land. They can pay no direct taxes and very limited indirect taxes. Their consumptive power is exceedingly low. They have fewer radios, telephones, and autos than any other population of similar size in America. They spend far less on home building, clothes, transportation, and travel.

Consequently, railroad income is meager and most lines are insolvent. Road building is an extremely heavy burden on those who can pay for it. General wages are very small. Teachers' salaries are exceedingly low. Farm income is only about half that of many other areas. Crime records are high. Large areas of farm land are eroded. There are far fewer agricultural implements and animals than in other places. In this area one seldom sees a flourishing farm.

Data From Southern Sources

All these data are taken exclusively from Southern sources. I am not intimating that Negroes here live worse than in New York City, Chicago, or Hartford, Conn. As a matter of fact, what negro wealth exists, is largely in this area. I only say that when 46 per cent of a population is Negro, and, therefore, on an extremely low economic level, prosperity and progress are difficult.

But in spite of this, South Carolina is moving unmistakably forward. First, in the field of education. This State takes pride in the fact that it founded the first free school for Negroes, as early as 1740. And now it is making great efforts to improve its whole educational system.

As late as 1918 the average school term was 135 days for whites and 67 for Negroes. And more than half the children were absent from school even during those days. There was no law for compelling attendance.

Now the average length of the school year is 174 days for whites, 137 for Negroes. Sixty-four per cent of the white children and 51 per cent of the negro daily attend school. Seventy-seven per cent and 67 per cent, respectively, are enrolled. For whites there are 1,496 elementary schools, for Negroes 2,222; for whites 315 high schools, for Negroes 139.

White Schools Excel

Five times as many white children go to high school as negro. Elementary and high schools for whites are very much better than the others. They are worth $41,000,000 as compared to $6,000,000, the value of the negro schools. A white teacher gets on the average $866 a year, a negro $349. On a white pupil is spent $64 annually; on a negro $14. The official report emphasizes that this is still inadequate, but it represents very appreciable progress—500 per cent in 20 years.

In putting up new school buildings and providing good bus transportation, South Carolina has made much more rapid advance than most States. And the standard of preparation for teachers has been raised.

A great road-building activity has also been carried on. A network of good paved highways covers the State. During most of the year travel on them is very pleasant.

Textile factories have grown so rapidly that the cotton State of South Carolina works up about 50 per cent more cotton than it itself produces.

Has Large Artificial Lake

It has the largest artificial lake east of the Mississippi, formed by the largest completed dam in America. This and other projects place South Carolina in the front rank of electricity-producing States. It claims 28 water power plants.

In spite of these new power lines, factory chimneys, and whirring of spindles, most of the people still live from agriculture. And they live meagerly. But here, too, are reforms. In this field the Federal Government has been helpful.

There is better farm-training, more soil conservation, wise reclamation, very useful organizations for the rural youth, the introduction of better farm animals, re-forestation, and a sort of crusade for a better South Carolina.

This "State of the Little Palm" is on the right road. It is moving in a procession with 47 others, and can advance only so fast as we integrate our Negroes and other submarginal groups into our family of normal producers and normal consumers, with the hopes and rights inalienable in our American Commonwealth.

Students Find Getting Jobs Takes Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—High school graduates, concerned about finding employment, can find desirable work if they will pay the price, but the price is supreme effort and high character qualifications, according to experts speaking at a "Career Conference" here. More than 1,600 high school graduates and seniors attended the meetings held here under the auspices of the Vocational Service for Juniors yesterday.

Employers today are giving detailed specifications as to what they want in the youths they hire, counselors from the New York State Employment Service and from the service sponsoring the discussions declared. The consensus was that the ideal employee was "alert" and "clean-cut."

To the oft-repeated question raised by the boys and girls themselves, "How can I get experience without a job, since I can't get a job without experience?" the answer from many of their adult advisers was frankly, "I don't know"; but from others, the recommendation was for further self-examination and self-improvement.

One of the most hopeful notes was sounded by Louis A. Leslie, executive secretary to the president of the Gregg Publishing Company.

"There is not one of you here if you are willing to pay the price but who could go out and get a good office job at $16 a week without the experience you are worrying about," he told them. "You will find out soon enough for yourself. If you are willing to do the work it takes, to pay the price, the opportunities are not lacking."

The situation is distinctly better for young men and women than it was several years ago, according to Miss Mary Davis of the State Employment Service. She reported that the number of applications for every job had decreased from seven to four during this time.

Former Assistants Of U. S. Prosecutor Convicted as 'Fixers'

CHICAGO (AP)—Two former assistant United States attorneys and three co-defendants were convicted in Federal Court March 8 of conspiracy to "fix" bootlegging cases.

The defendants were Daniel D. Glasser and Norman I. Kretse, former assistants in the Federal Prosecutor's office here; Attorney Alfred E. Roth, Anthony Horton, professional bondsman, and Louis Kaplan, a convicted bootlegger.

The Government charged that Mr. Glasser and Mr. Kretse obtained the actual "fixing" of the bootlegging cases by means of dismissals or grand jury no-bills; that Mr. Roth was in league with them, and that Mr. Horton and Mr. Kaplan acted as go-betweens.

Canadian Voters Impatient With Issue-Fogging Campaign

By John P. Clare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 9—If there has been any definite development in the Federal election campaign, which so far has failed to produce little in the form of oldtime political fireworks, it has been the spread of a feeling of impatience on the part of the electorate with the campaign itself.

It is generally agreed that the most important task confronting the Canadian people is the vigorous prosecution of the war. The opinion is obviously growing that the pre-election battle is somehow getting in between the people and the main issue and that the prosecution of the war is in danger of suffering because of it.

The editor of a national weekly, formerly of definite Conservative sympathies, gave expression to this feeling when he said that in his estimation there was ability in either of the major parties to do the job. He was interested in seeing it done without being obscured by less important issues.

Must Prove Superiority

While voters and groups of voters will react in their own way to this attitude observers believe that it is likely to work in favor of the Liberal Government of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King. For Dr. R. J. Manion and his Conservatives with their national government scheme are somewhat in the nature of supplicants. It is their task to show how they could do the job better than it is being done.

The Conservative attack has centered in criticism of the Government's censorship regulations which, they claim, prevent effective examination of the war prosecution record. They attempt to keep before the electors the fact of the speedy dissolution of Parliament and the quick calling of an election. Charges have been made, none of them of far-reaching consequence thus far, of patronage in contracts and inefficiency in the war preparation machine. They have been aided by at least one flagrant case of unwise censorship of a radio address.

Contracts Being Let

In the meantime the Government speakers, assisted by a war effort that is apparently going ahead if the letting of contracts is any indication, claim that the task is being smoothly and efficiently performed.

Dr. Manion's promise that he will enlist the best brains in the country in his national government has met with the retort that the best brains are being recruited in technical and administrative posts by the Government.

Conservative charges that the air training plan was retarded by the King Government are softened somewhat by the fact that the agreement has been signed and plans are being made for the opening of schools to train airmen in Canada.

The two techniques, one of defense and reliance on the record and the other of questioning and challenging, operating as they are in the presence of censorship seem to balance each other in the mind of the voter, leaving the Government with the advantage of being in power and able to do something.

In other words, Dr. Manion has not appeared to have blasted the King Government loose from its position in esteem of an electorate which gave it a sweeping majority in 1935.

Proposes Farm Assistance

Departing from the discussion of strictly wartime subjects Dr. Manion recently proposed a farm assistance plan whereby the Federal Government, in co-operation with the provinces, would set up marketing boards throughout Canada. Every effort would be made, he said, to stimulate overseas trade and "preserve the benefit already obtained as a result af the Empire trade agreements." He proposed to establish marketing agencies overseas.

By encouraging co-operative marketing Dr. Manion said he hoped to prevent disproportionate middlemen profits which he believed were causing a broad price spread between producers and consumers. He promised to provide for a "continuous investigation of price spreads," and said he would have machinery ready to conduct a probe upon the complaint of any producer or consumer organization.

Stressing the importance of prices to the farmer and through the farmer to the country as a whole, he pledged his party to the task of securing Empire preferences and building up other markets abroad in order that the Canadian farmer might receive a return for his product commensurate with what he was required to pay for his own goods. He said he hoped to expand the home market through "a sound tariff policy."

He promised to assist farmers in getting long-term loans through the Canadian Farm Loan Board.

Prime Minister King was heard in a defense of his party and its war record in a speech following his nomination as Liberal candidate in Prince Albert. The Prime Minister claimed for his Government a more careful consideration for the wants of soldiers' dependents than was shown in the last war. Not only are wives but children of soldiers assisted, he said.

"So far nearly $9,000,000 has been paid out to the dependents of our soldiers. Three and a half million has been assigned from the pay of enlisted men, and the Government has paid five and a half million," he said.

Census Is Expected to Show Lag in Population Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the census takers get through with their big job and report—as the statisticians feel quite sure they will report—that there are only about 131,000,000 persons in the United States, business and industry better take stock of their plans for the future, advises Dr. William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago sociologist.

Because the total will indicate, he says, that population isn't increasing as it used to. And that means, in his judgment, that business and industry should look about for ways to increase consumption instead of depending on a rising population to give them more business.

It's nothing to worry about, insists the sociologist. If the gain this decade is only 7,500,000 people instead of the 15,000,000 increase of the previous three decades, it just means that the business world should recognize the fact that the growth-rate of population is slowing up, and that business should be planned to fit, instead of being geared, as it has been up until now, to an ever-expanding market.

Could Have Been Much Higher

The figure of 131,000,000 people seems to suggest an ample population, but it would have been about 138,500,000 if the old rate had continued, Dr. Ogburn points out. He expects the 1950 census to show an increase of only about 3,000,000 and predicts that by 1970 the population will be about stationary.

Business executives ought to take note of this trend, said Dr. Ogburn. Some are actually doing so already.

"One large plant," he said, "was recently discovered to have let building contracts in expectation of a 1940 population of 140,000,000. After consulting population experts, the company modified its plans in the light of actuality."

Real estate men and people in the building industry particularly would do well to fit their plans to such population estimates, in Dr. Ogburn's opinion.

But they don't need to give up hope of increased business, he holds. Several courses are open. For one thing, the United States could lift the bars that hold out immigration. But that wouldn't be popular, with 8,000,000 unemployed here. A better way out, in Dr. Ogburn's opinion, is to look for ways to increase the Nation's purchasing power.

Not to Be Rushed Through

"This is a long-range program, not to be accomplished over night," he said. "It can be done most quickly and effectively by utilizing more and better inventions. Inventions have always helped to convert natural wealth into consuming power of the entire population."

While Dr. Ogburn spoke in broad terms with his eyes on the whole country, housing people here are giving similar advice about planning for Chicago's future on the basis of a more stationary population. Much of Chicago's present trouble with blighted areas is due, they say, to overly optimistic zoning. Accustomed to rapid growth in the past, city authorities have zoned for unreasonable expansion of apartment house areas and industry, and real estate men have sub-divided lots in open spaces that may never find themselves in the urban area. Result is that old property goes unimproved and allowed to tumble into decay while the owners wait for booms in industrial or residential property that never comes.

Better, they say, to get at the facts, zone on the basis of actual population trends, and encourage people to keep up neighborhoods for the uses to which they are now put. And this they will do, say the housing group, when they get over the mistaken notion that just because Chicago grew like a castor bean plant in its youth, it will continue to grow in area and population in its maturity and when the population growth of the country as a whole is slowing down.

You May Park Illegally for $1 In Philadelphia If You Pay Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9—A $1 "fixless" traffic court has been devised by the Director of Public Safety as another feature of Philadelphia's current campaign against automobile accidents.

The new court, which will handle only minor infractions of the law, such as illegal parking, is designed to speed up prosecution and eliminate "fixing" by offering offenders small penalties. Serious offenses, such as speeding and reckless driving will be prosecuted in the regular way and the offenders required to pay the maximum fines and costs.

Under the proposed new system, policemen will fill out three cards. One card will be left in the automobile of the offender, notifying him that his offense will be expiated if he appears within 24 hours and pays a $1 fine.

The other cards will be sent to the Traffic Division so that police may check whether the offenders report. If they do not, regular summonses will be issued and the motorist will be required to pay not only the usual $2.67 costs, but a fine as well.

"Such a plan should do away with fixing," the Director asserted. "Motorists would rather pay the $1 than go to the trouble of looking up a politician and asking him to take care of the matter. The 24-hour limit won't give him much time to find a friend with influence."

Byrnes Seeks Federal Supervision For Indian Tribe in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Senator James F. Byrnes (D.), of South Carolina, supplementing the efforts of Representative James P. Richards (D.), of the Fifth South Carolina District has introduced a resolution to have the Catawba Indians residing in the Palmetto State placed under Federal supervision.

Mr. Richards has for a number of years been urging that the tribe, now wards of the State of South Carolina, be taken in charge by the Federal Government and given a regular government reservation, the site for which would be donated by the State.

Mr. Richards introduced a House measure to provide for the transfer of the supervision of this famous Indian group early in the present season, and now Senator Byrnes has offered a companion bill in the Senate to expedite action on their proposal in both branches of Congress.

So far the Indian Affairs Committee has taken no action on Mr. Richards' bill in the House, the reason being given that the Bureau of the Budget has maintained that enactment of the measure would involve considerable expenditure by the Federal Government.

However, according to information received here, both Senators Byrnes and Mr. Richards believe that in the long run the Federal Government will not incur any expense by the enactment of the legislation, and they hope that before this session of Congress adjourns, the Indian Affairs Committees of the House and Senate can be convinced that the bill possesses merit and should be approved.

Governor Price Aids Negro Art Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With a talk by Gov. James H. Price and the presence of about 200 persons of both races interested in negro welfare, a membership campaign designed to perpetuate Craig House Art Center, established two years ago at 1812 East Grace Street, was launched here.

Craig House Art Center was established to foster interest and participation in art studies among Richmond's Negroes. The building was constructed about 1770 and is among the oldest dwellings in the City. The William Byrd Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities donated it for use as negro art center where young men and women of the race may have a place to study arts and crafts.

Preceding the Governor's visit, the house was open for an exhibit of the drawings and paintings executed by pupils of the negro school. The display was augmented by specimens of the work of several local artists. Mrs. Helen M. Payne was in charge of the exhibit.

Woman Artist Has 'One-Man' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, VA. — Margaret Hoyt, of Lexington, Va., whose "one-man" show opened at the Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts here is definitely a domestic type. At least, her paintings would make one think so, as her canvases include the Hoyt dining-room table, dishes and mantel arrangements.

Since she is devoted to her home in Lexington, naturally the color and strength of such mountains as Hog Back and North are reflected in her landscapes. Sometimes little white houses nestle in valleys, but she is skilful enough to escape from what is called "prettiness." Her main interest seems to be the sorghum industry, still going strong in the mountain vicinity. As she paints it, one realizes the primitive art of making the syrup has not succumbed to the machine age.

Mrs. Hoyt, who is the wife of a Washington and Lee University professor, doesn't spend all her time painting, however. One of her hobbies is keeping a chart of all birds that visit Prospice, her home. When she eats her breakfast, the wrens, jays and cardinals enjoy theirs, too.

Mrs. Hoyt, a Marylander by birth, is the daughter of the late J. Southgate Yeaton. She made her debut in Baltimore in 1906. She and Dr. Hoyt have three sons.

At her first show in Richmond, Mrs. Hoyt was entertained at a reception at the Academy, given in her honor by Mr. and Mrs. G. Watson James.

She has been painting more than 25 years and has had pictures with the annual traveling show of the Southern States Art League and has exhibited with the American Society of Etchers, by invitation at the Smithsonian, and at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington. She also has exhibited in Massachusetts and Maine.

Boys' State of N. C. Meets Aug. 25-Sept. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The North Carolina American Legion's Boys State will meet at Chapel Hill Aug. 25-Sept. 1 this year, Richard L. Young of the staff of the Charlotte News, Chairman of the Boys State Commission, anounced.

The meeting each year brings together a large group of leaders among the boys in North Carolina at which instruction is given in the various phases of government.

This coming summer, said Mr. Young, the boys will organize as the General Assembly and will conduct their sessions, hear addresses of visiting leaders on governmental subjects, and carry through a miniature session of the Legislature.

Gemologists Know Also Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 9—Jewelers who deal in precious stones and sell top-notch merchandise like diamond rings and real pearls are becoming more than business men. They are entering the professional field, studying their wares to the point of becoming certified gemologists, according to members of the western division of the American Gem Society, who met here recently.

Uniquely enough, at these meetings competitors sit down at the same laboratory table and give each other the benefit of their technical knowledge on the testing and grading of gems, and on the use of new instruments which have been perfected recently for identifying the stones.

In study classes the jewelers coming from many states turned their highly technical instruments, like refractometers, microscopes, and polariscopes on the little jewel boxes containing emeralds, sapphires, diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other jewels to examine them for purity, inclusions, for brilliance and quality. They listened to lectures on color and grading of precious stones.

Pearl's Size Secondary

Contrary to the popular thought about pearls, Mr. H. Paul Juergens, President of the American Gem Society, told the jewelers in his lecture on pearl identification and testing that the shape and texture were not the most important qualities. "Luster is the first thing to consider in valuing a pearl," he declared. "The higher the luster the better the pearl.

"The color of pearls ranges all the way from white to a very deep cream, but if the pearl should have a pink tinge, then its value is doubled. These we call 'cream rosae.' After grading the pearl according to its luster and color we then consider the shape and texture, or evenness of coat." Two pearls the same size might range in value all the way from $400 to $8,000, he said. Pearls taken from oyster shells in the Persian Gulf were exhibited.

The recent increase in the use of all kinds of synthetic stones in costume jewelry has put the jewelers "on their toes" and convinced them of the need for accurate knowledge and skill in identifying genuine stones, the jewelers agreed.

In one of the laboratory classes at the meeting little white velvet-lined boxes containing a dozen green stones of practically the same size and color were placed before the jewelers. They were expected to tell which one was the Muzo from Colombia, which the emerald from Brazil, the one from Russia, the tourmaline from South Africa, and which was just an ordinary piece of green glass. The same testing by various instruments was applied to sapphires, rubies and other stones.

"The diamond is the only thing in the world which refuses to bow or bend to the whim of man," declared Jan Taeyaerts, who discussed diamond cutting. "The diamond has its own habits and rules, and tells man how it wants to be cut, and it must be cut that way," he said. Though some jewelers would like to see the diamond industry moved from its headquarters in Belgium to the United States, Mr. Taeyaerts said he believed it should stay where it is. Former attempts to move it from Belgium, he said, had proved unsuccessful.

Jack H. Lund, Treasurer of the American Gem Society, estimated that there are now about 70 jewelers in the United States who are certified gemologists. These men have taken the four-year course of study recently established by the Society. All of their lessons prepared by university mineralogists and other experts are taken through correspondence, he said, and give a very thorough knowledge of grading, testing, and the use and care of instruments.

Rogers Bridal House To Be Sold at Auction

ROGERS, Ark., March 8 (AP)—The big two-story house in which Betty Blake was married to Will Rogers, visited by thousands of tourists since the humorist passed on, will be sold at public auction here March 30.

A women's civic organization recently attempted unsuccessfully to purchase as a memorial the half-century-old residence, built by Mrs. Rogers' mother, Mrs. James Blake.

The house was purchased by its present owner about 10 years ago.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Recorder—As an Instrument for School Ensembles

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Recorder Ensemble Group of Seventh and Eighth Grade Girls at the Orchard School, Indianapolis

Are You Awake to the Recorder's Possibilities for the Child?

Favorite of Samuel Pepys, Beloved by 'Hamlet,' It Ever Endears Itself to the Player

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Indianapolis

Seven-year-olds at the Orchard School in Indianapolis are learning to play simple tunes on English soprano recorders, much to their delight. The recorder you may have seen and heard in the English Village at the Century of Progress in Chicago. It is a woodwind instrument, an eight-holed beaked flute, popular in England and on the Continent for several centuries (from about the fourteenth or fifteenth century up through the eighteenth), and is noted for its sweet, solemn tone.

Although Miss Frances A. Wishard first started recorder group lessons with older children at the school, she has found that second grade girls and boys are ready for this experience. They are adjusted to school, to hearing music, and to singing. Acquaintance with folk tunes has increased their pitch perception. They are old enough to want an instrument of their own to play, and to be curious about reading music symbols.

Encouragement Carries Over

The recorder has a good tone quality, is interesting in its simple stages (both of which are important), and there is little about it to "get out of fix." Too, it aids physical co-ordination, giving opportunity for fingering, breathing, tonguing, seeing and hearing to work together. Fairly simple music is available, much of it written by early composers for folk dancing.

Children lacking in self-confidence often are encouraged by success in this group playing. One boy with a tendency toward speech defect discovered he could play even better than some others. Tension, evident in other work, was entirely absent in his playing. With encouragement, he has advanced rapidly in ability to play, and it is hoped that this growing confidence will carry over into other undertakings.

They Make Tunes

Miss Wishard's method with the younger children is simple. She plays a few notes on her recorder; the children find them on theirs. Eager questions come: "How do you know what to play next?" "How can you tell whether it goes up or down?" By using a staff painted on a large beaver board, and movable black wooden notes (all made in the school shop), the children gain an understanding of written notes and the idea of distance and direction.

Composing music is not a conscious aim, yet there is a growing collection of original tunes. A group was playing "The Engine." Jack said, "I can play the notes a different way to make them sound like an engine." This became one of their tunes. One day Ray was testing two notes an octave apart, and included extra notes, perhaps accidentally. "What a nice beginning for a tune!" remarked Miss Wishard. Ray repeated it, the others became interested and contributed more notes, until it grew into their "Monkey Tune."

Wished to Use Grace Notes

Two seventh grade girls went to the music room with their recorders recently and said, "We feel like making up tunes today." One wanted to use grace notes and the idea of an echo; the other was thinking of some easily fingered melody. The results were "Echo of the Hills" and "Waltz of the Hairpins."

A third grade boy has just discovered he can make a note sound "like a buzz-saw in the shop." He has the beginning of a vibrato which, when controlled, results in a beautiful tone. It is this capacity for great sweetness of tone, and accuracy of pitch, which makes the recorder interesting and challenging to older children and adults, and sets a goal for the younger ones.

Samuel Pepys wrote in his diary that to him the recorder was "the most pleasing of all sounds in the world." Shakespeare built a scene around the recorder in "Hamlet." Milton refers to it in "Paradise Lost." Bach, Handel, Haydn, Gluck and Mozart, among others, composed recorder music. Recorder groups were frequently used in theatrical performances as late as the eighteenth century to give the illusion of an angelic choir. Recorders were also played in sets of soprano, alto, tenor and bass. Because of its wider finger reaches, the alto recorder is not used at Orchard School with the younger children, although a few in the third and fourth grades have learned to play them quite well. Last year a school ensemble was formed of soprano and alto recorders with a tenor instrument used occasionally.

With Violins And Percussions

Recorders blend well with certain instruments, especially violins. In the seventh grade soprano recorders carry the melody for a rhythm band made up of big bells, drum, tambourine, rattles, cymbals, woodblocks and piano.

Music correlation with social studies is also possible. Music of the Egyptians, Hindus, Greeks, and American Indians can be reproduced authentically with the recorder, and the tunes are ageless. Recorder music is used effectively in the Thanksgiving festivals, the Christmas and May pageants, and the school assemblies. Because the instrument is little known and interesting musically, programs are sometimes given for adult groups, particularly those interested in education and musicology. — **Vivian Irene Ross**

Arbitration, Obedience to Law, Taking Turns, Taught at Home

Democracy in the Home
Last of four Saturday articles

By Florence Warner Brown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children of a democracy must also be protected from indulging in the violence of their own passions. To train them to look for a reasonable solution to a clash of wills, is easy when they are tiny, if they are told the words to say and are asked to repeat them. They love to repeat sentences, for that is their way of learning speech, and their feeling follows the cadence of the language they hear. If Joyce is seizing Hedie's doll, you may ask her to say, "Hedie, may I have your dollie? You may have my bell," And suggest that Hedie reply, "Yes, Joyce, as soon as her coat's buttoned up!" Little children are likely to imitate your sentences, as requested, and follow in the feeling-path you open for them. They are, moreover, learning a device of the age-old game of arbitration.

If fists fly, apologies can easily be exchanged by the same device of repetition. When a three-year-old says, "I'm sorry I hit you, Horace; I won't do it again," his mood repeats yours, too, and he is genuinely sorry.

Learning To Take Turns

The device of taking turns with any coveted article introduces a game element into play, that commends it as a solvent for children's differences. And the device of sharing equally among several children, cake, cookies, or fruit is clearly a fair and practical way of handling youthful greed. These are applications of the Golden Rule which a child can understand; and they acquaint him with it, the spiritual source of democracy.

If a quarrel has gone too far for these gentle measures, by the time a parent is called in, it seems to me usually salutary first to chide the tell-tale, and suggest that he should learn to handle these problems for himself, then to reprove the erring one for unfairness. If a neighbor child brings discord into one's play-yard, one can say to one's own children, "It is your privilege to have Jackie here as your guest; if you cannot make him happy here, you may not have him at all. I shall have to ask him to go home!" This warning will almost invariably clear the atmosphere and the quarreling will be discarded. If more stringent measures are needed, the isolation of a quarrelsome child has a wholly sobering effect; for, denied this form of self-indulgence, the child will long for a more stable and enduring sort of companionship with his playmates. In such ways as these, may we train our children to find a reasonable solution to a clash of wills and to practice fair play.

Obedience Essential

Obedience to law and authority as administered by the parent is an essential element in a disciplinary training for democracy. The child must from his earliest day, therefore, be permitted no disobedience nor impertinence—unless in play, where, to my notion, it should be encouraged a little, to develop courage and humor. A clear difference in the parent's voice and manner when administering play or law, makes the distinction easy for the child.

Not the rod, but the privilege withheld, should be the instrument of discipline for those who disobey. Companionship with the family for the toddler, bed-time story for the tot, recording of achievement for the kindergarden child that is in sum-total earning him a tricycle, is a coveted reward for obedience, to be denied promptly when a command goes unheeded. For the older child, car-ride, a visit to the movies, a scout trip, or some other desired object, should be denied or its enjoyment postponed when a family rule is infringed.

Permitting a child to assist in the administering of family law, moreover, disarms his resentment of discipline and inculcates in him a basic sense of justice. I have found it helpful at times. Let the small child spank my hand if I have unwittingly injured him. Ask him to suggest a fair penalty for a child who has hurt him, and you will find him becoming big-hearted with forgiveness, as he says, "Oh, that's all right. He didn't mean to!" So early can they learn to temper justice with mercy.

Appreciation Of the Individual

Of all the qualities that are essential to democratic leadership, none is so fundamental as the conviction of the spiritual worth of man. And faith in his own mission to improve the lot of his fellow men is one of the marks of a leader of democracy. The farsighted observers of our times, President Roosevelt, Earl Baldwin, Walter Lippmann, Dorothy Thompson, and others, have remarked recently that our country—the United States—was founded on faith in the spiritual worth of the common man, and that such a belief has in a large measure molded our history.

Resistance to the spread of tyranny abroad, they point out, has come, not from those professing democratic ideals, but from religious opposition, as a rule. Only men of great faith have the courage to face the whip, the concentration camp, the firing squad, in the defense of an ideal. The mechanical age through which we have been passing seems to have bred irreverence; but now in the approaching crisis a movement back to religion is widely observed. Parents, therefore, who wish their children fortified for the battle of tomorrow, will strengthen their own religious affiliation and train their children in its observance.

The importance of formal religious training is in general fully recognized by those discussing the preservation of the democratic ideal. I believe just as important an approach is made through reverent answers by the parent to the numerous questions of causation that pre-school children are inclined to ask. Normal questions should be met by honest and reassuring answers. We should keep open the channels of faith, while encouraging intellectual curiosity. Faith and understanding in children of today, will grow to courage and wisdom in the leaders of tomorrow.

To sum up: democracy, like charity, begins at home. It should be taught as a governing principle in life to little children, by our requiring of them self-control, by our training them in the technique of co-operation, and by our requiring of them obedience to family law. If, with all these, they have an enduring religious faith, we need not fear but that, in the nation's hour of crisis, they will rise like the embattled farmers of the American War of Independence, to defend our precious heritage of democracy.

School-Leaving-Age Too Young?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

Every year more than 4,000 children between the ages of 14 and 15 leave school in South Australia and 40 out of every 100 are unable to find employment. This problem is causing the authorities great concern and methods are being considered to prevent the drift. The attitude of the Director of Education (Dr. Charles Fenner) may be summed up in the advice—"Don't leave school unless you have a job to go to" and he is trying genuinely to put that idea into practice.

"We provide secondary schools in the hope that young people will go on to them, and not, as thousands have done in the past, leave without any assurance of employment," Dr. Fenner points out. In a message to the 4,000 who will complete their primary education at the end of this year, Dr. Fenner urges them to go on to the secondary schools, where commercial, technical, and agricultural subjects are taught as well as the arts.

On an average, according to departmental records, only a little more than half of the boys and girls on reaching the age of 14 continue their education. He describes that as disastrous and is shaping the curriculum to more fully meet the needs of those who should remain at school and prepare themselves for a trade or profession.

Cutting Across Hand-Me-Down Cliques

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York State

Dear Friends—

It has come to me as a parent that one of the most valuable ways for a young person to learn the meaning of democracy is to have a hand in starting some project which means getting together all those who are really interested in that project, regardless of race, nationality, or social background.

To illustrate, when forming an orchestra, the boys who go out and hunt for members, look for boys who can play the necessary instruments, for those who can play with some degree of skill, and for those boys who are reliable, willing to practice and come to rehearsals. They will have to go outside of any social group to get the proper material. If they don't, they find their orchestra is from a musical standpoint inferior. It is the love of music and making music that is the reason for being, in getting together an orchestra.

The boy who has tackled the job must of necessity be broader in his understanding of democracy afterward. He has learned from experience that what a boy's father may be in financial circles or in the social world has nothing to do with the boy's being a good member of the orchestra. If he is good-natured and a good pal even is not the vital thing in picking a boy for the orchestra. He learns after the orchestra is in operation that there is a unity in all these members brought together by their common love of music that far transcends any superficial contacts. It may help the boy to see that in a democracy the individuals may be utterly different in many ways, but they work for a common interest. The principles of government on which their democratic country is founded must be preserved, and in working for and defending these principles the individual citizens are brought together. In an effort to disrupt these principles the ideal of democracy is abandoned and the unity which makes a democratic nation strong is dissolved.

In belonging to a football team the same common interest of building up a winning team for the school is something that brings out democratic principles in boys. One cannot make a team unless he can play the game and fulfill the requirements. The cut of his clothes the social position of his ancestors, even the color of his skin, will not make any vital difference, for his ability to play the game and obey the rules will keep him on the team.

A social club is also filled with possibilities if the boys getting it up stick to the ideals at the basis of the group which make for harmonious relationships. Traits of character, community of good manners, ability to share common enjoyments, and a willingness to cooperate, must all be considered and will result in a democracy of social intercourse, if ideals are maintained and allowed to function.

I have noticed that all these experiences which boys and girls have in assuming responsibility for starting projects and maintaining them come in play when one grows up and wishes to do his part in an adult world. (Mrs.) J. L. S.

Tree From My Window

Every morning
I ran to see
the small dark buds
on my apple tree—
the tree that grew
just right for me.
And then one cool
and dewy dawn,
when I had only
my night things on,
the little dark buds
had burst and gone—
and I ran as fast
as I could go
to climb and feel
the sweet wind blow
through my blossoming tree
as white as snow.

Frances Frost

About Allowances

Maine

Dear Parent Friends:

Children, as members of the family, share all that belongs to the family, all that happens to the family. They should, it seems to me, feel entitled to their rightful proportion of the family income, but also they should share the work and responsibility of home.

The allowance should not be too liberal, and neither should the cuties be too exacting No child should be called upon to assume responsibility which the parents should carry themselves. For example, an older brother or sister may well be expected to help with the younger children occasionally, and to feel, lovingly and willingly, that the babies belong to the whole family. But it is most unfortunate for young people to be tired of babies before they have families of their own; to feel that small children are a burden. Personally, I made it a rule never to call my children from their play to do anything for me which I could just as well do myself. Then, when I truly needed help, they respected my need and came gladly.

A school day is, to a child, a day of work. Household duties on school days should be slight, systematic, unhurried.

The establishment of suitable allowance gives a stability that is constructive, setting a logical limit on expenditures, keeping social activity and the use of the family car within bounds. The fixed allowance answers many arguments, and yet it need not cause any unpleasant sense of restriction or poverty. It can, rather, encourage a grateful recognition of blessings and the wise use of the same.

(Mrs.) M. F. J.

A Saturday Column

For the Boys—High Adventure

A blazing fire, a winter's night, the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." What a combination! And we hazard the guess that among the good times these schoolboys will long remember are such nights when one of the Masters reads aloud to them, while the snow swirls and the wind blusters outside. This homelike scene is a familiar one to The Mohonk School, Ulster County, N. Y.

Parents, Have Your Teachers Satisfactory Homes?

Many rural teachers are here today and gone tomorrow. They do not remain long enough in one school or school system to know the people well or to feel that they "belong." It is hard to see how a teacher can do much toward the advancement of a community until the people think of him as a neighbor who has the same interest in local matters that they have. A teacher's influence on the lives and characters of young people increases with long and friendly acquaintance.

A Community's Opportunity

Rural schools, generally, do not enjoy such long continued service from a teacher. The average teacher in small towns stays in one position only a little more than three years, and then moves on to live as a comparative stranger in another community for a brief time. Teachers in one-room rural schools move even more frequently.

One reason why teachers do not become permanent residents of the districts they serve is that they do not have satisfactory homes there.

One would not expect to find many of the unmarried teachers owning homes. However, a single teacher must have suitable living quarters. She may canvass in vain every home in the community and then be forced to another village or to another school district for a boarding house. Four per cent of the town teachers in the United States travel nineteen miles a day each way to and from school, and one out of every ten teachers in the open-country schools makes a daily trip of the same length. One-third of the open-country teachers live three-and-a-half miles from their schools. Thus many farm and village teachers work under conditions that prevent them from taking part in community affairs however much they might wish to do so.

Even when teachers are successful in locating within the school districts they serve, the conditions under which they live are often discouraging. An unheated room, the lack of a telephone, the absence of modern conveniences, are often distinct handicaps as well as discomforts. Nearly half of the unmarried teachers in rural districts in the United States have one or more roommates, a situation which interferes with both work and rest. Such conditions are partly responsible for the fact that a third of the single teachers in one-room schools spend their week ends out of the school district.

Teacherages Built

Even among the married men, two out of three are renters. If rural schools are to get and keep good teachers, satisfactory living quarters must be available. Some school districts build homes for teachers, which they call "teacherages." Nearly 5 per cent of the married men and 2 per cent of the married women in rural schools are now provided with such homes.

An alternative to providing "teacherages" is to pay teachers enough to enable them to buy homes. Where "teacherages" or adequate salaries for home ownership are still impossible, the least the board of education can do is to see that the teacher is able to rent at reasonable cost a modern home or rooms which will enable him to do good work and encourage him to stay long enough to become a real member of the community.

—From the booklet, "A Fair Start in Life for the Country Child," of the N. E. A.

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On Having—Briefly—A Job

ONCE WE had one. Properly, concretely, just like nearly everybody else.

Exactly how it came about we are not, now, able to recall; but presumably we knew someone who in turn knew someone, that sort of thing, and somewhere or other along the line we were spoken of to the owner of the bookshop. *Why*, it is at this point difficult to imagine. In the light of what so promptly transpired, it would seem that the gesture must have stemmed from either a profound ignorance of our deficiencies or a really remarkable order of chivalry. But spoken of we were; and after an interview, sunnily sociable, in the course of which we apparently managed to convey (inadvertently, let it piously be hoped) a thoroughly erroneous impression of our capacities, we were, for the first time—and so far the last—the proud possessor of a real Job.

* * *

Ah, that remembered feeling of substance, that exhilarated sense of having achieved coghood in the wheel of society! To write, to paint, to play in the theater—all these things, we had early recognized, are apt to have a somewhat nebulous look (if they don't actually smack of charlatanism) to those occupied with what it is customary to defer to as the more substantial matters of life. So this job bulked large in our imagination. For now, like nearly everybody else, we too would have specific and tangible duties, hearteningly determined for us by a superior; we too would have days organized formally by the clock—and even that hitherto mythical thing: a weekly salary, infinitesimal to be sure, but as splendidly reliable in its rotations as the huge maneuverings of heavenly bodies. When in the morning we got up, instead of a jersey and old slacks, we would put on, right off, our best black crepe; at an hour still pale and chill with earliness, we would strike forth into the outer world, a modest but at last quite indisputable participant in affairs at large.

Such a shine and flourish as it all had to it. The glamour of the orthodox for the nonconformist.

* * *

The bookshop itself was charming: that judicious mingling of volumes and chintz that bespeaks the hand of the gentlewoman in business. Cushioned window-seats intimated that here one might sit and sample, immune from badgering; logs fluttered pleasantly into flame on a hearth; a small white staircase climbed with grace to a diminutive gallery; and in the rear of the shop proper, down two steps (symbolic, one inferred, as well as physical), was the lending library. The whole domain, rife with refinement, was presided over by the owner herself, lodged aloft with pearls in her ears at an ivory desk, and some five or six young lady henchwomen—young ladies all so impeccably groomed, so queenly in manner and conciliatory in conduct, so intuitively responsive to the most subtle requirements of their role, that it seems now odd indeed that we shouldn't, even in our best black crepe, have found ourself in a considerable dither at the privilege of being admitted to their ranks.

It goes without saying that such an establishment went hand-in-hand with a clientele of the most select order. For years and years the same dowagers, in approximately the same style of hat, sensibly and expensively suited and shod, pleasant of voice, bland of eye, emitting gentility with every breath, had been stepping out of highly glossed cars and coming in here for the laudable purpose of keeping abreast of the literary times. They were ladies who knew, who had always known, precisely what it was that they wanted; so did the owner. Everyone, in brief, understood quite perfectly everyone else. The whole little world ran on oiled wheels. It had been doing so, as we said, for years. To the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

* * *

And were we, sailing in, green as a leaf, content with this happy state of affairs? This admirable achievement?

Oh, no, indeed! Not us.

Well within the space of a single day, we had begun to perceive that something was all wrong.

These ladies were buying books, to be sure (and little did it behoove a member of the profession to feel, before so beautiful an act, anything less than speechless gratitude); but they weren't, it seemed to us, buying the right ones—the right ones, that is, for *them*. Here they were, these excellent ladies: genteel, privileged, plushily encased in the cherished values of an era, a region, a class, a type—and what were they doing? Heading, every time, like homing pigeons, for those works best calculated to bolster up, to preserve from the smallest jar or challenge, their own particular concept of things. Now this seemed even more patently absurd than patently deplorable. Not that we had any innate objection to "nice" books populated by the genteel, the privileged: not in the least. There were, indeed, we dispassionately felt, people who might quite positively profit from being exposed to just such volumes. But if the primary function of reading was to extend the range of the sensibilities, to break open whole new areas of experience for emotional and intellectual exploration—then, why in the world trot round and round one small acre?

It wasn't as if the ladies were frivolous: they weren't, palpably. It wasn't as if they lacked taste: it was estimable taste, of its kind. It was just that they were crowded with closed doors—and here were keys: hundreds, thousands of keys for the choosing: fashioned by others, from vision, by toil, fashioned most variously for their use.

* * *

Well within the pace of a single day, we were all a-bustle in a righteous cause.

Zeal moves, if not mountains, at any rate quite substantial substances—dowagers, for instance, attacked while momentarily undecided, won before realizing what is up. Some of them, naturally, remained adamant; but several said: "Really? You *thoroughly* recommend it, do you?" Several said: "Well, if you're absolutely *sure*—" We knew, of course, without being told, what they had for years been fastidiously avoiding: the rude, the rough, the over-robust: the laughter that laughs out too loud, the voice that questions too gravely, too explicitly: the bare table and the bare heart, the strong stripped shapes of things. With the rude, the rough, the over-robust we therefore proceeded to ply the ladies. Open up all your closed doors! Take a deep breath and look out: see, at any rate, what is there—and then, if you don't like what you see, do something about it! Think, act!

Come on, dowagers! we were inwardly bugling: show us the sort of stuff you're made of. . . .

* * *

When, at the conclusion of the week, we were summoned aloft to the ivory desk, the owner of the shop was as nice as could be. She put it all in the most delicate way. They *did* like having us there with them, they really did; but—well—it was stupid, of course, but somehow or other they seemed to be receiving a number of rather, well, rather emphatic complaints, from old customers, who appeared to feel that the books they had had recommended to them, and recommended with a quite exceptional gusto, were—were—it was stupid, of course: but she couldn't help wondering if perhaps, under the circumstances, since we seemed, didn't we, to be having just a little difficulty in grasping the Basic Idea of this business of catering to the public's wants, if perhaps we wouldn't be—well, *happier* if otherwise employed.

Thus began and thus ended our job.

It was a lovely job while it lasted. And, so far as we can now remember, we were, throughout it, happy as a bird.

DORIS PEEL

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PORTRAIT OF A LADY: *A Painting Attributed to Bronzino*

THIS SUMPTUOUS PORTRAIT is thought to be that of Bianca Cappello; the artist is believed to be Angelo Allori, better known as Bronzino. There still remain many Renaissance paintings which have not yet been satisfactorily attributed, and tracing down the sources of just such works of art is one of the fascinating pursuits of scholars today.

Bronzino (1503-1572) was a Florentine painter of the sixteenth century, and his name has been coupled with that of Andrea del Sarto as most eminent among portraitists. He served as court painter to Cosmo I, Duke of Tuscany.

This portrayal reveals the mastery which was achieved in the Italian Renaissance in the depiction of textures and in personal characterization. Bronzino's portraits show how far the painter had wandered from his medieval function as maker of sacred effigies. The later Renaissance artist painted with greater freedom and individual expression. There was far more worldliness in his outlook. He aimed to please his patrons, and often to flatter his models. He gave full credit to the dressmaker, the lacemaker, and the lapidary by showing off their workmanship to full advantage. And when the time came to characterize the face and express the personality of the model, he could do so with equal skill.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Design on Snow

If, at night—alone, and belated by storming—
One bird flew over, and the sky clearing
To moonlight,
I'd know
By the page of the snow,
Without a glance upward;
I would see that bird moving through trees,
Shadow by shadow—and gone!

Record of flight
In the night,
His wings curving, his neck thrust forward;
Late and alone,
Late—and alone.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Arnold Bennett's Meticulous Routine

EVEN IN his *Journals* recently published in somewhat expurgated form, Arnold in his day-to-day entries seems always to have written with his tongue in his cheek or with a view to his diaries being read by his public. So, never does he take down his defences but rather he built them higher and more convincingly, that he might not expose his inner soul to curious gaze. In his book *Denry the Audacious*, either consciously or blandly unconsciously, he portrays his real self. Like Denry, Arnold neither walked nor strutted, but by some means in between these two he propelled himself afoot. He dressed as would Denry—not quite simply, not quite ostentatiously, but with a conspicious casualness. In his work he was a machine but never mechanical. His manuscripts—mostly exquisitely bound in morocco as though in preparation and readiness for final lodgment in the British Museum—are models of perfection in their class.

In a preface to the photographic reproduction of *The Old Wives' Tale* manuscript Arnold himself tells of his exhaustive and careful study of calligraphy before he finally decided upon the style in which he was to do all his writing. He used a very slender, fine-pointed architect's pen, the letters about one-half the size of the ordinary person's handwriting but clear and legible as printing itself. He limited himself to one thousand words a day of finally corrected manuscript for his more serious efforts. *The Old Wives' Tale* contains two hundred and ten thousand words and he was seven months in its writing.

His practice was to awaken about six o'clock in the morning, light his spirit-lamp, brew himself a pot of tea, and proceed with his day's stint. At nine o'clock he would emerge from his study fresh and immaculate, but with his real day's work behind him. Then followed his daily post, his hour or more with his secretary, his journalism, always distinct from his creative work. Then either a session with his piano or his palette, for he was a self-taught musician and a self-taught artist. If he did not excel in either of these arts, he at least gave himself the opportunity of developing hobbies which brought him real relaxation and manual expression. After luncheon, long walks, on which I frequently accompanied him. For an hour on end we would walk in silence, until one day I said to him, "I suppose in these silences you are actually phrasing your thousand words for tomorrow." "Yes," he admitted.

The first draft in his own hand had few alterations. His secretary transcribed on the typewriter triplicate copies, one of which he read and corrected. Then he was finished. His secretaries read proofs from this amended typewritten transcription and I very much doubt if he ever again read any of his books. He said to me that once he was finished he was finished; he had done his best and further attempts at revision could only be destructive.—From "Chronicles of Barabbas," by GEORGE H. DORAN. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

At Dawn the Sea Blazed Gold

THE SUN had not yet risen. The sea was indistinguishable from the sky, except that the sea was slightly creased as if a cloth had wrinkles in it. Gradually as the sky whitened a dark line lay on the horizon dividing the sea from the sky and the grey cloth became barred with thick strokes moving, one after another, beneath the surface, following each other, pursuing each other, perpetually.

As they neared the shore each bar rose, heaped itself, broke and swept a thin veil of white water across the sand. The wave paused, and then drew out again, sighing like a sleeper whose breath comes and goes unconsciously. Gradually the dark bar on the horizon became clear as if the sediment in an old wine-bottle had sunk and left the glass green. Behind it, too, the sky cleared as if the white sediment there had sunk, or as if the arm of a woman couched beneath the horizon had raised a lamp and flat bars of white, green and yellow, spread across the sky like the blades of a fan. Then she raised her lamp higher and the air seemed to become fibrous and to tear away from the green surface, flickering and flaming in red and yellow fibres like the smoky fire that roars from a bonfire. Gradually the fibres of the burning bonfire were fused into one haze, one incandescence which lifted the weight of the woollen grey sky on top of it and turned it to a million atoms of soft blue. The surface of the sea slowly became transparent and lay rippling and sparkling until the dark stripes were almost rubbed out. Slowly the arm that held the lamp raised it higher and then higher until a broad flame became visible; an arc of fire burnt on the rim of the horizon, and all round it the sea blazed gold.

The light struck upon the trees in the garden, making one leaf transparent and then another. One bird chirped high up; there was a pause; another chirped lower down. The sun sharpened the walls of the house, and rested like the tip of a fan upon a white blind and made a blue fingerprint of shadow under the leaf by the bedroom window.—From "The Waves," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Den skønne Dør

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I TREDIE KAPITEL i Apostlenes Gerninger berettes den smukke Fortælling om Peter og Johannes, som, da de "gik op i Helligdommen ved Bedetimen", blev bedt om Almisse af en Mand, der var lam, og som daglig blev lagt ved "den Dør . . ., som kaldtes den skønne". Da Peter sagde: "Se paa os", gav han "Agt paa dem, efterdi han ventede at faa noget af dem." Hvad han fik, var sandsynligvis langt mere, end han havde ventet, for med Ordene: "I Jesu Kristi Nazaræerens Navn staa op og gaa!" greb Peter ham ved den højre Haand og rejste ham op, og "straks bleve hans Ben og Ankler stærke". Og intet Under at "han sprang op og stod og gik omkring og gik med dem ind i Helligdommen, hvor han gik omkring og sprang og lovede Gud"! Hvilken Glæde maa det ikke have været ham at gaa befriet ind i Helligdommen og prise og takke Gud!

"Gid Peter og Johannes var her til Stede i Dag for at helbrede i Kristi Jesu Navn", vil nogle maaske sige, for der er øjensynligt mange, der trænger til Helbredelse. Men der fortælles os, "Gud er Kærlighed" (Johannes's første Brev 4:8), og skønt Mesteren og hans Apostle ikke er her til Stede i Dag, er Kærlighed visselig til Stede og nu som den Gang i Stand til at frelse os.

I vor Tid aabenbares den helbredende Kristus gennem Kristen Videnskab, som med kærlig Forvisning byder alle, der lider, at se hen til Sandheden, som frelser og helbreder. Ja, den helbredende Kristus er med os til evig Tid, for det er, som Mary Baker Eddy siger i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 583): Guds guddommelige Aabenbaring, som kommer til Kødet for at tilintetgøre den til Kød blevne Vildfarelse."

Mange helbredte og lykkelige Mennesker fastslaar i vore Dage med Glæde, at de i Kristen Videnskab finder "den skønne Dør", hvorigennem de med de højeste Forventninger gaar ind i Sandhedens Tempel. "Tempel" defineres bl. a. (*ibid.*, S. 595) som "Livets, Substansens og Intelligensens Idé; Sandhedens Bygning; Kærlighedens Helligdom".

Dette er det Tempel, som Paulus taler om, hvor han siger (Andet Brev til Korinthierne 6:16): "Vi ere den levende Guds Tempel." En materiel Bygning kan aldrig blive eet med Aandens Tempel. Hvad der ender i Støv, er ikke det evige Livs Idé.

Det syge, trætte eller forpinte Legeme, som de dødelige finder saa lænkebundet og tungt at bære, helbredes ved Forstaaelse og Anvendelse af Sandheden om Guds Menneske. Og efterhaanden som vor Bevidsthed gennemtrænges af de absolutte aandelige Sandheder om harmonisk Tilværelse, føler vi os langt friere og mere sund og rask. I Kristen Videnskab ses Smitte- og Infektionsforestillinger for en stor Del at stamme fra Frygt; og Tanken beskyttes mod Frygt ved en Erkendelse af Guds Althed og Magt. Under saakaldte Epidemier af økonomisk, fysisk eller mental Panik har vi den Hellige Skrifts Forjættelse (Salmernes Bog 91:5, 6, 7): "Du frygter ej Nattens Rædsler, ej Pilen, der flyver om Dagen, ej Pesten, der sniger i Mørke, ej Middagens hærgende Sot. Falder end tusinde ved din Side, ti Tusinde ved din højre Haand, til dig naar det ikke hen."

Kristen Videnskab viser os Vejen til Sundhed og den rette Aktivitet og leder Tanken ind i den rene og aandelige Glædes Rige; ind til en Tilfredshed og Handlekraft, som vi aldrig havde drømt om; ind til den herlige Harmoni, som ejes af Mennesket i Guds Billede og Lignelse.

Om nogen er faldet sammen under Sorgens Byrder og aldrig har faaet Del i menneskelig Lykke; om Synd og Karakterfejl lænkebinder ham, lad ham ikke tabe Modet, for hvad der end insisterer paa at holde ham uden for Sandhedens Helligdom, vil kunne overvindes, og hver og en kan her og nu begynde at hæve sig op over Elendigheden, indtil Tanken jubler i Glæde, i Lovprisning af Gud.

Gud, alles kærlige Fader-Moder, skænker os alt: Sundhed, Lykke og Livets Behov. Hverken Personer, Sted eller materielle Tilstande kan øve Kontrol over disse kostelige Gaver fra Gud. Vejrforhold kan hverken skade eller gavne os, naar vi stoler paa Gud. Arvelighed kan ikke paaføre os sine falske Ejendommeligheder eller knuge os under en Byrde af Frygt for saakaldt arvelig Overtro eller Sygdom.

Kristen Videnskab aabner i Sandhed "den skønne Dør", hvorigennem Mennesker med Tanker, bevinget af Glæden, kan gaa ind i Sandhedens Helligdom. Gennem den aandelige Forstaaelses Dør gaar vi ind i selve Guds Nærværelse. Paa Side 132 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Guddommelig Kærlighed har aabnet os den skønne Dør, hvorigennem vi kan se Gud og leve, se det gode i det gode,—Gud som alt, som een,—eet Sind og det guddommeligt; hvor vi kan elske vor Næste som os selv og velsigne vore Fjender."

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The Happy Opening Of a Spring

THE TRAIL LED HER past a spring hole that was one source of the tiny meandering trickle which ran down the meadows toward Round Pond. The water was cool on her feet; and she followed up the little flow of it till she came to its head. She scraped away dead leaves and found where water seeped up through pin gravel; and she went down on her knees and began to dig with her hands and with the sharp end of a broken stick. She became absorbed in the work. As she dug down deeper the water came more freely. She made a bowl-shaped basin as big as the bottom of a kettle; and a thrush with a striped breast came to watch her curiously. She let the water clear, and dug some more, and let it clear again. It was cold as ice on her hands, cold when she lay to dip her lips and drink. She dug out the spring till she had a basin two feet across and a foot deep, and she walled it with small bits of flat rock collected over a twenty-yard radius. She laughed with delight to watch the water clear at last, and she found a birch tree and peeled off a strip of bark and rolled it into a flat cone and pinned it in shape with a twig thrust through and through to make a cup. She hung the cup on the end of a stick set in the ground beside the spring, and was pleased with what she had done. Thirsty men and women and children could come here to drink when they chose. A man traversing this path a hundred years from now could turn aside to quench his thirst; or, if the spring were clogged, he might kneel to dig it out, and find the stones she had set, and wonder who had cleaned the spring and walled it long ago. Mima became two people; herself, now, discovering this spring that no human being had ever seen before; and that other wayfarer a hundred years from now, or two hundred, finding the spring again and drinking from it and feeling a moment's gratefulness to its first discoverer. — From "Come Spring," by BEN AMES WILLIAMS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Gate Beautiful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE THIRD chapter of the Acts of the Apostles is recorded the lovely story of Peter and John, who, when they went up to "the temple at the hour of prayer," were asked for an alms by a lame man who was laid daily at the "gate . . . called Beautiful." When Peter said, "Look on us," the man "gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something." That which he received was probably vastly more than he had anticipated, for, saying, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk," Peter "took him by the right hand, and lifted him up: and immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength." No wonder that "he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God"! What joy it must have been to him to enter, unfettered, into the temple to give thanks to God!

Would that Peter and John were here today to heal in the name of Christ Jesus, some may say, for it is evident that there are many in need of healing. Yet we are told that "God is love" (I John 4:8), and, although the Master and his apostles are not here today, surely Love is present and able to save now as then.

In this age the healing Christ is revealed through Christian Science, which, with assurance and benevolence, bids all weary ones to look to Truth, which saves and heals. Yes, the healing Christ ever remains, for it is, as Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583), "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."

Many healed and happy people today gladly affirm that in Christian Science they find the gate Beautiful, through which they pass with high hopes into the temple of Truth. "Temple" is defined, in part (*ibid.*, p. 595), as "the idea of Life, substance, and intelligence; the superstructure of Truth; the shrine of Love."

This is the temple of which Paul spoke when he said (II Corinthians 6:16), "Ye are the temple of the living God." A material structure cannot be identified with the temple of Spirit. That which ends in dust is not the idea of eternal Life.

The sick, weary, or pain-racked body which mortals find so burdensome and fettering is healed by the understanding and application of the truth about God's man. And as one's consciousness becomes permeated with the absolute spiritual facts of harmonious being, one experiences more freedom and better health. In Christian Science the beliefs of contagion and infection are seen to be largely the results of fear; and thought is guarded against fear by the realization of the allness and power of God. In so-called epidemics of economic, physical, or mental panic, we have the Scriptural promise (Psalms 91:5, 6, 7): "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee."

Christian Science shows the way to health and right activity, and leads thought into realms of pure joy and spiritual gladness; into undreamed-of satisfaction and achievement; into the glorious harmony of man in the image and likeness of God.

Has one sunk down under a load of sorrow? Has human happiness passed one by? Do sin or faults of character enslave one? Let him be of good comfort, for whatever it is that claims to keep one outside the temple of Truth can be overcome, and each one can, here and now, begin to rise out of the unhappy condition until thought leaps for joy, in praising God.

We depend on God, the loving Father-Mother of all, for health, happiness, and sustenance. No person or place or material condition controls these precious gifts from God. Climate cannot harm us, nor can it benefit us, when we trust in God. Heredity cannot impose its false characteristics upon us, nor pin us beneath a weight of fear of so-called hereditary superstition or disease.

Christian Science indeed opens the gate Beautiful, through which men may enter with joy-winged thought the temple of Truth. Through the gate of spiritual understanding we enter into the very presence of God. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 132 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "Divine Love hath opened the gate Beautiful to us, where we may see God and live, see good in good,—God all, one,—one Mind and that divine; where we may love our neighbor as ourselves, and bless our enemies."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1940

Survey Starts On Youth Jobs In Bay State

Questionnaire goes out to young folks with assistance of schools and colleges.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With one-third the unemployed in Massachusetts falling in the 16 to 24 age bracket, the Commonwealth today is embarked on an effort to see what can be done for the children of the locust years.

Under direction of State Commissioner of Education, Walter F. Downey, and a Committee of widely known educators, a statewide survey is being made of a cross section of some 12,000 youth, to determine the number that are working, what they are working at, and whether they like it and want to continue in it. The survey, also, it is expected, will indicate more exactly than has before been possible how many are not working, and will furnish some hints as to why they are unemployed.

This problem of unemployed youth, Commissioner Downey notes, is the largest and most complex that moves across his big glass-topped desk in his roomy, flag-draped office at 200 Newbury Street in Boston these days. For the question not only concerns boys and girls who have left school, but, also, to a vivid degree, the schools that turn them out into the disturbed world of today.

Just what will be done for idle youth, it is too early to say. Commissioner Downey feels the first need is to gather facts, to know just what the margins of the problem are, and then these facts must be made known to the citizens of the State, so that some concerted community action can be taken.

To this end, a questionnaire of some 170 separate queries is now being presented to a carefully selected cross section—chosen from various income and other classifications, much as the Gallup and Roper surveys choose those they will interview—of boys and girls who were 11 to 19 years old when the special State Department of Labor Census was taken in 1934.

The interviews are being made under the direction of the school authorities in the various communities, without charge to the State.

Mr. Downey has had the able help of Warren C. Seyfert of the Harvard School of Education, and of Harry S. Broudy, of the North Adams State Teachers College in preparing the questionnaire; and both Professor Seyfert and Dr. Broudy are actively superintending the distribution and tabulation of results.

It was originally planned to circulate 12,000 questionnaires, and the response of school authorities has been so enthusiastic that it is possible this figure may actually be reached. However, as Professor Seyfert points out, the survey is entirely dependent upon the voluntary help of those asking the questions; and unless they are very zealous in completing their assignments, the survey may fall a little short of the goal.

The questions are comprehensive. They include, in addition to the usual ones about sex, age, nationality, and matrimonial status, some searching queries about place of residence. As an instance, the questionnaire asks young married people living with one of their parents why they are doing so. Is it because they want to, or because of finances? The questions also bring out whether they would rather live in the city or on a farm. Present status of educational activities is also sought.

It is hoped this will give some clues to the relationship of school to work. It should give some figures, for example, on the relative number of boys now unemployed who did not go through high school, and those who did. It should also throw some light on the benefit of extension and correspondence courses in getting jobs; for specific questions about such sort of educational activity are asked. On the point of employment, such questions are asked as, Are you working? Full time? How many weeks since Jan. 1 have you worked? How much have you earned? Then, more in detail, Where did you get the training for this job? Do you consider it a "dead end" sort of thing? Would you like to do something else? What?

A separate group of questions is designed for those on WPA or under NYA, and seek answers to such as, What is the main reason for your present unemployment? Are you now seeking a job? How?

The questionnaire winds up by delving into the recreational and personal interests of the boys and girls:

What are the three ways in which you now most frequently use your spare time?

How many books have you borrowed from the library in the last month?

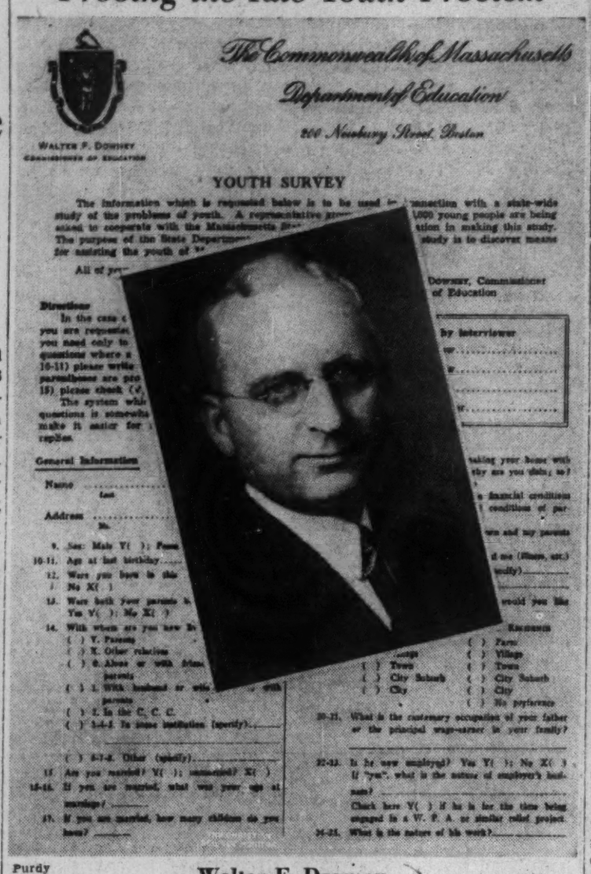
A lot of people are going to be interested, too, in the answers to such questions as:

What are your three favorite radio programs?

What are your three favorite magazines?

The answers are beginning to come in, but not yet in sufficient quantity to justify conclusions. However, from his early returns, Professor Seyfert feels some important things will be uncovered.

Probing the Idle Youth Problem



Purdy

Walter F. Downey

Massachusetts Commissioner of Education and section of questionnaire sent out to all the communities in the State

Deep Secrets of Hors D'Oeuvres Probed by Boston Housewives

Snowballs are not being used for hors d'oeuvres—yet. But the idea of hors d'oeuvres demonstrations at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union started out as "just a little snowball that rolled and rolled," as Mrs. Emery Mason, who is in charge of the food shop, put it.

And it certainly appeared to have assumed rather large proportions as over a hundred women crowded into the shop yesterday to peer over each other's shoulders as Miss Ethel Johnson, pastry cook at the Union, let them in on the secret. Who would think, for instance, of frying bread, cutting it in the shape of crescents, diamonds and hearts—or any other shape for that matter—and curling "curry butter" onto these crisp pieces through a pastry tube? "Curry butter," confided Miss Johnson, is a combination of creamed butter, curry, and Tabasco and Worcestershire sauce. And the yellow curlicues on the golden brown toast looked pretty enough for a magazine ad.

Putting It Down on Paper

Attentive housewives hurriedly delved into their bags for pencil and paper. Well they knew that to dash out into the kitchen with the bright idea of turning out a few hors d'oeuvres is one thing—to know what to do after they get there is another. It takes an artist like Miss Johnson to produce an original variety.

Everyone wanted to know, of course, what was in the little balls that stuck pertly up on the end of toothpicks speared into a head of cabbage. Well, one was an olive rolled in cream cheese and rolled again in nuts. Peanut butter and cream cheese rolled in browned, sifted bread crumbs, another. And the third mixture, deviled ham with mustard pickle, and enough cream cheese to bind it together, rolled in parsley.

A new idea that brought excited exclamations from the audience was a sausage stuffed in a long dinner roll which was then sliced, turning out tiny rounds of the meat, rimmed with bread. Finnan haddie is a rather new canned fish product which was mentioned as making a tasty hors d'oeuvre with various cream combinations.

Small tomato slices on rounds of toast looked both appetizing and decorative, and the culinary students made a special note of the stunt of hollowing out a dill pickle, stuffing it with cream cheese, then serving it in thin slices, as being a neat trick, both easy and effective.

A Smart Cabbage Head

Another wrinkle is to remove the center of a head of cabbage, fill it with sauce or mayonnaise into which may be dipped the shrimps which are pinned around the edge on toothpicks.

The women moved up to admire the trays of crisp, fried bread shapes frosted with anchovy paste and sardine paste, and observed that for variety Miss Johnson had used some of the new pressed ham products, as well as cheese spread, melted a bit under the broiler.

Of interest, too, were the clever molds in the shape of fish and fowl for mixtures of sardine, herring or other paste jelled with aspic.

The hors d'oeuvres demonstrations have been so popular that Mrs. Mason is planning now for a lecture on the making of tea sandwiches, and after that another on the different kinds of cheeses and how to use them. Dates have not been set as yet, however.

Box Company Workers Quit on 42-Hour Issue

ROCHESTER, N. H., March 9 (AP)—Union officials and company officers declined comment today on the action of 180 workers at the W. H. Champlin Box and Lumber Company, who left their jobs in mid-afternoon yesterday contending they had completed the 42-hour work-week prescribed by law.

The workers refused offers of time-and-one-half pay to complete the day and to work today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy today; fair tomorrow with snow or rain at night; not much change in temperature. Gentle to moderate northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today and tonight, little change in temperature; Sunday generally fair.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy today and tonight with occasional snow flurries in north portion, somewhat colder tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Vermont: Occasional snow flurries today and probably tonight, little change in temperature; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	28	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	26	26	New York	28	27
Denver	37	37	Norfolk	36	35
Helena	27	27	Philadelphia	31	30
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	30	27
Los Angeles	51	50	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	45	43	Washington	35	33
Minneapolis	23	23			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 9.
B—Minimum, March 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:46 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 12:04 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Monday, 12:22 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:13 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:14 p. m., Sunday.

Spring Floods Not Expected In Bay State

Public Works engineers say conditions such that only ice jams furnish any threat.

Despite the heavy snows of the past week or two, Massachusetts is in no danger of severe spring floods this year unless present favorable conditions change unexpectedly, Raymond W. Coburn, Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Works, stated today.

"We are not looking for any floods this year," Mr. Coburn said. "If we get warm rains which melt the snow and ice rapidly, the only things we fear are ice jams, but we are well prepared to cope with any dangerous situation which develops.

Mr. Coburn explained that the State Department of Public Works is highly organized, and is ready to prevent any unexpected flood resulting from ice jams. Men have been stationed in various cities and towns along Massachusetts streams to dynamite any jams that may develop.

The Public Works Engineer said that at present Massachusetts rivers and ponds are very low, a condition which is particularly favorable to prevention of floods.

Furthermore, with the blanket of snow now on the ground, he explained, the heavy frost is coming out of the ground gradually so that the soil is in particularly good condition to absorb the melting snow.

In addition Massachusetts for the past week or 10 days has been experiencing ideal weather conditions for dispersing the snow blanket, namely, warm days and cool nights. The cool nights, he said, tend to retard the melting of the snow, so that the rivers and ponds may take care of the flow without trouble.

Mr. Coburn stated that the Public Works Department has established gauges on the various rivers throughout the Commonwealth to maintain a careful check on the water levels. The rivers are now well below the 1939 level, and if they are kept within that level, he added, there will be absolutely no danger of floods.

Continued Fair Weather Forecast

Week-enders may set out confidently today with a reasonable expectation of continued fair weather—if they do not stay away until too late Sunday night, when snow or rain may begin to fall, according to the Yankee Network Weather Service.

The Boston Weather Bureau forecast fair weather, with not much change in temperature. The thermometer in Greater Boston points last night sank several degree below freezing point, producing stretches of icy road early this morning, where water from snow melting yesterday remained on the paved surfaces. Similar conditions may be expected tomorrow morning.

Things on Menu Agenda

By a Staff Photographer

Surprises on Way for Households

Miss Ethel Johnson, pastry cook at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, demonstrates the making of hors d'oeuvres.

'Down by the Old Mill Stream'

By a Staff Photographer

Horticultural Society's Contribution to Spring Flower Show

Doesn't this carry you back to those "good old days"—those days when you, a barefoot boy or a barefoot girl, trudged down the road on a hot summer day to the mill stream? Remember how cold the water felt on your feet as you let them dangle from the bank's edge? The Old Mill was a mysterious place and it was with awe that you looked down upon its great creaking water wheel. Inside intricate machinery rattled and groaned as the water wheel drove the powerful grinders. Unfortunately the children of today look upon the Old Mill as a curiosity—that is if they can find one to look at. However, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is reproducing the "Old Mill" as its contribution to the 1940 Spring Flower Show in the Mechanics Building. Nothing will be left out of this scene—the water coming down between the hills, the dam that makes the pond, the trough shooting the water onto the wheel, and the raceway carrying it back to the stream. Remember?

N. E. Spring Flower Show to Open on Monday

Tons of rock, miles of wire, yards of pipe, and thousands of feet of timber and planks, as well as bales of peat moss, hundreds of trees, thousands of shrubs and literally millions of plants, are pouring into Mechanics Building today, for the sixty-ninth New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The show opens to the public Monday at 1 p. m., and between now and then the acres of dusty floor space must be transformed into an Eden of 172 gardens.

Accordingly, masons, electricians, plumbers, and carpenters, as well as gardeners, are working day and night. Not only must all the hosts of plants be set out in peat moss so that they will continue growing, to be as fresh on the sixth and last day of the show as on the first, but the plans call for the erection of houses and stone walls, the creation of ledges, the building of two brooks, a dam, a pond, and a waterfall, and such other things as swamps, lawns, hedges and even greenhouses.

It is a big job, this making of a flower show which will please every one of the more than 100,000 visitors who come each year. Arno H. Nehrling, Exhibition Manager, and his staff, have been working for nearly a year now and this week they have been joined by nearly 500 mechanics, gardeners, and amateurs as the zero hour approaches for last minute changes.

Smallest Rose

Among the new things is Pixie, the world's smallest rose—so tiny that the entire bush, covered with a dozen 50-petaled flowers, can be hidden under a tea cup. Two new roses have come from Spain also: Satan, a dark red beauty, and Girona, a yellow wonder, both straight from the hands of Senor Pedro Dot. This man, one of the world's great rose breeders, has, amazingly, continued his work of bringing beauty to the world with new roses, despite the war which ravaged his native land.

Another new development is the sending of two flower arrangements by Mrs. Constance Spry, a London florist, who has become internationally famous. Side by side with Mrs. Spry's contribution, will be arrangements by Mrs. Max Fishelson of Boston. Thus the best flower arrangements of London and Boston will appear in contrast.

The New England nature trail, being staged by the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society in co-operation with Will C. Curtis of South Sudbury, a bit of wild forest filled with our native plants, will also have as a special attraction several types of cannibal plants—plants which eat insects. Mr. Curtis has just announced that he has succeeded in forcing into bloom several plants of Sarracenia fulva, the yellow pitcher plant. This rare species of an insect-devouring genus, is described as not growing north of Virginia, but Mr. Curtis has found a colony established in a swamp in Billerica.

Roses in Bloom

The soilless culture greenhouse, staged by the Massachusetts State College's Waltham Field Station, will, it is now known, actually have roses in bloom, green beans almost a foot long, nasturtiums in flower, and tomatoes turning red—all grown in water plus nutrient chemical solutions.

Final arrangements have been completed for two new developments. The first of these is the "Information Please" booth of the Society, where experts will be in attendance to answer all garden questions and to suggest solutions of all garden problems. This service is being given in response to a multiplying demand for information by amateur gardeners. New England has become the most active garden center of the country and the Society, in keeping with its purpose established when it was chartered 111 years ago, is anxious to assist every gardener just as far as is possible.

The second new development is for the selection of the most popular display in the show. While the corps of judges evaluates the displays in accordance with horticultural standards, their decisions are not always popular. Accordingly, the Society has provided ballots about the show requesting all visitors to vote for the display they like the best. The display receiving the most votes will receive a special award and the information thus received will aid in planning next year's show.

Largest and one of the most interesting individual exhibits in the Grand Hall will be a bog, log cabin and garden designed by Kelsey-Highlands Nursery of East Boxford. With its wild mallard ducks, fish and even bullfrogs, the exhibit will transport visitors into a virgin forest land, one to which tourists would like to go to for their vacations away from the hustle and bustle of the daily routine. Nowhere in the Grand Hall will the lure of the primeval backwoods be more vividly portrayed.

Export Lines Ship Launched

Hull No. 1,477, at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, today became the American Export Lines freighter Express—fourth and last of a group of modern cargo ships ordered in August of 1938, through the United States Maritime Commission—at a launching ceremony at the shipyards. Another group of four ships are now on order for the same company.

Just before noon, workmen with acetylene torches, "burned" through heavy steel plates that held the 6,737 gross ton steamer on the ways, and Miss Phoebe M. Kinney, of Glen Rock, N. J., daughter of Charles J. Kinney, General Auditor of the company at New York, christened the craft the Express, as the vessel slid into salt water.

The new Express—473.1 feet long, 66 feet beam and 42.3 feet depth—like her three predecessors, the Exporter, Explorer, and Exchange, cost about $2,560,000. She is designed for a speed of 16½ knots an hour, when loaded, and for a steaming radius of 15,000 nautical miles. When complete, the Express will be used in the Mediterranean-New York service of the company.

When the building program of the company is complete, 10 modern ships will be available, which are calculated to be able to perform the service formerly requiring 14 craft of the World War type freighters, operated by this line. The new boats are the fastest to be in service in the Mediterranean Sea-United States trade.

The American Export Lines was the first private concern to take action in contracting for the construction of new ships under the provision of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended.

Utilities Board Approves Plan For Old Colony

New schedule goes into effect soon and forestalls action by ICC on trustees' petition.

Action on a petition of the New Haven Railroad trustees calling for abandonment of 55 Old Colony Railroad stations, scheduled for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday was expected by State officials today to be forestalled by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission's formal approval last night of a plan calling for reduced service at the stations.

The newly approved plan, which is substantially the same as the "interim service plan" recommended several weeks ago by the railroad's trustees and members of the legislative recess commission studying the situation of the railroads, will cut the Old Colony deficit by some $500,000 each year, according to the trustees.

Summer Service

The Commission last night also entered an order which requires that 1940 summer service to Cape Cod points be maintained from June 24 to Sept. 7 substantially the same as it was last summer.

Service at 25 closed Old Colony and New Haven stations, which had been ordered reopened by the Commission previously is to be resumed on Monday.

"The schedule which we order into effect hereby," the Commission said in its new order, "is not to be construed as a permanent limitation of the frequency and type of service on that portion of Old Colony here involved. . . ."

Revisions in service, authorized previously by the Commission trustees of the railroads declared, will enable them to save a total of about $900,000 annually.

New Schedules

The schedules follow:

Dorchester Line

Read Down Except Sunday	Read Up Ex. Sat and Sun.	Read Up Saturday Only
*a.m. *a.m.	*p.m. *p.m.	p.m. p.m.
7:14 7:55 Readville	5:55 6:15	12:55 1:50
7:18 7:58 Fairmont	5:52 6:12	12:52 1:47
7:21 8:01 River St.	5:49 6:09	12:49 1:44
7:23 8:04 Blue Hill Av.	5:46 6:06	12:46 1:41
7:26 8:06 Morton St.	5:44 6:04	12:44 1:39
7:29 8:09 Dorchester	5:42 6:02	12:42 1:37
7:31 8:11 Harvard St.	5:39 6:00	12:40 1:34
7:33 8:13 Mt. Bowdoin	5:37 5:58	12:38 1:32
7:36 8:16 Bird St.	5:34 5:55	12:35 1:29
7:38 8:18 Uphams Cor.	5:32 5:52	12:32 1:27
7:45 8:25 Boston	5:25 5:45	12:25 1:20

*Will not run April 19.

East Braintree

	Daily Ex. Sundays				
	†A.M.	A.M.	†A.M.	†P.M.	P.M.
Lv. East Braintree	7:21	7:58	8:31	12:22	7:30
Due Boston	7:42	8:20	8:50	12:45	7:55
	Ex. Sunday	Ex. Sat. & Sun.		Sat. Only	
	A.M.	†A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	†P.M. P.M. P.M.
Lv. Boston	8:50	11:05	4:15	5:16	5:45 1:12 5:10
Due E. Braintree	9:10	11:33	4:38	5:35	6:06 1:33 5:30

†Will not run April 19.

West Medway Line

Read Down Except Sun.		Read Up Ex. Sat. & Sun.	Read Up Sat. Only
†A.M.		†P.M.	P.M.
6:55	Franklin	7.07	3:05
7:21	Caryville	6:41	2:39
7:25	West Medway	6:37	2:35
7:29	Medway	6:33	2:31
7:36	Millis	6:26	2:24
7:38	Cliequot	6:22	2:20
7:44	Medfield Jct.	6:14	2:12
7:48	Farm Street	6:10	2:08
7:56	Dover Street	6:02	2:00
8:00	Charles River	5:58	1:56
8:35	Boston	5:23	1:18

†Will not run April 19.

East Foxboro

Read Down Except Sunday		Read Up Ex. Ex. Sat. Sun Sa. & Su. Only		
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M. P.M.
6:35	7:42	9:30 E. Foxboro	6:23	5:14 2:03
7:15	8:16	10:05 Boston	5:50	4:35 1:30

Plimptonville

Read Down Except Sun.		Read Up Ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only
A.M.		P.M.	P.M.
7:55	Plimptonville	6:04	2:01
8:28	Boston	5:30	1:24

Boylston Street

Read Down Ex. Sunday	Read Up Ex. Sat. & Sun.
*A.M.	P.M.
8:46	Boylston Street	5:53
8:55	Boston	5:45

*Will not run April 19.

Jamaica Plain

8:30	Jamaica Plain	5:35
8:40	Boston	5:26

*Will not run April 19.

Mount Hope

8:35	Mount Hope	5:26
8:48	Boston	5:13

*Will not run April 19.

Forest Hills

8:07	Forest Hills	5:21
8:20	Boston	5:09

*Will not run April 19.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," staring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last day.

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvanie. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 3:50, 6:50, 11. "Joe and Ethel Turn Call on the President." 1:50, 8:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft and Joan Bennett. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Exeter—
"Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck and Fred McMurray. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 2, 5, 8. Tomorrow: "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. Also "Barricade," starring Alice Faye.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Fenway: 1, 4, 8:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "British Intelligence." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney. "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Sidewalks of London," featuring Vivian Leigh. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Seventeen" with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Isle of Destiny," with William Gargan. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Mercy Plane," with James Dunn. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:40. Stage: George Beatty, Gregory & Raymon, Chester Fredericks & Co. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. Also "He Married His Wife," starring Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine." "Historical Paris," "Skiing Technique," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"The Lion Has Wings" with Merle Oberon and Ralph Richardson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "The Fatal Hour," with Boris Karloff. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
"The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogues; Dave Apollon's Band; "Bowling Skill"; a Stooge comedy; cartoons, and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also "100 Men and a Girl," starring Deanna Durbin and L. Stokowski. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 8. Tomorrow: James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "The Fighting 69th." 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Music in My Heart," featuring Tony Martin. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd. 2:35, 5:35, 8:33. Also "Fighting 69th," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 7:45. (Seats reserved evening performances and Sunday afternoon.)

Radio—Page 10.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, 8 p. m.

Hotel Vendome—
One hundred and first concert by The Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Joseph Szigeti, violinist. M. Andor Farkas, accompanist. 3:30.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—
Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet. 9.

First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—
Hour of Organ Music by William E. Zeuch. An all Wagner program. Free to the public. 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Violoncello recital by Jean Bedetti. Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Monday

Public Library, Lecture Hall—
"Safari on Wheels," a moving picture trip through darkest Africa. Given under the auspices of the Ruskin Club. Calvin Cockcroft, speaker. 3. Open to the public.

Coast Mariners Get a Peek Into 'Closed' Neutrality Book

Log of the Port of Boston

Neutrality activities of the United States Government along the Atlantic seaboard, which have been a "closed book" as far as the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Customs and other Federal branches are concerned, are beginning to become known as notice is distributed to mariners as to what they may expect to encounter along the coast.

Official notice, just out, says in part: "Coast Guard aircraft, in performance of neutrality duty along coasts of the United States, are required to approach vessels, both merchant and naval, for the purpose of identification. The normal procedure is for the plane to circle the vessel at low altitude to assure identfication, and to avoid flying over the vessel.

"This enables the plane to identify the vessel, and the vessel to identify the aircraft. The distinctive markings by which identification of Coast Guard aircraft may most readily be established include the letters U. S. C. G. on the right and left underside of the lower wing; Coast Guard insignia forward on both sides of the fuselage or hull, and tail markings on each side of rudder which are alternate vertical red and white stripes with upper third of the rudder painted blue."

Seaway Talks March 14

The widely discussed St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty, which would put the United States and Canada back of a project to deepen the St. Lawrence River, build canals, and link the sea with the Great Lakes, for ships, is to be the subject of talks March 14, at the fifteenth annual meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board at the Copley-Plaza. Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority and Gerrit Fort, well-known railroad executive, are listed as speakers.

New Italian Consul

F. Cancellario, formerly in the Italian Government service in Albania, has been named Consul General for Italy in Boston, succeeding Marchese de Constantin, who is leaving the Consular Service and is returning to Rome.

President Ship Names

Names for the seven new C-3 type of passenger and cargo ships being constructed for the round-the-world service of the American President Lines, have been confirmed by the United States Maritime Commission. The ships will bear the same names as the older vessels now in service of the line, excepting that the present President Harrison will be replaced by the new President Jackson. The other six will be: President Adams, President Monroe, President Van Buren, President Polk, and President Garfield. All will call at Boston, and the 16½ knot speed of the new craft will cut down the time for circumnavigating the globe 14 days below the 112 days taken by the present fleet. The craft will have accommodations for 100 passengers and 124 crew, measuring 492 feet long, 69.5 feet beam, and register 9,300 tons gross. The new vessels will permit the line to complete 26 round-the-world voyages a year, it is said.

Model Village Project Faces Voters at Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILL, N. H., March 9—At town meeting on March 12 the voters of the Town of Hill will vote on one of the most far-reaching warrants ever presented to a townspeople, a warrant, which, if approved, will provide the machinery for the abandonment of the present village of Hill and the establishment of the new model community on land high over the present site that will come within the bounds of the Franklin Falls Flood Control project scheduled to be completed in 1941.

The special articles in the warrant provide for sale of all town property within the reservoir area to the Federal Government; permission for the acquisition of new land for town purposes; power to execute deeds and contracts; power to borrow money for the erection of new town facilities in anticipation of financial assistance expected to be forthcoming from the Federal Government; power to employ managers, architects, surveyors, and others whose services may be necessary to replace existing town facilities; to negotiate with the WPA for building streets and other public works required for the new village; and to enact a zoning ordinance that would provide for the maintenance of the proposed "model village" as such.

Army Engineers have already informed town officers that they will allow damages on town-owned property in the area to be in the reservoir as follows: town school, $9,000; town hall, $6,150; and old town storehouse, $2,650. Present plans for the new model village call for construction of one building to house all the town activities.

Counsels on Jobs

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Hazel M. Lewis

Guidance Director of the Boston Y. W. C. A., helps working girls to better jobs, or to improving on their own job, also aids unemployed girls to fit themselves for jobs and job interviews.

Girls Trained for Job Talks By Adviser at Boston 'Y. W.'

Jobs for women, particularly in factories, seem to be on the increase, according to Miss Hazel M. Lewis, Director of Vocational Counseling for the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Miss Lewis showed that 33.8 per cent of those she has counseled during the past year are "actually employed in full-time jobs," which, she said, represents an increase over the percentage she has previously encountered in her work during the depression years.

"Many of them," Miss Lewis explained, "are in unsatisfactory jobs, some in housework, for example, who have had other training, some in factory jobs who are capable of being stenographers. A few are in office jobs who are trying to get out of that field, although that's not the general trend.

"Our function is to tell them, where it is warranted, that maybe there's some other direction in which they might be going. The thing they're looking toward, for example, may be overcrowded. Sometimes they can find new opportunities along the line in which they are employed, as one girl, who works as a maid, and is a very good cook, might advance in a hotel, with food training."

Method of Interview Important

The girls Miss Lewis and her staff counsel are from 17 to 25 years. She has quite a number who are 17, but her largest group, she says, is 22. In 1939, girls were referred to the "Y. W." from 48 social agencies, six governmental agencies, 26 schools, and 24 employers and commercial agencies.

One thing Miss Lewis thinks is very important is the way to conduct a job interview.

"We sometimes have to be so elementary as to tell a girl to wear a hat to an interview," Miss Lewis said.

Adequate training is, of course, says Miss Lewis, a prime requisite. Miss Lewis sometimes pretends to be a prospective employer conducting a job interview.

"This serves two purposes," she explained. "First, it gets the girl ready for her real interview, and, second, it gives me a chance to ask some questions I might not easily be able to otherwise."

It is important for a girl to assemble her facts to present to an employer. This helps the employer to form an estimate of the girl's value to his organization, and also helps the girl gain self-confidence.

Way Cleared to Jobs

Sometimes Miss Lewis finds there is some problem, not discussed by the girl, or perhaps not realized by her, that is standing in the way of her advancement toward getting a job, or toward improving where she is.

If possible, Miss Lewis helps on this. If the problem appears to be of a more serious nature, she turns the girl over to the Y. W. C. A.'s Personal Counseling Department.

Besides interviews with individual girls, Miss Lewis and her staff also conduct group discussions, evenings, for industrial girls and for office girls, and there is also an afternoon club group for girls of high-school age.

Miss Lewis feels too many girls are training for white-collar jobs that don't exist, but believes this is the fault of overambitious, unrealistic parents, and not the fault of the schools.

In counseling girls who are seeking jobs, two things are taught, Miss Lewis says, "first, what to look for, and, second, how to go about looking."

Simmons Honors Printing Craft

Seniors in the Simmons College School of Library Science are commemorating the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing with an exhibition which they themsleves designed.

The exhibit at the college features a facsimile of the first printed book, a 42-line Bible printed in Germany in 1440 by Johannes Gutenberg, the original of which is in the Library of Congress in Washington.

Other facsimiles are being shown of the works of the pioneer English printer Caxton and of Daye who worked in Cambridge, Mass. A map of the United States indicating the time of the establishment of printing presses in each State reveals dates ranging from 1639 in Massachusetts to 1864 in North Dakota.

Crowning a table of important books of incunabula useful for reference purposes in discovering bibliographical details of early printed books, is a picture of Johannes Gutenberg examining the first printed proof.

Navy Yard Captain Named

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Navy has assigned Capt. John J. Brown, Commander of the transport Henderson, to duty as Captain of the Yard at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. Captain Brown will relieve Capt. W. F. Amsden who has received orders to command destroyer Squadron Four.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, March 11

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 11

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in a Dictionary." Prof. John G. Scammell, Boston University.
8:15 p. m.—"Science Today": transcribed.

For Sunday, March 10

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—International Group Program.
2:30 p. m.—Piano Recital.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
3:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Concert.
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—"Evensong."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Miles Hanson, Jr., First Parish in Weston (Unitarian).
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Music for Strings.
6:30 p. m.—"America's Heritage: from Holland": program arranged and conducted by Prof. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer, Harvard.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg. 30.5 m.

Budapest—7.30 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—"London Log"; Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Sunday, March 10

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Jasz-kun March." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Musical Program; News in English. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Connolly Trial Starts In On Its Sixth Day

The bribery trial of former Clerk John Patrick Connolly of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and William T. Conway, was convened at a special session today by Judge F. Leary.

The unusual move of having a Saturday session of a criminal case was ordered yesterday because the jury is locked up and Judge Leary stated he understood that it would prefer to continue hearing the case today rather than be idle for two full days over the week end.

Today was the sixth day of trial during which time alleged payments to Conway for Connolly's campaign fund have been traced by a half dozen employees of Connolly's office. The trial is expected to last at least another two weeks.

Boston Naval Captain Becomes Admiral Soon

The promotion to Rear Admiral of Capt. John Thackeray Nelson, Director of Naval Reserve in the First Naval District, effective upon the retirement of Rear Admiral John A. Schofield on April 1, has been announced by the Navy.

Captain Nelson has served in the Navy or Naval Reserve since 1899 and has been aide to the Commandant, First Naval District, Boston, since 1921. His usual residence is Fall River, Mass.

Study in the Schools Urged Of Contemporary Literature

Continued from Page 1

enjoyment and personal illumination.

"There are some people who say that we should teach only the classics because they have been tested by time. I oppose that because it seems to me we should not present the classics to our students as something to be accepted passively, but present them for discriminating appreciation. There are some things about some of them that are no longer relevant; some are no longer interesting—but those parts the students do accept will be really meaningful."

"One of the chief troubles we teachers of English face is the prevalence of the tourist mind," Dr. Douglas Bush of Harvard University said this afternoon at the luncheon meeting of the educators at Hotel Statler, discussing "English and the Humanities."

Dr. Bush thinks that "from the literary standpoint, literary and social and political history are a means and not an end." The real end of literary study, he says, is "esthetic, imaginative, emotional, and ethical experience."

"If that experience does not take place," he added, "we might as well give up literature and go in for sociology." If certain classics are dull to a student, he will not be helped by being led to them as sociological documents. Dr. Bush believes. "The motive and the justification for the study of literature has always been, and must be, the ennobling and enrichment of the whole being," he said.

The question, as Dr. Bush sees it, is whether teachers, in this "world of movies, the radio and magazines, can restore the pure and essential values of literature, without which the rest is nothing."

Dr. Charles Swain Thomas of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, under whose auspices the conferences are being held, asked a return to genuine sentiment and spiritual awareness in his luncheon talk on "Looking Forward." Dr. Thomas made a plea for perfection as an aim and integrity in thinking.

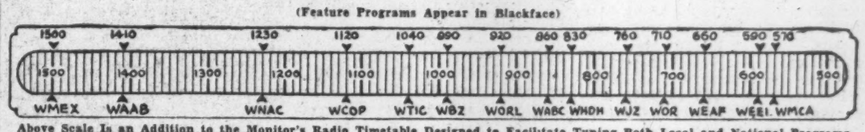
"As citizens in a democracy," he said, "we are called upon to live a life of independence. This demands a constant appeal to the integrity of the mind. And complete integrity cannot be fully secured by any citizen who in his ideals dares to be less than a perfectionist—perfect in his thinking, perfect in his reading, perfect in his expression."

Dr. Thomas would also see emphasis upon "our reverence for the English language . . . a splendid linguistic heritage."

Dr. Thomas thinks that to get desired results in the teaching of English, we must somehow create within ourselves and in each of our students, a firmer conviction concerning the close relationship between our language and our thinking. Careless habits of reading . . . speaking . . . writing, can find no abiding place in the America that is to go steadily forward in the traditional paths."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Campus on the Air.	Opera: Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	Hollywood Institute
5:15	Campus on the Air.		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	Hollywood Institute
5:30	"Americans at Work": drama	Gene and Glenn Junior Quiz	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45			Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines".	News; "Dinner Dance".	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Talk: music: weather.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	The World Today.		Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College".	"Message of Israel"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Swing Session	News Service
7:30	"Sky Blazers": dramatization	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake":	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Dramatic sketch	Dr. Bernard Myers.	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters": dramatization	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Andover Male Choir; soprano soloist	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	Senator Key Pittman	"Johnny Got His Gun"	"Hawaii Calls": native Hawaiian music	Week-End Jamboree
8:30		"Johnny Fye and the Fool Killer": drama	United Jewish Appeal: speakers		Russ Magnus' Trio
8:45					"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade: soloists; chorus;	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Hoosier Hot Shots; Glen Wiley's Orchestra	"Youth vs. Age": quiz program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	M. Warnow's Or.		"Death Valley Days": dramatization	Harvard-Yale basketball game	
9:30	"Saturday Night			Third period, Bruins-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bruno Walter, conductor	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalist	Americans hockey game,	News Service
10:15	Sen. Tobey, N. H.			Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news		Bob Chester's Orchestra	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bruno Walter, conductor	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Swinging Strings
11:00	News; Leighton Noble's Orchestra		News Service	Old Dominion Barn Dance	"Sportoscope"
11:15			Weather Service		Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Bob Chester's Orch.	News; talk; weather	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Chester's Orch.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning Prelude"	News; "Songs for Sunday"; recordings	War news; Organ and Xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15					
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	"Tone Pictures"; recordings	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45			News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	Four Showmen Quartet;	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15	Bob Edge, sports		"Tom Terris"		"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	"Religion for Every day"; round table	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan				Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet		"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	Happy Jim Parsons	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Trinity Church Service	News; "Invitation to Music"; recordings	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
11:15			St. Paul's Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Trinity Church Service	"Southernaires"; Negro male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	The Italian Hour
11:45			St. Paul's Service		
12:00	News; music	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Jan Peerce, tenor	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Concert pianist		'Washington Snapshots'	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir		"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45			"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry",	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Ares, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30	News; "Grand Hotel"; drama	News Service	Salvation Army Diamond Jubilee	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45		Vocalists; orchestra		Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Action"; drama	Great Plays: Onslow Stevens in William Gillette's "Secret Service"	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour: speakers	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15			Drama and music		Joseph Tall's Program
2:30	'News and Rhythm'		University of Chicago Round Table	"Let's Go Back to the Bible"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45	'News and Rhythm'				Joseph Tall's Program
3:00	New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orch.; John Barbirolli, conductor;	Salvation Army talk	"I Want a Divorce": dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		Sid Reinhers, pianist		Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30		"Tapestry Musicale"	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		"Tapestry Musicale"	Dance Orchestra	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Deems Taylor, commentator	"National Vespers"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Network speaker	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
4:15		"National Vespers"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Network speaker	
4:30	"Pursuit of Happiness": variety	News; Flower Show	"The Shadow": dramatization	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
4:45		Swing ensembles		Network speaker	
5:00	"Hobby Lobby";	J. Johnston, songs	Three Cheers Trio	Religious Hour	Young People's Church of the Air
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	
5:30	Ben Bernie and All the Lads	Metropolitan Opera Audition of the Air	"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	Irish Minstrels
5:45			"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00	Silver Theater: dramatizations	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Musical Steelmakers": variety program	News Service
6:15		Religious program			Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30	"Melody Ranch" with Gene Autry	"Beat the Band"; quiz program	News Service	"Show of the Week"; Russ Morgan's Orch.	Religious program
6:45			Popular music		Religious program
7:00	The World This Week	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program: comedy; orchestra	News Service	Cottage Hawaiians
7:15		News from Europe		"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Theater: variety	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	Gus Arnheim's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45			Gus Arnheim's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00	Playhouse: Orson Welles, Fay Bainter in "Craig's Wife"; War news	Metropolitan Opera Gala Television Broadcast: Bruna Castagna; others	Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; guests; orch.	American Forum of the Air: "The Future of American Transportation"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15			"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch		
8:30					"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45					
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Or.; John Charles Thomas, baritone	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
9:30		Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
9:45		"Sports Newsreel"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
10:00	People's Platform: informal discussion	News Service	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15		Charles Barnet's Orch.		"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mosaics"	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Organ; weather		NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Let Us Dance"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Howard McGreery's Or.	New England Fellowship Program
11:15	M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Finnish Relief Tennis Matches: Budge, Tilden, Perry, and Vines	"Day's End"
11:30	Henry Busse's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Sunday Night Serenade		News Service
11:45	Henry Busse's Orch.	"Music You Want"			

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Highlights, Halftones",	Song recital
11:30	"Biz Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	"Buckeye Four"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: U. S. Army	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Band	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Listen to the Band"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Harry Rodgers, organist
1:45	"Road of Life"	Gov. Aiken, Vermont	Marjorie Mills Hour	Willie Hartnell Orch.	Speech School
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatisation	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	"Road to Romance"	Jean Evans, songs
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Hawaiian Villagers"	News Service
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches.	"Musical Album"	
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce",	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Lone Cowboy"
3:15	Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Variety program	'Pepper Young's Family'	"McFarland Twins"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair.	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network program	Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair.	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	"Modern Tintypes"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Jack Arthur; orchestra.	Consolairs
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news.	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch.	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather.	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendesvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	The World Today.	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"On With the Dance"	"I Love a Mystery"	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama		Popular music		'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Rigg and Betty	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	King Nawahi Orchestra.
8:15	vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; drama	Lou; songs; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00	Theater: Madeleine	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Carroll, Brian	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30	Aherne in "My	I. M. Ornburn, talk	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Son, My Son"	Studio feature	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; vocalist	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm";	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Wheeler (D), Montana.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harold Stokes' Orches-	The Streamliners
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Corbett, Penna.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Larry Potin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	News Service

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SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Fish Interests Say Duty-Free Newfoundland Rule Hits N. E.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Interests of fishermen from Cape Cod to Eastport are involved in the hearing of the Newfoundland "duty free" fish case which comes before the Commissioner of Customs here next Tuesday, March 12.

At this hearing the Commissioner of Customs will review a decision made nearly two years ago providing for the import, free of duty, of frozen fish products from Newfoundland. At the same time, New England fishing interests, together with a delegation of New England Congressmen, will be on hand to request that this customs ruling be rescinded.

The issue at stake, raised by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, is whether or not the present definition of an American fishery shall be allowed to continue as a customs regulation. For under the present definition an American fishery on the coast of Newfoundland is operating under such favorable conditions as to undersell American fishermen operating at home.

Indeed, Mr. Brewster declares that the Newfoundland situation threatens to "entirely wipe out" fishing interests along the New England coasts. He describes the case as against the interests of consumers generally and "directly contrary to the interests of American labor."

Subsidiary of General Foods

The American fishery involved in the case is operated by the General Seafoods Corporation, a subsidiary of the General Foods Corporation. The advantage by which this concern is able to sell its frozen fish products duty free in the United States arises from a change in customs regulations made in 1938.

But there are also further advantages to this fishery by which it is able to undersell the American market, Mr. Brewster charges. For one thing, Newfoundland labor is regarded as considerably cheaper than labor at home. For another, the plant on the Newfoundland coast which is used by General Seafoods to process and freeze the fish products was built by the Newfoundland Government and leased to the American firm.

Thus Mr. Brewster, supported by five other Maine and Massachusetts Congressmen, contend that General Seafoods Corporation is operating a fishery the capital for which has been underwritten by the Newfoundland Government, the labor for which is cheaper than labor in the United States, with the market for its products free of duty.

What Revised Ruling Means

Those Congressmen joining Mr. Brewster in the case include: Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts; Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts; Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts; Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine; Representative Clyde H. Smith (R) of Maine.

The nub of the case centers around the revisal by the Customs Department of the definition of an American fishery. From the year 1818—when the first definition of an American fishery was drawn up in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain an American fishery was defined as American vessels operating in foreign waters. But under the revised definition of Aug. 12, 1938, this definition was broadened to include not only ships but also "a shore station operated in conjunction with such vessels."

To the layman the difference in these definitions is that under the new regulation it is now possible for an American fishery not only to catch, dry and cure fish in foreign waters, but to have a shore station where fish may be prepared and preserved—in other words, packed and frozen.

In this Newfoundland case, the General Seafoods Corporation provides the ships but uses Newfoundland fishermen, then leases the Newfoundland-built shore station which employs Newfoundland labor. By its agreement with the Newfoundland Government, General Seafoods has obtained an outright monopoly for 22 years, Mr. Brewster states. He points out that the shore station is located at La Poile, only decent ice free harbor on the coast.

Want New Ruling Rescinded

Primarily, the New England Congressmen are interested in having the Commissioner of Customs rescind the ruling. They believe that under the present regulations most New England fishing interests, or at least a substantial proportion, will be threatened by "unfair" competition that it will be impossible to meet.

Secondarily, there is considerable interest in the motives that may have caused the change in the regulations. The Treasury Department advised Mr. Brewster that the changes were made in 1938 on request of the State Department.

Whereupon Mr. Brewster, in addressing the House of Representatives, brought out that Joseph Davies, now a special assistant to the Secretary of State, is a member of a family which is one of the largest stockholders in the General Foods Corporation, parent company to General Seafoods. Mr. Brewster specifically stated that he had no evidence that Mr. Davies—formerly United States Ambassador to Russia and Belgium—participated in the case. Nevertheless, Mr. Brewster felt it necessary to include this situation in his presentation of the case to Congress.

Treasury officials indicate that they will stand by the present interpretation of an American fishery, despite the Brewster charges.

'Tech' Honors Two More Of Early Friends

Huntington Hall, known for many years to attendants of Lowell Institute lectures and to students who frequented the now demolished Rogers Building, will find its namesake in the Technology group across the Charles. Room 10-250, equally well known to a later generation of M. I. T. students for the freshman physics lectures given there, is the Institute's largest lecture hall; and will receive the new designation perpetuating the name of Ralph Huntington, an early Technology benefactor.

Also the name of Henry L. Pierce, a member of the Corporation who contributed generously to the Institute early in its history, is to be given to that part of main educational group facing on Massachusetts Avenue, nearest Memorial Drive. This section, which houses the Department of Civil and Sanitary Engineering, will henceforth be known as the Henry L. Pierce Engineering Laboratories.

Following recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Fine Arts and Memorials and the Committee on Historical Collections, the names were voted by the Executive Committee of the Corporation.

This completes the naming of Institute buildings bordering on Massachusetts Avenue. The others are the new Rogers Building, the Pratt School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, and the Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory.

Evacuation Day Notice Is Issued

A proclamation setting aside March 17 as Evacuation Day has been issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Asking that the occasion be marked by observances in schools, churches and homes, Governor Saltonstall said:

"This event was more than a major military victory. It was a milestone in the march of American independence, for it marked the departure of imperialism from these shores. Growing with the years, the significance of the observance is today dramatic in the extreme, for we find the nation whose retreat in 1776 we have always celebrated now in the vanguard of the defense of liberty against oppression and tyranny.

"Freedom knows no boundaries and is not cast in a mould which history can imprison in any land. It belongs to every nation and, sooner or later, we hope and pray, liberty will be a common heritage throughout the world.

"In celebrating this anniversary, let us be mindful of the debt we owe to George Washington and his courageous men for the important part they played on Dorchester Heights 164 years ago."

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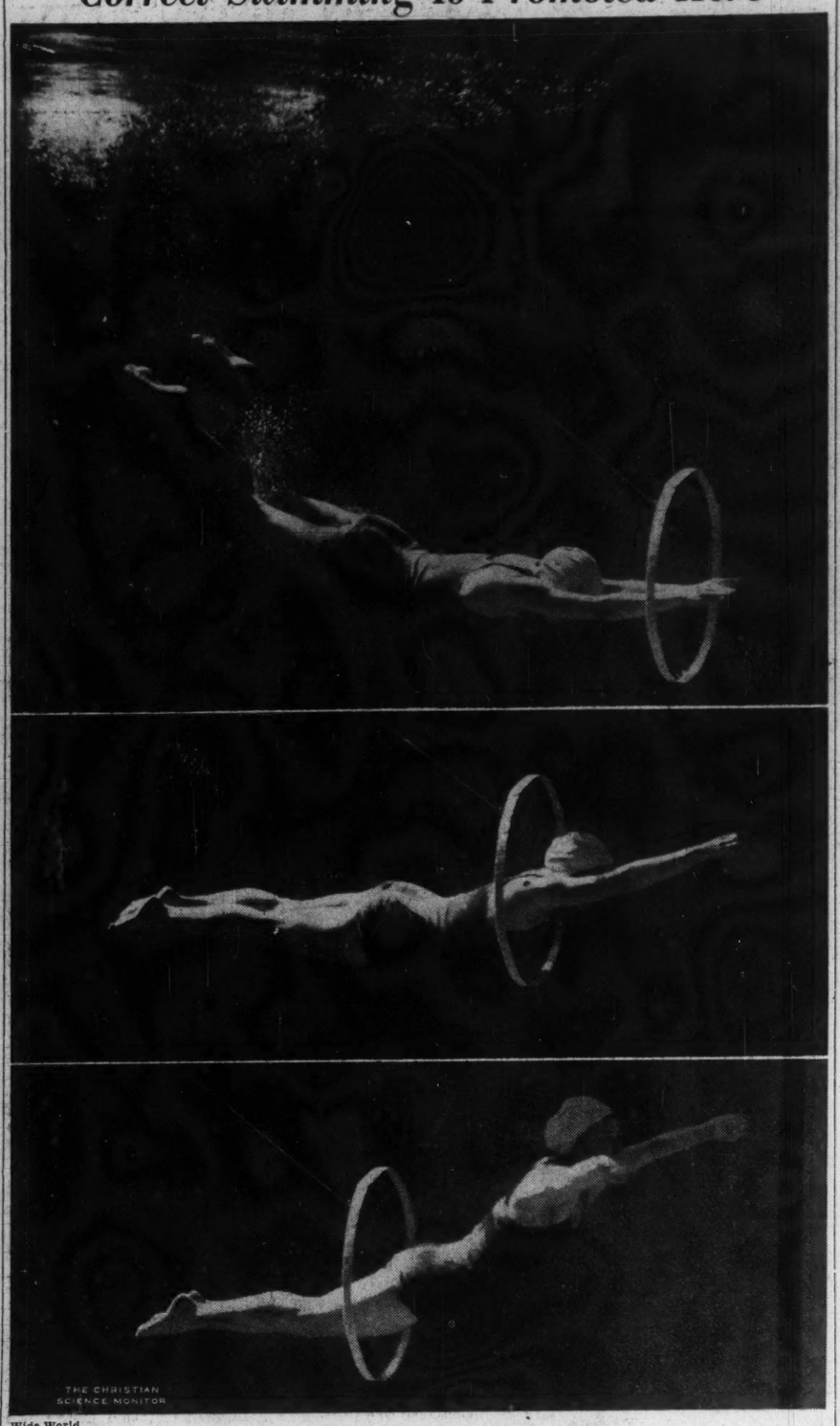

Wide World

Scenes at the Wellesley College Pool

One of the features of the swimming pool at Wellesley is a "lookout" post in one wall, beneath the surface of the water, through which an instructor may observe the underwater technique of advanced pupils. By means of this window it is possible to photograph the swimmers in action and by the showing of the films correct shortcomings in form. The three photographs above show one of the Wellesley girls immediately after a dive, heading into a hoop hung six feet below the surface; the next, entering the hoop; and the third, emerging from the hoop without touching the sides.

College Denied Tax Rehearing By High Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Supreme Court has denied Phillips Exeter Academy's petition for a rehearing of the case involving taxation of dormitory and other school properties not used purely for educational or administration purposes.

The Court's ruling of a month ago settled a 100-year-old question as to what properties of a private school are subject to taxation. In 1939 Phillips Exeter Academy was taxed $43,809 on property assessed for $1,571,050 and it is expected that the action by the Supreme Court will add somewhat around $200,000 to the assessed valuation of the Academy's properties.

Few Schools Affected

At first it had been thought that the ruling would affect a number of other institutions of learning in the State, but a survey indicates that such will not be the case.

Dartmouth College has been paying taxes on such properties as dormitories, and paid a $37,500 real estate tax for 1939. The only previously nontaxable Dartmouth properties are the library, gymnasium, athletic fields, classroom buildings, and administration buildings.

Clark School at Hanover paid a tax in 1930 based on $50,000 in assessed value of real property. Tilton Junior College is assessed for tax purposes at $100,000. St. Paul's School at Concord is expected to be handed larger tax bills, as its properties, valued at $2,000,000 or more, paid a tax of only $13,000 last year. The same is true with Colby Junior College at New London, which owns properties valued at nearly $700,000 but only paid taxes on $31,000 assessed valuation last year.

Exemption of $150,000

Most of the other preparatory schools and other private institutions of learning are believed to be exempt from the ruling through ownership of less than $150,000 in real property exempted.

Town officials in various parts of the State where such private educational institutions are located will work with the State Tax Commission in analyzing the Court ruling and putting it into application.

German Railroad Black-Outs On and Off by 'Electric Eye'

Foreign Trade Flashes

"Electric eye" control of a new lighting system for railroad stations in Berlin during the black-outs necessitated by the war, is reported by Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

German railroads are experimenting with the automatic system, Mr. Smith said, "to alleviate the difficulties resulting from black-outs." At the moment a train arrives, the edge of the station platform is illuminated. A row of lamps is also turned on, lighting the train well enough to make the car doors clearly visible while the train is at a stop. As soon as the train leaves the station all lights are automatically extinguished.

The technical installation is based on the "electric eye" control. A ray of light is projected from a special lamp to shine across the path of the incoming train. The ray falls upon a concave mirror, and is then reflected into an apparatus so constructed that when the ray is interrupted it automatically switches on the platform lights. The mechanism is set in motion when an incoming train passes between the special lamp, and the mirror, thus interrupting the ray.

French Steel Output High

Steel production in France is reliably reported to have reached the extraordinary high total of 840,000 metric tons a month, or about 11,000,000 tons a year, Mr. Smith reports. All branches of the French iron and steel industry are operating at maximum capacity, he said. Emphasis is now being placed on the co-ordination of small enterprises which can be adapted to fit into the general production program.

German Housing Pauses

New residential construction in Germany has been halted by the war, according to Mr. Smith. Excepting for dwellings for workers employed in the construction of plants for war materials, new residential building has practically ceased throughout Germany. At the outbreak of the war it was estimated that 250,000 new dwellings were in the course of construction in the Reich. Those in an advanced stage are being finished, where only a small expenditure of materials and labor is required. Houses where construction was recently begun, are to be brought into such condition as to reduce as far as possible deterioration from exposure to the elements, until such time as conditions permit renewal of the work.

War Restricts Trucking

Long-distance transportation by truck in Germany, excepting for military supplies, has been suspended for duration of the war, Mr. Smith says. The limitations apply to motor truck transportation of the State Railways as well as to private industrial and commercial traffic, he said. The Minister of Transportation is authorized to sanction long distance motor hauls if particular circumstances warrant it, or to cancel the decree in whole or in part.

R. I. Labor Issue Weighed by Court

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9 (AP)—Validity of a contract merging the United Textile Workers of America with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in March, 1937, was the paramount issue in a labor dispute before the State Supreme Court yesterday. Decision by the Court was reserved.

The Lower Court had held invalid the contract, entered into by Francis J. Gorman, former U. T. W. A. President, and John L. Lewis, C. I. O. Chief. Robert W. Gaffney of Pawtucket, Regional Director of the State T. W. O. C., had appealed.

His counsel argued that the Lower Court Justice erred in holding that the right to recover funds depended on the validity of the Gorman-Lewis agreement.

Motorship Flying Fish To Moore-McCormack

The new motorship Flying Fish, just completed under the United States Maritime Commission's rehabilitation of the merchant marine, has been allocated to the Moore-McCormack Line, it is announced.

After making one voyage to Bergen, Norway, one of the few American flag ships to go to northern Europe, she will enter the Boston, New York, and east coast of South American trade.

G.O.P. Regime Hit by Dever At Falmouth

While Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, has not officially announced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, he is already engaged in campaign speeches, if his address at a Falmouth testimonial dinner to Nathan Ellis, Jr., Falmouth Superintendent of Streets, is any criterion.

The Attorney General, who has said this is his year for a bid for the Governor's chair, delivered a sharp attack against the administration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, insisting the Saltonstall administration and the Republican Legislature has adopted a short-sighted policy of not providing sufficient funds for maintaining town and county highways.

"The Republican Party policy of virtually abandoning Chapter 90 work on the highways of small cities and towns is completely hostile to the best interests of these communities," he said. "Legislators from the wealthy municipalities of Newton and Brookline, who have absolutely no knowledge of the real needs of small towns, have dictated this short-sighted policy."

The Attorney General said work on town and county roads in the past has given employment to many persons, including farmers who depended upon the money to pay their taxes.

"This short-sighted policy," he added, "will inevitably result in the loss of thousands of dollars to the Commonwealth. Without sufficient appropriations, these roads cannot be maintained properly and the investment that has already been made in them will be lost unless imemdiate steps are taken. The severity of the past winter will be a strong factor in hastening the deterioration of these highways."

R. I. Aircraft Industry Goal Of New Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Inaugurating an attempt to attract aircraft industry to this State, the Rhode Island Industrial Commission has authorized a survey of the State's resources which might be utilized by aviation manufacturing concerns and voted to employ an engineer familiar with aviation to conduct this survey.

With the survey at hand, the commission will attempt to bring an aircraft factory to this State and also to promote the manufacture of airplane parts in plants already here.

"We feel that Rhode Island is not getting its share of aircraft business," William S. Allen, Commission Chairman said.

"The industry is expanding now and we think it is an opportune time to make overtures to the companies and to begin boosting the advantages of the State for an airplane factory," he said.

The survey is to be conducted by a man who will be known as a special agent on aviation of the Industrial Commission, and who will have authority as representative of a State agency. He will be paid $75 a week and will be employed on a temporary basis.

Mr. Allen said that Governor Vanderbilt was very much enthused with the proposition as he saw in its success "jobs for many people."

Piatigorsky With Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

In memory of Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, 1906-08 and 1912-18, Dr. Koussevitzky directed a performance of the Allegretto from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony at yesterday's concert, the first of the eighteenth pair of the season. This commemorative number replaced the previously announced "Classical" Symphony of Sergei Prokofieff. The other items on the program were Prokofieff's Violoncello Concerto in E minor and the "Don Quixote" of Richard Strauss. Gregor Piatigorsky was the soloist. The concerto was played for the first time in the United States.

When J. B. Priestley, absorbed in time theories, wrote a play called "Time and the Conways," in which the events of the first and the third acts took place just after the World War, and those of the second act 20 years later, an unsympathetic critic wrote that he had merely transposed his second and third acts. In the same way it might be said that Sergei Prokofieff has transposed the first and second movements of his concerto. He begins with a songful Andante and goes on to a movement in sonata form. His final movement is a Theme and Variations.

It was not difficult to see why Mr. Priestley "transposed" his second and third acts. It is very difficult to see why Mr. Prokofieff has transposed his first and second movements. The work undoubtedly would have been more effective with its movements in the usual order. And it needed this help. The slow movement, which has scant melodic charm, makes a poor introduction, but it might have been more pleasant to the ear if it had come after the Allegro giusto, which, sparse and uninspired, was harder to take after the monotony of the Andante.

The last movement is worked out on an unusual scheme whereby the variations are separated by interludes and cadenzas. But this is a scheme of academic interest, and is small consolation to the listener, for whom this movement is no less forbidding than its predecessors. This concerto must be set down as one of the less successful works of a distinguished composer.

The performance was followed by cordial applause, which presumably was directed to the cellist rather than to the composer. And this tribute was well deserved, for Mr. Piatigorsky offered his beautiful tone, his superb technique, and his sensitive musicianship as devotedly as if he had been laying them at a worthier musical altar. And Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra matched his devotion.

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Sketches enlarged slightly to show detail

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Classics Return

By Harold Hobson

London

The classics are coming into their own again in the theater. Mr. Herbert Farjeon is to follow his enormously successful revue at the Little with a series of Restoration productions, amongst which are to be Wycherley's "Country Wife," and plays by Congreve and Farquhar. Miss Hermione Baddeley is to be in the cast.

The Old Vic also is to re-open. Mr. Robert Donat and Miss Constance Cummings were to have headed the Old Vic company for the present season; but the war has altered all that. These players, before the war started, actually put two or three productions into rehearsal, and have recently given performances of "Romeo and Juliet" and Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple" in various provincial theaters.

* * *

But so far as is now known they are not to take the stage when the Old Vic rings up the curtain again after being closed for the best part of a year. Their place is to be filled by Mr. John Gielgud, who was supposed to have been going on a tour of neutral countries under the auspices of the British Council. Why this plan has been abandoned is another question that as yet remains unanswered. It is one into which the theater-going public will probably not pry too curiously, lest it should be resumed. For the chance of seeing Mr. Gielgud in a series of the big Shakespearean parts in which he acquired his great reputation is to be gratefully accepted, whatever the means by which it has been brought about.

Meanwhile, at the Mercury, Mr. Ashley Dukes has presented his own modernized version of Machiavelli's Florentine comedy, "Mandragola." Its subject is the gullible husband, a topic dear to the hearts of the Restoration—if so sentimental an organ can be associated with the artificial society of Charles II. The plot turns on the legend of the mandrake root, and there is a brave flurry of painted words uttered by color-splashed gallants and ladies on staircase and bridge, in courtyard and under archway, decked by the gay sun of Italy.

* * *

But the sun breeds insects as well as happiness; and a good many of them have got into this play. Its moral outlook is what may be expected from the author of "The Prince," that reduction "into a code of the wickedness of public men" by the side of which, in Acton's judgment, the life of Robespierre was comparatively benign. Even so, "Mandragola" has a sharp historical interest, and contemporary application; for it windows a mentality that has deeply deflected the course of human events, and is said to influence the policy today of some of the leading figures of Central Europe.

Mr. John Laurie gives to Nicia, the deceived husband, a performance of extraordinary industry. The number of carefully composed and nicely differentiated facial expressions that Mr. Laurie has invented for this part must run into hundreds. He is an inexhaustible armory of nods and grins and smirks and becks and wreathed smiles. They do not flow across his countenance with the easy motion of a moving picture. Instead, each one is jerked into place with the staccato movement of a magic lantern, left there for a moment, and then arbitrarily deposed for its successor. This is a performance that has all the apparatus of humor, except the faculty of being humorous. It is compact of intelligent hard work. But one is reminded by it of the problem whether it is worth while to go so far to learn so little, as the small boy said when he got to the end of the alphabet.

If Mr. Laurie acts too much, Miss Sarah Churchill as Lucrezia, his wife, attempts the restore the balance by acting too little. She stands bored-looking on the stage, "palely loitering" like the Belle Dame sans Merci, but otherwise conveying nothing. It is left to Mr. Eadie Palfrey, as the depraved monk, to give the most convincing performance of the evening.

Richard Tucker

Patricia Bowman and Anton Dolin in "Swan Lake"

Anton Dolin--With Interruptions

By Margaret Lloyd

The Place: Dressing room, upstairs in the Center Theater, New York, glaring with make-up lights doubled in shining mirrors along the important dressing tables of the distinguished English dancer and choregrapher, Anton Dolin, and the distinguished Russian dancer and choregrapher, Adolph Bolm. In one corner, their important, multicolored costumes swinging on hangers, half listlessly, half ready to spring into life. General dressing room clutter before a performance.

The Time: Half an hour before a matinee by the new Ballet Theater company, enjoying a prodigious success in its initial season.

I sat on the only chair not piled with Things, waiting to talk with Mr. Dolin, by appointment of course, amusing myself by renewing acquaintance with the costumes. "That's Albrecht" (Mr. Dolin in "Giselle"). "There's Pierrot" (Mr. Bolm in "Carnaval"). "There's Brother Hoofer" (Mr. Dolin's new part in his "Raymond Scott Quintet"). I was just about to make up a conversation with them, when a tall man entered.

"Are you Adolph Bolm?" I asked, anxious to use time advantageously.

No, he was Mr. X, a friend of Mr. Dolin's. Mr. Dolin was running through a lighting rehearsal. Would be up shortly.

Eventually Mr. Dolin arrived, in the conventional backstage costume of dressing gown and slippers, his face done in the deep tan tones of masculine make-up, for his part in "Quintet," which was to go on after the opening ballet, "Les Sylphides."

* * *

Greetings, busy but polite. After a consultation with Mr. X, it was decided to have a malted milk brought in for lunch. Dancers, you know, eat very lightly before a performance. Mr. X left to get the malted milk.

Now then, we could talk. I wanted Mr. Dolin to tell me about his approach to his work. But somehow we kept getting off on the dance rather than the dancer.

"The dance can go anywhere, if it is good enough," he began, "even into the circus. I have done practically everything else. I hope to dance in a circus one day."

"Yes," said Mr. X, who had now brought the malted milk in a carton, "dancing was part of the circus, you know, in ancient times."

"The trouble with many dancers today is (Mr. Dolin speaking) they are too limited. The ballet dancer is too often content with knowing how to put on tights and shoes and leaving the rest to others. A dancer should get all the experience he can, wherever he can."

Mr. Dolin, (in private life Patrick Healy-Kay, but never been in Ireland) danced as a child, first trained for the stage, later in the academic ballet, joined Diaghileff's company at the age of 18, appeared with equal éclat in classical ballets and novelties, has since appeared in musical comedy, revues, English ballet companies, and has in recent years, in partnership with Alicia Markova, conducted a ballet company of his own in England. He introduced the dance concert to Paris in his first recital in the Salle Pleyel in 1928. His New York début was made with the International Revue, in 1930.

"A great ballet dancer certainly should not spend all his time in musical comedy or revue, but experience in those forms helps him in his own work, teaches him about production, broadens his abilities."

Mr. Bolm's interesting head popped into the open doorway.

"Excuse me a minute" (my interruption). I jumped up to snatch a word with Mr. Bolm, who disappeared before I reached the door.

* * *

"A highly trained dancer," continued Mr. Dolin unperturbed, "can do any kind of dancing." (He is a danseur noble in "Giselle," which he restaged for the Ballet Theater, and a musical comedy dancer in his new "Raymond Scott Quintet," which was given its world premiere by the same company. And always a brilliant technician, with a splendid elevation, and a charming manner.)

"Classical, character, musical comedy, folk, Spanish—"

"Modern?" (my interruption again.)

"Yes, modern, and without special training. Dance must progress from what is basically true. It can only grow from the roots of tradition. All that is good in modern dance should be possible to the trained dancer."

A little girl in what looked like a batik swim suit, her fair hair curling delightfully over her bare shoulders, now stood with her bonne beside Mr. Bolm's empty chair."

"I'll make you up in a moment, dear." Mr. Dolin again turned to me.

* * *

"Of course this excludes distortion. There can be no distortion in any classical art. Distortion is only acceptable in a genius like Martha Graham. Her style has a peculiar kind of beauty comparable to Epstein's sculpture. At first it looks extremely ugly but it is fundamentally and intrinsically of great beauty. This strange, powerful beauty belongs only to genius, not to imitators, followers, or even pupils."

The delightful little girl (daughter of a countess, I learned later) waited quietly. Mr. Dolin finished his malted milk.

"The Spanish dance is one of the greatest in the world," he declared.

"Why?" (registering amazement.)

"Because it is based on a great tradition, and has immeasurable rhythmic and technical variety. I love the Spanish dance. I had a Spanish great-great-grandmother as well as an Irish grandmother, you know." (Here I observed the big Spanish-dark eyes and thick, glossy black hair. I had already noticed the small Irish mouth.) "I was the first to do a dance to Ravel's 'Bolero.' I have also done a 'Seguidillas' to Albeniz's music, in the classical idiom." He has studied with Argentinita.

By this time he was dabbing his fingers in a make-up kit and applying color to the little girl's cheeks and eyebrows.

* * *

"There you are—pretty one!" he exclaimed, giving the final touches. And little Betsy Furstenberg, with her bonne, left happily ready for the part of Miss Tourist in the Tia Juana number of "Quintet."

The tall Mr. X, who had been roaming around outside, took their place, gently inserting comments on our somewhat disjointed conversation.

"In all my work (Mr. Dolin again) I take the theatrical point of view. When I create a new ballet, or recreate an old one, I always keep the public in mind. I try not to forget that I am creating for the public and not to satisfy my own personal wishes or ideas. In dancing, too, I am conscious of the audience, over-conscious, some people say. But why not? It is the audience that is watching the performance. They have paid for entertainment and it is entertainment they should get." (The audience does get a great deal of entertainment in "Quintet.") He has also done a ballet to Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," and one to Oscar Wilde's story, "The Nightingale and the Rose," and a "Dance Espagnol," among many compositions which have been produced in England.

From here we looked backward a bit, and not so very far, to his early training. Under Diaghileff he had studied with Nijinska. But one of his earlier teachers was Astafieva, who had been a great dancer in her day.

"She used to tell us about her old roles," interjected Mr. X, "in 'Cleopatra' and 'Schéhérazade.' Sitting in the soft candlelight in her studio after lessons, her face would become radiant as she recounted the days of her youth, and she was young again. She really looked like a young girl." His voice trailed off sadly, remembering.

It was time for Mr. Dolin to finish dressing for "Quintet," in which he has a lot to do. A good time, I thought, to leave them there, in the hard dazzle of make-up lights, remembering the soft candlelight of other days.

Backing out, as I thanked Mr. Dolin for the interview, I stumbled over Mr. X's boot.

Novelties From Philharmonic

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Unfamiliar matter has spiced the recent programs offered by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, John Barbirolli conducting for the most part, at Carnegie Hall. On the evening of Feb. 29 and again the following afternoon (two concerts with one and the same program) an orchestral transcription by Dezsö D'Antalffy started proceedings. On the evening of March 2 and yet again the following afternoon (once more an identical program), "Puszta," a symphonic rhapsody by Zoltán Kurthy, fulfilled that function. In each case the composer is a native of Hungary and a member of the orchestra.

Mr. D'Antalffy, its organist, handled good material, for what he chose to transcribe was the Organ Concerto in D minor that J. S. Bach fashioned from a concerto grosso in the same key by Vivaldi (the eleventh in the "Estro armonico" set), a work that can boast one of the most beautiful slow movements in music. That Largo the latest transcriber has done especially well, making notably effective use of the woodwind.

In the rapid movements that precede and follow in this tripartite piece, the severity of the style and color seem a little too deliberate and the mighty noise in which each culminates just a trifle overemphasized. Still, the transcription obviously pleased its first audience (also its second), and the performance, in which the composer presided at the organ, went very well indeed.

* * *

Mr. Kurthy, who for some years has served the Philharmonic-Symphony as first viola, himself describes "Puszta" as a "sinfonietta—a sort of miniature symphony, with legitimate exposition, a simple slow movement, scherzo, re-exposition, and coda." He disavows any attempt to "describe" the great Hungarian plain, the "Puszta," his intention being "to give the impressions of one who knows it only from descriptions."

The themes are either ancient Hungarian folk tunes or folkish melodies of Mr. Kurthy's invention, and one of them is reiterated so often that it becomes decidedly tiresome. The best of the rhapsody, on short acquaintance, at least, is the Csardás episode of the Scherzo. The composer conducted and was the recipient of cordial applause.

Mr. Barbirolli in succession to "Puszta" led performances of Schumann's D minor Symphony, Boccherini's B flat Cello Concerto, and the Theme and Variations from Tchaikovsky's Suite in G major. The solo part in the concerto was well played by Joseph Schuster, first cello of the Philharmonic-Symphony.

In the case of the earlier program, the Vivaldi-Bach-D'Antalffy "novelty" prefaced Debussy's "Ibéria," which was followed, in its turn, by the Second Symphony of Brahms. "Ibéria" isn't heard here so often that any performance of it can be passed by casually. The performance in this instance recalled the old conflict between trees and forest. Mr. Barbirolli was so painstaking and emphatic in his treatment of detail that the general effect, particularly in respect of atmospheric evocation and the fusion of tones and colors, suffered.

* * *

Carnegie Hall was the scene of recitals of exceptional interest when Ruggiero Ricci emerged again on the evening of the first in a program well calculated to exhibit his prowess and when Josef Hofmann, two evenings later, gave his only local recital of the season to a thunderous response from a capacity house.

Mr. Ricci, now 20 and consequently well beyond the "prodigy" stage, played to his marked advantage. In Corelli's "La Folia" and the Prelude and Fugue from Bach's unaccompanied Sonata in G minor his preoccupation with style was wholly admirable, and in the Glazounoff Concerto and a caprice and the "Moses" Fantasy by Paganini his technical mastery was of the first order.

Mr. Hofmann was very much in the orchestral vein. Thus he performed Busoni's transcription of the Bach Chaconne for unaccompanied violin and Liszt's "Don Juan" Fantasy, not hesitating in the former to lift inner voices into startling prominence and to adopt unprecedented tempi. But each was done with a power and virtuosity that left the attentive listener overwhelmed if not altogether convinced. In the inevitable Chopin group Mr. Hofmann made a great impression with the F major Ballade and the second part of the G major Nocturne.

* * *

The Town Hall has had to its credit noteworthy recitals by Dorothy Maynor, negro soprano, on the evening of Feb. 28, and Guiomar Novaes, Brazilian pianist, as a matinee on March 2. When Miss Maynor sang a group of spirituals, she disclosed her real voice. Spirituals have often been sung with more of fervor and conviction. That was not the point. The great value of the group was its revelation of rich, free tone, naturally produced, without being hampered by foreign languages not yet mastered and an imperfect technique in the upper part of the scale. Indeed, in these pieces Miss Maynor's soprano had something of a contralto opulence and color.

She excelled also in an ensuing group of art songs in English by Wintter Watts, Carl Engel, and Paul Nordoff, of which, incidentally, Mr. Watts's "Stresa" is an uncommonly fine lyric and Mr. Engel's "Sea Shell" a delightfully graceful one. There were admirable moments in her delivery of the moments in her delivery of the Italian, German, and French numbers that made up the bulk of the program, but there was so much pianissimo that at times the thought of the crooner was unavoidable.

Mme. Novaes played at her enchanting best in pieces by Couperin, Daquin, Scarlatti, and Villa-Lobos, and she was eminently interesting in Bach's Chromatic Fantasie and Fugue and Chopin's C sharp minor Scherzo. The F minor Sonata of Brahms, however, which she had never attempted here before, made demands on her as an interpreter which she did not always meet.

Peter Fingesten's Sculpture

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A one-man sculpture exhibition, introducing to the American public a 23-year-old art-wanderer, Peter Fingesten, student-refugee from Italy, has offered at the Warwick Galleries one of the most individual and imaginative art shows of the season.

Fingesten, despite his youth, has matured his art to the point where he thinks in media of his own creation. Working with a formula of his own development, combining plaster, cement, and sand, he produces compositions that would offer great technical difficulties if cast in plaster.

In the new medium is "The Wanderer," an unusual design in which a young man with his lute sits disconsolately under cypress trees outside the walls of a high-piled Italian hill town. Perhaps it is Fingesten's own reaction to human life that motivated the subject matter.

* * *

"The Wanderer" is built up in three parts—the hill town, the tree, and the musician's figure. An armature is used for core. The flexibility of the new medium allows a freedom of design forms barred by stone, and difficult to cast even in bronze. The sculptor's imagination is thus freed by the material he has developed, and his compositions take on a daring structure.

"Mother and Child," for example, is a piquant and original presentation of a well-tried theme. The young mother holds her baby's head in her hand. The mother's head, shoulder and arm supporting the little child's head serve as symbols to carry the story, with design accent centering in the two heads united by the inverted triangle of the arm.

Individual, also, is Fingesten's "The Eye," the lids of which build an oblique frame for lovers so united that their mass form follows a retina shape.

Another material favored by the young sculptor is wax applied to a stucco core, and held to the core by shellac. The wax is worked with a hot iron spatula.

* * *

But while the wax surface is obviously wax, that given the cement-plaster-sand combination often resembles a highly polished bronze surface.

There is a baroque design flair to a majority of Fingesten's pieces, although he never descends to the merely sentimental. To the faces of his men and women he brings an expression of wistful sadness, and in "Annunciation," with a tiny head brushing the cheek of the mother-to-be, and in the severe but sympathetic head of Jesus, with cross on forehead forming an architectural nose, his work veers toward the mystical.

In general, his forms move. There is a twist to head or neck, a curve of the torso.

What impresses one most, however, and leads one to set down Fingesten as a sculptor who may go far, is the fact that he copies no one, even though, in many of his compositions, he experiments with modern ideas, dipping occasionally even into surrealism.

As effective as his head of Jesus is "The Poet," with deep, hollowed-out eyes gazing fixedly over the top of a book held by two sensitively shaped hands.

Peter Fingesten is at present working on scholarship at Temple University's Tyler Art School, but his work is not that of a schoolboy. Before leaving Europe for an America in which he could express his ideas freely he had held 23 exhibitions, one of which was with Picasso, and his work has found place in several European collections, his "Time," a dual horizontal arrangement of masks depicting age and youth, having been purchased by King Zog prior to his flight.

The Greek Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

The Greek Premier, General Metaxas, in his capacity of Minister of Public Education, has opened up the provinces to touring companies of actors by instituting the so-called "Chariot of Thespis," a theatrical company, under the direction of Madame Andreadi, which tours the provincial towns.

As elsewhere, the cinema in Greece is a formidable rival to the theater. Athens abounds in movies, nearly all of foreign origin. Greek films are rare, and the few which have a Greek background have usually been made by foreign artists. Tourists to Greece find the same pictures in the cinemas there as they saw in London, New York, or Paris, and the photographers' windows are full of portraits of Hollywood stars.

Nevertheless, there are in Athens several legitimate theaters, notably the Royal, founded by Prince Nicholas. Here Shakespeare's "Richard III" was recently played in Greek. Performances are also occasionally given by the boys of the Greco-American Athens College, by the Anglo-Greek School at Spetsai, and by members of the Anglo-Hellenic League.

Greece possesses a quartet of contemporary dramatists in Spiro Melas, Xenopoulos, Panteles Horn, and Synadinos. Melas, who has given to the theater what time he could spare from journalism, has written plays based on legends of the Cyclades and on Athenian society. Xenopoulos, a novelist before he took to playwriting, has used his native island of Zante as the logical setting for his plays, one of which depicts student life in Athens at the time of the "Gospel Riots" of 1901. Horn, after serving in the navy, found dramatic plots in the manners and customs of Athens and the islands. Synadinos has satirized the patron who exploits artists, and the too "good housewife" who sacrifices comfort to tidiness.

Considering how short a time it has been in existence, the modern theater in Greece has a notable list of achievements to its credit. Greek theatrical companies also visit Egypt periodically, and the present Government realizes fully the importance of the theater.

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Track and Field Athletes Warming Up in California for Promising Season Ahead

Trojans Seem to Have Power Among Pacific Coast Teams

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9—When the track and field stars begin to shed their sweatshirts and think of intercollegiate competition on the cinder path—spring is actually here!

(Of course, southern California's Chambers of Commerce hold that winter never comes in their part of the State—but one doesn't note that same deep bronze from sun tan on the athletes and visitors who come North during what elsewhere in the U. S. is held to be "winter.")

But due to the clemency of the southern California weather, and no lack of excellent track and field material, it looks as though the University of Southern California—better known as the "U. S. Olympic Team"—will hold national supremacy on the track, if not in the field events, again in 1940.

Stanford should have an A-1 squad this season if all goes well, and California won't be far behind. But it is doubtful whether a combination of the best athletes of Stanford and Cal could sneak in under the tape ahead of the Trojans this year.

Those who have been watching track teams develop on this Coast for "years and years," and who are used to seeing the stars whizz by, tell us that 1940 should see some of the long standing U. S. A. and world track and field records fall.

"Why?" we asked.

"Because 1940 is an Olympic Games competition year, and even though there won't be any Olympics as such—the boys are not going to be deprived of their crack at the world's records. Furthermore, the various track coaches have been building their best boys for the intensive competition necessary to win a spot on the U. S. Olympic team—and then to go abroad and speed through the series of eliminations to the winning of an event."

So watch those track and field records closely this spring all of you who have been so skeptical over the probability of some of the records "ever" being topped.

♪ ♪ ♪

This area got a splendid send-off in its track debut for 1940 with the first appearance of the noted Finnish runner, Taisto Maki, who spun around the indoor track at the Civic Auditorium here in a whirl that had the spectators attentive.

That he lapped and ran off the boards the best boys California and the Olympic Club had to offer at the three-mile distance is now past history. But the ease with which he clocked his first indoor three miles (14 minutes 15.3 seconds) was astonishing.

Just remember that only two months ago Maki was in the Finnish Army toting a rifle with no thought of running in competition. That he will do much better in his subsequent indoor matches is an accepted fact.

Paavo Nurmi is bringing Taisto along slowly he said before the race here. When toward the end of the race, with one mile to go, Paavo got excited and shouted something to Maki in Finnish, the Irish-looking runner speeded up, turning off a 4:42.3 final mile. His first two miles he ran in 9:33, which is good enough to win any ordinary two-mile race.

The money raised for Finnish Relief as a result of the meet—there were 11 events—totaled "approximately $1,500.55 we were told after a preliminary count at the box office had been made.

♪ ♪ ♪

NOTES: University of California skiers are tops this year. They took the Intercollegiate Ski championship for the Coast with 393 points to their nearest competitors (Stanford's 374:73). Nevada was a close third. Others to finish, and in this order, were Sacramento, College of Puget Sound, University of California at Los Angeles, Placer, California Aggies, Modesto, Fresno, Oregon State, California Tech, and University of Southern California. It must not go unnoted that the University of Washington, always heretofore at or near the top, did not compete this year. **Royal Arch Gunnison.**

'Tornado From Tech' —By Pap'

Charley
—BELCHER—
—GEORGIA TECH'S NATIONAL A.A.U. INDOOR 600-YARD CHAMPION
!!
THIS MAKES ME DIZZY
HE WON THE JUNIOR NATIONAL A.A.U. LOW HURDLES CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1937
A 47-SECOND QUARTER-MILER OUTDOORS— IT TOOK HIM A FEW RACES TO LEARN BOARD TRACK RUNNING —HE'S FLYING NOW
PAP'

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Charley Belcher, Georgia Tech's middle distance runner, further proved his claim to greatness when he captured the national A. A. U. indoor 600-yard championship. The fleet-footed engineer had established himself as one of the country's leading quarter milers on the cinders but until this winter had had no experience in board-floor running.

Belcher made his indoor debut in the Millrose 440, placing third in the race which was won by Johnny Quigley, Manhattan College's sensational freshman. In his second start, in the New York A. C. meet, he closed fast in the Burmeyer 500 and again placed third. In the national A. A. U. 600, Belcher went to the front and cut out the pace to the tape, winning in the sparkling time of 1:11.6, only five-tenths of a second off the world mark. The time becomes even more impressive when one stops to consider that the Tech star had to qualify in a trial heat before winning the championship.

Despite Belcher's impressive record outdoors, he was conceded little chance of defeating the Eastern stars, many of whom literally grew up on board tracks. Few runners have been able to acquire as quickly as Belcher the knack of rounding sharp turns at full speed.

Belcher won the Southeastern Conference quarter mile title three straight years, returning 47.1, 47 flat and 47.8. He is one of a select group, possibly half a dozen, who have run the 440 in 47 seconds. He scored in the National Collegiate championships, 440 or low hurdles, three straight years.

In 1937, Belcher won the national A. A. U. junior low hurdles in 23.5 seconds to equal the meet record and the following day in the national A. A. U. senior 400-meters, ran third behind Ray Malott in 47.1. His showing in the national championships that year earned him a place on the American team which toured Europe. He is easily the fastest quarter miler and 600-yard runner to come out of Georgia. —Pap'

Three National Swimming Titles Are in New Hands

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Three national championships changed hands yesterday as swimming stars plunged into a three-day A. A. U. women's indoor title meet.

Halina Tomska Tullis of Chicago splashed to victory in the 100-yard freestyle event. Her time of 1:01 was just a second over the American record set by Helene Madison nine years ago.

The defending champion, Dorothy Evans of Philadelphia, failed to qualify for the championship effort. Mrs. Tullis was hard pressed to win over Brenda Helser of Portland, Ore., who finished second. Dorothy Leonard of Worcester, Mass., was third and Patricia McWhorter of Newark, N. J., fourth.

The 300-yard individual medley title was captured by Lorraine Fisher of New York, and the 3-foot board diving championship was won by 15-year-old Mary Patricia Fairbrother of Miami.

Miss Fisher's time was 4:10.2. The defending champion, Doris Brennan of Providence, R. I., was second, and Dorothy Leonard of Worcester, Mass., third.

The youthful Miss Fairbrother amassed 111.05 points to win the low board diving championship, followed by Barbara Cook of Jeffersonville, Ind., with 110.72 points. Arlite Smith of Chicago, who won the title last year, was not here to defend it.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

'Pitch to the Catcher'

SARASOTA, Fla., March 9—Big Frank Shellenback, who is one of the best batting practice pitchers in this Red Sox training camp, as well as one of their pitching coaches, has Joe Cronin's young hurlers saying, "Pitch to the catcher" in their sleep. These simple words may not mean anything to the average baseball fan. Probably you will say: "Who else would a pitcher pitch to?" But it is a fact that all successful hurlers in the major leagues follow this elementary rule.

"Try to ignore the hitter completely," Snellenback was telling Jim Bagby in front of the hotel the other evening, with the support of Gene Desautels, veteran Red Sox catcher. "Forget that there is anybody standing up there with a bat in his hands. Keep your eyes on the catcher and throw the ball right where he wants it, if he holds his glove up for a target. If he doesn't, aim at his shin guard, his mask or the protector, or something.

Perfect Target

"A lot of young pitchers coming up from the minors try to throw to the batter," Frank continued. "You'd be surprised how many. I'd say a majority. They watch the hitter and try to throw the ball between his shoulders and knees—in the strike zone. But I'll tell you why that isn't a good idea. Most batters are moving when they step into the ball, aren't they? Well then, isn't a moving target much harder to hit than a stationary one? Of course it is. The catcher, who is standing still behind the plate, makes a perfect target.

"In order to pitch a good ball game," said Shellenback, "you've got to understand your catcher. You two can't be strangers. You've got to have confidence in the man behind the bat and he's got to know all about you—what you can throw and what's your best pitch. Look at Lefty Grove. He doesn't pay any attention to the batter. He pitches to Desautels. In fact, he won't pitch to anyone else."

Control Pitcher

"Remember Bill Harris, that old right-hander who pitched for us two years ago?" said Desautels. "Well, he was working a game against Cleveland one afternoon and I noticed in the first two innings that he was making balls too good. Ordinarily he would be shooting for the corners. But this day his pitches were coming right down the middle, which wasn't so good, because he didn't have much on the ball. He was a control pitcher.

"So I had a hunch," Gene went on. "When I went out in the third inning I didn't stand directly behind the plate. When a right-hander was up, I'd move just a little toward first base. When a lefty was up, I'd move the other way. As Harris was throwing to me, and not the hitter, he began shaving the corners. He blanked the Indians 1 to 0. Bill didn't realize what I had done until after the game."

"Certainly," said Shellenback. "That's the way every pitcher and catcher should co-operate. And another thing: if a catcher can't do those things to help a pitcher, he shouldn't be in there."

"Tell Jim what you were telling young Butland this morning about warming up," said Desautels.

"Oh yes," the coach continued. "When you're warming up, Jim, either in spring training or the middle of the regular season, always throw to spots. You know—aim at something on the man you're tossing to. Never throw the ball aimlessly. It's a bad habit to get into. It hurts your control. Every time Grove throws the ball, whether it's in a pepper game or in batting practice, he shoots at some target. And you know how he can control a ball. At the pitching distance, Lefty will hit a target a foot square eight out of 10 times."

Hockey Fans Want to See Shore

Naturally first place means a lot to the Bruins at this point, but so far as tonight's game with Americans at the Boston Garden goes, first place takes second to the question, will Eddie Shore face his old team mates? Shore has expressed a willingness to play if Manager Red Dutton of the Amerks wants him to play. Since Amerks are likely to beat out Canadiens for the play-offs anyway, Dutton is more likely to rest his veteran defense ace.

The seat sale has been good anyway. Since no one seems to know definitely whether the great Shore would play or not, the hockey fans have taken no chances and have flocked to pick up seats in an advance sale. The house will be good with or without Shore.

Other games this week end find Detroit at Canadiens and Chicago at Toronto tonight, and tomorrow night the Amerks return to New York to face Rangers while Canadiens and Toronto visit Detroit and Chicago, respectively. Canadiens probably will drop out of a mathematical chance of the play-offs today or tomorrow, but the Bruins and Rangers still have first place to go after.

♪ ♪ ♪

Battles for second place both in the final team standing and in the individual scoring list will occupy the attention tonight of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. With Dartmouth having clinched its third team title, Princeton and Cornell—now tied for second—will attempt to maintain the status quo when they face Penn and Columbia, respectively. A third game will bring together Yale and Harvard. In the scoring race, won already by Dartmouth's Gus Broberg, Cornell's Jim Bennett and Columbia's Albie Myers will duel for the runner-up position. Myers is second now with 133 points, while Bennett is only tarce points behind.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard meets Yale in two major sports tonight — basketball and hockey. The Crimson hoopsters hope to make up for their defeat at the hands of the Ellis last week, and the hockey players are nourishing the same thought. If Clark Hodder's puck chasers should come through with a victory at New Haven tonight, a third game would be necessary and would take place back here in Boston at the Garden next Thursday evening. The basketball game will be played at the Indoor Athletic building on Holyoke Street, Cambridge.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University is sending Capt. John Lukinchook and Dud Emerson to the New England Conference swimming championships to be held at Williams College March 14 and 15. These two swimmers were the mainstays of a Terrier team that had a rather rocky season, bowing in four meets, winning one, and tying one.

♪ ♪ ♪

Having swept the two-game series with Verdun, winning the second game last night, 3 to 2, the Boston Olympics are set to enter the second two-out-of-three Provincial Hockey League affair tomorrow afternoon at the Garden with Lachine, victor of St. Hyacinthe last night, 4 to 1. The second game of the semifinal series is scheduled in Lachine Tuesday night, and if a third is necessary it will be played here in the Boston Arena, Thursday night. The winner of the Boston-Lachine play-off will meet the winner of the Sherbrooke-Valleyfield affair.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship tourney at the Boston Arena last night, the Boston Junior Olympics defeated Notre Dame H. C. of Waterville, Maine, 4 to 3, in overtime, and the "97" Club also required overtime to eliminate the Rhode Island Scarlets, 5 to 4. In the other two games the Lewiston (Maine) St. Doms eliminated the Exchange Brokers of New York, 6 to 2, and the Springfield Braves defeated the Atlantic City Sea Hawks, 5 to 3. The Junior Olympics played Springfield and the "97" Club faced St. Doms this afternoon in the semifinal with the winners to meet in the final tonight.

A. A. U. Program

NEW YORK (AP)—Headed by the men's track and field meet at Fresno, Calif., June 28-29 and the boxing tournament at Boston April 8-10, the program of National championships for 1940 has been announced by the Amateur Athletic Union.

March 17-23, men's basketball at Denver, Colo.; 25-26 codeball-in-the-court, Des Moines, Ia.; 26-30 women's basketball, St. Joseph, Mo.

April 5-6, wrestling, Ames, Ia.; 5-6, men's indoor swimming, New York City; 8-10, boxing, Boston; 12-13, water polo, Chicago; 15-20, four-wall handball (singles and doubles) Detroit; 19-20 junior wrestling, Detroit; 27-28, junior weightlifting, Detroit.

May 12, fifty-kilometer walk, Cincinnati; 25, senior weightlifting, New York City; 30, fifteen kilometer run, Norwich, Conn.

June 15, twenty kilometer run, Endicott, N. Y.; 28-29, men's track and field (junior and senior) Fresno, Calif.

July 6, women's track and field, Ocean City, N. J.

August 16-18, women's outdoor swimming, Portland, Ore.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	29	11	4	150	91	62
Rangers	26	10	9	131	73	61
Toronto	22	15	6	110	91	50
Chicago	20	18	6	101	110	46
Detroit	15	23	6	81	114	36
Americans	13	27	4	89	124	30
Canadiens	9	30	5	79	147	23

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

College Athletics

The University of Minnesota is making a new record in its intramural sports this year and it is one that it may well take pride in.

There are approximately 10,000 male students at Minnesota and no less that 7,000 of them will have been engaged in some form of intramural sports by the end of the current collegiate year. This is truly a fine showing.

Minnesota organized this type of sports in 1921 when W. Ray Smith was appointed intramural director. 9t that time there were only a few dozen students who competed in half a dozen sports. These were athletes who were not quite good enough to make a varsity team and they played their games in the University Armory which offered quarters far from satisfactory.

But as the years have gone on more and more students have wanted to take part in these recreational activities and so the university has been adding to its equipment until now it has sufficient accommodations for the holding of a year-round schedule that takes in as many as 25 sports.

During the collegiate year 1938-39 an average of 27 per cent of the male enrollment took part in some form of organized intramural sport. There was an average of 2,300 men competing in tournaments each quarter. And, in addition to this, there were several thousand men and women who used the golf course and tennis courts and other recreational facilities.

Team competitions were held in 19 sports during this winter quarter. Among those engaged in were basketball, diamond ball and touch ball. And these competitions ended in a grand Indoor Sports Carnival at the Field House when the champions in the 19 various events were crowned.

While such sports as these do not receive the publicity attached to the varsity competitions against other colleges, they do play a very worth-while part in college life. In fact we believe that their part is more worth-while in some ways. Perhaps some other college can show as much activity along this line as Minnesota, if so we would be glad to know just what their record is.

♪ ♪ ♪

A proposal has been made that the Pacific Coast Baseball League operate a professional football league next season. . . All of the universities in the Pacific Coast Conference are committed to take part in their outdoor track and field championship meet at Los Angeles, May 25.

Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press reports

Billy Burke has been something of a forgotten man in big time golf the last several years, but the records show that over a long route he is still one of the best in the business . . . That is one reason he and Craig Wood are favored to beat Dick Metz and Ky Laffoon today in the delayed 36-hole finals of the $5,000 international four-ball tournament at Coral Gables, Fla. . . . It is of Burke's own choosing that he hasn't appeared much in the headlines since he won the 1931 National Open . . . He prefers to devote the larger part of his time to teaching the game, and has passed up the winter circuit in favor of his job at Belleair, Fla., the last six years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lehigh's defending champions and an upstart Cornell team each placed six men in the semifinals of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association's tournament yesterday at Syracuse, N. Y. . . . Penn State's wrestlers, favored outside group for the team title, got four men through the first round, as did the Yale squad. Pennsylvania, Harvard, Princeton and Syracuse each saw three men survive.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the first time in baseball history, diamond stars of the major leagues will line up against a picked team from the Pacific Coast League in a game Sunday at Los Angeles for the Finnish Relief Fund . . . The battle will be staged at Wrigley Field, home of the Los Angeles Angels, with players from the Chicago Cubs and White Sox, Philadelphia Athletics and Pittsburgh on one side, and members of the Los Angeles, Hollywood, Seattle, Portland and Sacramento clubs, all of whom are training in Southern California.

♪ ♪ ♪

With five representatives in four of the eight finals, Springfield College appeared to have a firm grip on the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association's open championship, which is to be conciuded tonight on Springfield's own mats . . . Amherst and Wesleyan each emerged from last night's trials with three finalists, Massachusetts Tech and Boston U. two each and Harvard one . . . Dartmouth and Tufts, the other entries, were eliminated in the opening matches.

♪ ♪ ♪

Twelve teams, representing the principal ski clubs and colleges in the East, were entered in the Appalachian Mountain Club's sixth annual downhill race on the Wildcat Trail at Pinkham Notch, N. H., Sunday . . . The outstanding women skiers were listed to compete Sunday in the Eastern women's downhill and slalom races on the famed Pico Peak slope near Rutland, Vt. . . . More snow Sunday was forecast for Western Maine, the White Mountains, upper Connecticut Valley, the Merrimac Valley, the Lake Champlain district and the Berkshires.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yale swimming combine of Willis Sanburn, Edward Pope, Russell Duncan and Howard Johnson broke the world's record for the 400-meter freestyle relay by almost five seconds yesterday in a race against time at New Haven, Conn. . . . The Eli quartet swam the distance in 3m. 54.4s., in shattering the mark of 3:59.2 set in Berlin in 1938 by the American team of Paul Wolff of U. of Southern California, Peter Fick of the New York Athletic Club, T. Hirose of Hawaii, and O. Jaretz of Chicago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Niles Perkins, Jr., chunky Bowdoin College weight man, bettered the American indoor 35-pound weight record by three inches in an exhibition performance last night at Brunswick, Maine . . . The National AAU champion, twirling during an interfraternity meet, tossed the iron ball 58ft. 7½in., topping the mark held by Rhode Island State's Henry Dreyer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Penn State's boxers, far from playing the role of perfect host, won six bouts and advanced through byes in two other classes last night to take a commanding lead in the 17th annual Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association tournament . . . Army's defending champions and Syracuse tied for second honors by advancing five men each . . . The Cadets held an edge over the Orange, however, by sending two representatives into the finals to Syracuse's one.

♪ ♪ ♪

Franchises may be granted Portsmouth, Ohio, Kansas City, Indianapolis and Memphis, when the American Professional Football League meets here April 13-14, President George J. Heitzler announced last night . . . The league now includes Columbus, Dayton, Kenosha, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Chicago, Louisville, and St. Louis teams . . . The Columbus Bullies won the 1939 championship.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lou Zampertni, University of Southern California track star, is flying 6,000 miles to run one . . . He flew to New York to compete in the K. of C. indoor mile at Madison Square Garden Saturday night . . . When it's over, he'll hop another plane, planning to be back in Los Angeles Sunday afternoon after an absence of a little over 47 hours.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eastern eliminations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's annual basketball tournament will be in Butler Field House, Indianapolis, March 22 and 23 . . . Indiana University and Western State Teachers College of Kentucky have accepted invitations to compete . . . The other two starters have not been determined . . . Winners of the Eastern and Western eliminations will meet at Kansas City March 30 for the NCAA championship.

College Squash Racquets

By the Associated Press

Result March 8

At New Haven: Yale 8, Princeton 1.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

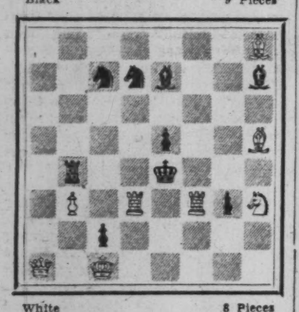
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 9, 1940

Problem No. 2225

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

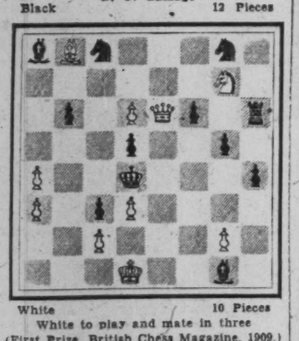
White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, Pittsburgh Gazette Times International Tourney, 1910.)

Problem No. 2226

By F. Gamage

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, British Chess Magazine, 1909.)

Solutions to Problems

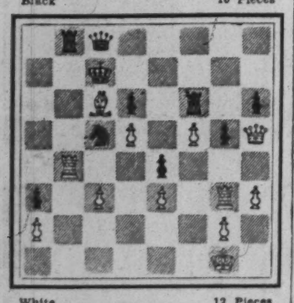
No. 2223. Q-K

No. 2224. 1. Q-Kt5 Q-Q2
2. BxB
1. ..... Q-Q3
2. RxQ
1. ..... RxP or P-Kt3
2. Kt-B6ch
1. ..... QxKt or Q-B or Q-Kt3
2. Q-B4ch
1. ..... P-B5 or R-Kt3
2. BxBch threatens
1. ..... QxKtPch

End-Game No. 501. After Black plays 1 P-Kt3, White draws with 2 R-R8ch, K-R2; 3 QxKt, PxQ; 4 B-B6, P-Kt4; 5 P-B5, RxPch; 6 ExR, Q-QBIch; 7 Kt-Kt3, Q-B6ch; 8 K-R2, Q-QIch; 9 K-R, drawn.

End-Game No. 502

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Mason-Winawer, Vienna, 1882. A masterful combination.)

U. S. Championship

The biennial tournament to determine the United States Championship will, according to L. Walter Stephens, chairman of the committee in charge, commence on April 27, in New York. As yet the place has not been decided upon. S. Reshevsky, winner of the two previous championships, will defend his title. Other players in the seeded group are Fine, Kashdan, Marshall, Simonson, Denker, Hanauer, Horowitz, Kupchik, Dake, a Chicago player and a California player. The remaining eight contestants in the finals will be determined by preliminaries to be held in various New York chess clubs beginning April 14. Entries for the preliminaries will be received by L. Walter Stephens at the Alamac Hotel until March 30.

The championship tournament, previously held under the auspices of the United States Chess Federation, is now under the auspices of the United Staes of America Chess Federation, which came into being when the American Chess Federation merged with the United States Chess Federation. George Sturgis, of Boston, is the president.

More Keres-Euwe Games:

Eighth Game

Queen's Gambit

Keres White	Euwe Black	Keres White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 RxBP	KtxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 R-B2	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	21 K-K2	P-QR4
4 P-K4	P-K4	22 R-Q	Kt(R5)-Kt3
5 Kt-B3	PxP	23 P-Kt3	P-R5
6 QxP	QxQ	24 PxP	RxRP
7 KtxQ	B-QB4	25 R-B6	R-R7ch
8 B-K3	Kt-B3	26 K-K	P-KB4
9 P-B3	P-QKt4	27 P-K5	KtxP
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5	28 PxKt	RxP
11 Kt-Q	B-R3	29 R-Q8ch	K-B2
12 R-B	KKt-Q2	30 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
13 P-B4	Castles	31 R-Q6ch	K-R4
14 BxP	R-K	32 P-Kt4ch	K-R5
15 Kt-KB2	BxKt	33 RxP	RxBch
16 BxKB	BxB	34 K-B	P-R4
17 RxB	P-QB4	35 R-KB6	Resigns
18 B-K3	Kt-Kt3		

Another opening, but these players are determined to avoid the beaten paths, and in spite of exchange of queens on the sixth move, by the ninth or tenth, the position is very complicated. Euwe's QKt is slow in developing since he accepts the gambit pawn, temporarily, and suffers a slight Q side congestion as a result. The crisis comes at Euwe's 23rd, when his hanging knights become indefensible 23 . . . R-R3, and if 24 R-B6, R-K3 is not without possibilities for Euwe, since he may be able to force through a threatening passed QKtP.

Tenth Game

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Keres White	Euwe Black	Keres White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 QxQ	RxQ
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 R-Q4	RxRP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	28 B-B3	B-K
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	29 P-R4	R-B3
5 P-K3	P-K4	30 R-R3	RxRch
6 PxP	KtxP	31 BxR	K-B
7 B-Q2	P-Q3	32 B-Kt7	B-B3
8 P-QR3	BxKt	33 BxB	RxB
9 BxB	Castles	34 P-Kt4	K-K2
10 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	35 K-Q2	P-R4
11 B-K2	Q-K2	36 P-R5	R-R3
12 R-Q	KtxKtch	37 K-B3	R-R
13 PxKt	P-KB4	38 P-B6	R-R
14 P-Kt4	R-B2	39 P-Kt5	P-R5
15 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	40 P-Kt6	PxP
16 P-B5	P-Q4	41 PxP	P-R6
17 BxKt	QxB	42 P-Kt7	P-R7
18 QxP	B-K3	43 R-Q	R-Q
19 QxKtP	QR-KH	44 RxR	P-R8(Q)
20 P-B4	R-K2	45 P-Kt8(Q)	Q-B8ch
21 R-Q2	B-B2	46 K-Kt4	Q-Kt7ch
22 QxRP	Q-R5	47 K-R5	Q-R6ch
23 Q-Kt7	RxP	48 K-Kt6	Q-Kt5ch
24 Q-Kt2	P-Kt3	49 K-B7	Resigns
25 Q-Kt5	R-R6		

Another Nimzo-Indian, slightly different from the fifth game Euwe, in analysis, questions 9 . . . Castles, on account of 10 P-QB4, which White did not play, and suggests 9 . . . Q-K2 instead. 15 Kt-B4 is also considered a blunder, better being 15 . . . Kt-B4, and if 16 P-QKt4, Kt-K3; 17 P-B4, B-Q2. 13 PxKt shows that Keres is willing to risk an unfavorable P position to obtain a promising attack. After 16 P-B5, Euwe is definitely on the defensive, and the reason the game takes so long to finish is that a pawn ending, without much real hope for Euwe, is brought about.

Provincial Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 games.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	1	1	3	3
Valleyfield	1	1	3	3

Third game—at Sherbrooke tomorrow.

Series B—Best 2 of 3 games.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	8	5
Verdun	0	2	5	8

Verdun eliminated.

Series C—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	0	15	4
St. Hyacinthe	0	2	4	15

St. Hyacinthe eliminated.

Results March 8

Boston 3, Verdun 2.
Lachine 4, St. Hyacinthe 1.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 8

At Tampa, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 9; Cincinnati (N) 6 (10 innings).

At Long Beach, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) 10; Los Angeles (PC) 9 (12 innings).

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results March 8

At Atlantic City, N. J.: Atlantic City 5, New York 3.

At Washington, D. C.: Washington 6, River Vale 4.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

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AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	745,050
1940 volume to date	33,953,951
1939 volume to date	44,357,347

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The stock market turned in a mixed performance today after an early rallying attempt failed to attract much of a following.

Dealings, quiet at the opening, were further restricted at the start of the final hour.

Receiving mild support were Montgomery Ward, Packard, General Motors, Southern Pacific, Standard Oil of N. J., Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, General Electric and American Can.

Unchanged to off a shade were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, Allied Chemical, Southern Railway and U. S. Rubber.

Business news continued moderately hopeful, but many traders inclined to step aside because of the realization important European developments involving the Russian-Finnish peace move were a possibility over the week-end.

Bond Trend Mixed

Many Latin-American loans reacted in the bond market today after traders studied actual proposals of the Brazilian Government for resumption of partial interest payments on its foreign debt.

Bonds of the South American countries rallied smartly earlier this week in anticipation of the announcement.

When the short session was well into the last hour, fractional to 1-point losses had been posted for Brazil 8s, Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40, Brazil 6½s of '26-'27 and Argentine 4s of February '72

Rio Grande do Sul issues, however, moved briskly forward.

Scandinavian loans showed mixed price tendencies. Norway 6s gained around a point while Copenhagen 5s lost a little more.

Low-priced rail liens attracted the lion's share of attention in the corporate list. Liveliest issue, Frisco 5½s of '78, swung up around ½ point. Others ahead included Nickel Plate 4½s, Rock Island general 4s of '88 and Southern Railway 4s.

Trimmed a bit were Studebaker 6s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

A spattering of U. S. Government issues appeared on the ticker tape at small declines.

Hayden, Stone & Co. Glore, Forgan & Co. Merger Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The possibility of a merger of Hayden, Stone & Co. and Glore, Forgan & Co. is being discussed through informal conversations among the partners. The two concerns are both engaged in the underwriting business and are members of the New York Stock Exchange and other security markets.

Two years ago the two firms considered a merger, but the discussions had not been active until recently. The will of the late Charles Hayden, who was the principal interest in Hayden, Stone & Co. during his life, provided for the continuation of the interest of his estate in the firm through 1951.

Prospective changes in the financial field have been responsible for a revival of interest in the possible union of the two firms, it was learned, as well as the coming report of the Shields committee of the New York Stock Exchange, which is expected to recommend incorporation of member firms.

Hayden, Stone & Co. was founded in 1892, by Charles Hayden and Galen L. Stone.

Glore, Forgan & Co. is the successor to Field, Glore & Co., and has principal offices both in Chicago and New York.

Brokers' Loans Increase $25,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported today that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $482,000,000.

The week ended March 6 and the total represented an increase of $25,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $758,000,000.

Money in Circulation Up to $56.56 Per Capita

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation increased from an average of $55.99 to $56.56 per person during February.

The Treasury said the total of coin and currency in circulation outside the Treasury totaled $7,455,616,570 on February 29.

A year ago, the total was $6,731,243,857, or $51.44 per capita.

American Stores Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — American Stores Co. reported consolidated net income for 1939 of $1,153,659, or 88 cents a share, compared with adjusted net income of $676,087, or 52 cents a share, in 1938. Company operates more than 2,400 groceries, mainly in the middle Atlantic states.

Kaufmann Department Stores

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., reported for 1939 net earnings of $1,243,517, equal to $1.66 a common share, against net earnings of $852,464 or 95 cents per common share in 1938. Sales for 1939 totaled $25,103,801, compared with 1938 sales of $23,627,779.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70½	67½	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67¾	67½	67¾	
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	M'r 6
9	7½	Adams Ex (¼g)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 7
24	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	24	24	24	
19½	17⅜	Addressog (1.40)	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 8
53⅛	48¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	49⅜	49¼	49¼	— ¼
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅝	⅝	M'r 8
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	6	6	6	6	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	12¼	12	12	
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10½	10½	10½	M'r 7
16¼	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14½	14½	M'r 8
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	2	22¼	22	22¼	— ¼
11¼	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	6	11	11	11	— ¼
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	176	175¼	176	— ½
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 2
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	5	14	14	14	
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	7	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	M'r 8
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (½e)	6	37	37	37	
16	14½	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r 8
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅛	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56⅜	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54	54	54	—1
21	19½	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 8
53	41¾	Am Airlines	23	54½	53	54⅛	+1½
11½	10¼	Am Bank Note	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	14	7⅞	7½	7½	M'r 8
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	6	43	42¼	42¾	M'r 8
116½	112	Am Can (4)	6	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ⅜
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	172	172	172	M'r 7
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	7	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
51¾	42	Am Car pf	5	44½	43½	43½	—1¾
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'r 8
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	107½	107½	107½	M'r 8
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	138	138	138	
9⅛	6	AmColtype (¼e)	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	5	7	6¾	6¾	M'r 7
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	2	19	19	19	M'r 6
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	23½	23½	23½	M'r 8
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	3	32	32	32	— ½
6⅛	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	29	29	29	M'r 5
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 8
41¾	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	M'r 8
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	51¼	51½	51¼	M'r 8
22¾	18½	Am Locomotive	5	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	58	58	58	M'r 8
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 8
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 8
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	5	24¼	24	24	
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3½	Am Power & Lt	8	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	1	44½	44½	44½	
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	6	15	15	15	— ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	M'r 8
12⅜	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12¼	12½	M'r 8
13⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (⅜g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142½	142½	142½	M'r 8
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
33⅜	26⅛	Am Steel F (¼e)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 8
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	2	17	16⅜	17	+ ½
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	21	20⅜	20⅜	M'r 8
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	—1
16¼	14¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	15½	15½	15½	M'r 7
174½	167¾	Am T & T (9)	9	174¾	174¼	174¾	+ ¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88	88	88	
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	90	89¾	90	
150½	146⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	— ½
8⅝	8	Am Type Fdrs	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 8
12⅜	9⅛	Am Water Wks	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	M'r 7
8¾	7½	Am Woolen	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 8
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¾k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	9	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	2	36⅜	36	36	M'r 8
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	4	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
2⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34	34	34	—1¼
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	+1¼
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	6	55½	55	55	— ¾
64¾	58⅛	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 4
41	37	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
10⅝	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	5	9	9	9	— ¼
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	M'r 6
85	70	As DG 2pf(w¾k)	1	72	72	72	M'r 6
44	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	44	44	44	M'r 2
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	53	51⅞	53	M'r 6
23½	17⅞	Atl Coast Line	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 8
1⅝	1⅜	Atl G&W Indies	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 1
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	M'r 8
9½	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	— ¼
73	63	Atlas Pow (⅜e)	2	73	72¾	73	+1
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 7
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	7	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	14	5	4¼	5	+1
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	17	7	6⅞	7	

B

18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 8
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r 8
15⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	M'r 8
8⅜	7⅛	Barker Br (¼g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	M'r 1
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	2	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
31⅞	25¾	Bayuk Cig (½e)	12	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27⅝	27½	27½	M'r 8
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	M'r 6
9⅛	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
64	63¾	BelgNAppt(3.22g)	1	64	64	64	Feb20
34⅝	26⅝	Bendix Av (½e)	34	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
36¾	33	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	M'r 8
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	25	78¼	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅞
121	119	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119	119	119	M'r 6
44½	27	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	29	28	28	M'r 8
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	9¾	Blaw-Knox	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 7
20⅜	13⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
26	21½	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	26	25⅞	26	— ⅜
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24	24	24	M'r 8
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	9	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¾e)	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 6
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 8
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.80)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 8
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
22⅜	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	5	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	M'r 6
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'r 8
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18½	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
21¾	13⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
91½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	91	91	91	
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	38	59¼	59	59¼	+ ½
25½	20⅞	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 5
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
10½	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'r 8
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26	24	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
21⅜	16	Burling Mill (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 8
24½	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	M'r 8
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 8
15½	13½	Byron Jack (1)	3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼

C

26⅞	23¼	Calif Packing	9	25⅞	25½	25⅞	M'r 8
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1¼	CallahanZ-Lead	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
6¼	5¼	Cal & Hec (¼e)	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 8
6⅝	4¾	Can Dry (½g)	8	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	16½	Canad Pacific	38	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (⅓e)	1	39	39	39	
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 7
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'r 8
3½	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	M'r 8
56½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ½
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	23	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	1	24¼	24	24	
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 7
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4¼	4½	M'r 6
9	6⅜	Cent Vioi S(½g)	8	8½	8½	8½	M'r 6
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	3	6	6	6	M'r 7
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	38¾	38⅝	38¾	— ¼
2⅜	1⅝	Cert-teed Prod	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	18¼	Chain Belt (⅓e)	6	20	19¾	20	M'r 8
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
23½	15	Checker Cab	36	16½	23½	26½	+3¾
42⅜	36¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	5	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	94⅞	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 8
2½	1⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 5
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1½	⅜	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 2
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13¾	13¼	13¾	M'r 8
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ¾
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 2
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 2
9	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+1⅛
13½	11⅛	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6¼	4⅜	Childs Co	3	6	6	6	+ ⅜
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	9	85¾	85	85¾	+ ¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3⅜	3	City Stores	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	35½	35¼	35½	+ ½
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	3	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
39¾	35½	Climax M (1.20)	10	38½	38	38	M'r 8
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (1½e)	3	45	44⅝	45	
123½	118	Coca-Cola (3¼e)	3	121¼	120¾	120¾	— ¼
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62½	62½	62½	M'r 8
20	16⅜	Colgate P (⅓)	4	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
106½	103½	Colgate-P pf (6)	5	103¼	103½	103½	M'r 8
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	3	32¾	32¼	32¾	M'r 8
19¾	17⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18	18	18	M'r 7
26½	23	Col Br A (.45e)	6	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
26½	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	4	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
7⅜	5⅝	Col Gas & El	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	87	87	87	M'r 7
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 8
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	4	22	21½	22	M'r 8
95½	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
48	45⅞	Comi Credit (4)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r 8
55¾	51¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	54¼	54	54	+ ¼
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	M'r 8
15⅜	13	Comi Solvents	10	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	35	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	63	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	63½	63½	63½	
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	8	32	31⅞	32	
6¼	5⅛	Conde Nast	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 7
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	M'r 8
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	4	28	28	28	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	Consol Cig (⅜e)	8	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	11	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
32½	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	9	31	30¾	31	
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅝
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	4	1	1	1	M'r 6
10	8½	Con F pf (¼k)	6	9⅞	9½	9½	M'r 8
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	4	4	4	M'r 8
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	4	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	M'r 8
4⅜	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	M'r 8
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	5	18½	18	18	M'r 2
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	103	103	M'r 4
17½	14⅞	Container (¼e)	3	16	15½	15½	— ½
15⅜	12⅝	Cont Bak A	5	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 8
		Cont Bak B	2	1	1	1	M'r 8
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	95	55	M'r 8
47¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	5	46⅛	46	46	— ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	M'r 7
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	18	22¾	22½	22½	— ¾
29⅞	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	M'r 7

Commerce and Finance

Farmers' Debts to U. S. Jan. 1, 1940, Down to $2,595,534,825

Business and Industry

Retail Sales Are 4 to 8 P. C. Above '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Harsh weather clamped down on retail buying in many sections of the country this week, with the result gains from last year were less than might have been expected, Dun & Bradstreet said in a survey.

For the country as a whole trade was estimated at 4 to 8 per cent higher than in the similar period of 1939.

Adverse weather continued to influence marked variation in regional trade results. While an ice storm in New England and the East and floods on the Pacific Coast caused some cities in these sections to show lower sales totals than in the previous week, in other regions cities reported gains ranging up to 30 per cent.

In New England, volume was down 3 to 6 per cent below the same week last year, and on the Pacific Coast 1 to 4 per cent. The East showed the smallest increase, one of 2 to 4 per cent, and the Middle West the largest, one of 6 to 15 per cent. Percentage gains in the remaining regions were South 6 to 10, Southwest 2 to 9, and Northwest 5 to 9.

While some cities reported "unusually strong" sales upturns, the agency said, storms in the Northwest and Pacific Coast were of such intensity that "even the purchase of staple groceries and other necessities was affected."

"Spring merchandise moved more into the retail limelight," the survey declared.

"Consumer preferences were already fairly well established, although sales generally had not yet gained appreciable volume except in southern cities.

"In apparel departments, style rather than price was said to be the major consideration. A good demand was noted for millinery in the higher price brackets.

"Men's wear sold very slowly, with retailers in some sections holding back advertising promotions until weather conditions improved.

"Radio sales expanded. Purchasing of automobiles continued 30 to 40 per cent above the 1939 level."

Director

M. E. Cody

Elected a director of the Union Bag & Paper Corp. Mr. Cody is resident manager of the company's Savannah plant. He has been active in the kraft paper industry in the South for the last 25 years.

February Records Broken in Sales By General Motors

NEW YORK — (AP) — United States customers and delears of General Motors Corp. bought more cars and trucks in February than any previous February on record, figures released indicated.

The General Motors Corp. sold 123,874 cars and trucks to consumers in the United States in February, compared with 120,809 in January and 83,251 in Febraury last year, the company reported.

Sales to U. S. dealers amounted to 160,458 units, against 164,925 in January and 115,890 a year ago.

Total sales to dealers in the U. S. and Canada, plus overseas shipments, decreased to 174,572 units in February from 181,088 in January.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population has published its reports. They lie dormant until the war is over. The commission was appointed to consider the problem of over-urbanization in certain areas of the country, notably London, and of derelict and depressed areas.

During war the trend of industry in England to drift southward, creating an overgrown London in the south and depression in the north, is reversed.

For strategic reasons urban areas are being emptied into the countryside; the war has brought tremendous demands for goods to industries in the north previously lanquishing for lack of markets.

But the commission produced a most interesting report, which agrees on the nature of the problem, but differs on the means of solution.

All 13 members of the commission favor decentralization and urban redevelopment. But 10 members think a National Industrial Board should be formed to study and recommended; with more positive powers only in relation to the London area.

The minority suggest a Ministry should have powers to cope with the whole problem and should divide the country into areas, of which some should be free for industry, some should require special permits, and some should be banned to new industries.

Animal Feed Shortage

One of our major failures in anticipating problems caused by the war is in the supply of animal feeding stuffs. The responsible Minister admitted in the House of Commons that we had not built up stores of feeding stuffs before the war. Available stores were then in fact below the normal.

The shortage has been pronounced in cereal foods for horses, pigs and poultry, and this has hit particularly hard those who specialized in pigs and poultry and were entirely dependent upon bought feeding stuffs.

In December allocations of feeding stuffs were only one-third of normal, but by the end of January they were back to two-thirds of normal, and the worst seems to be over, though it has left permanent after effects in lower stocks of animals and poultry.

The Government has announced that the Admiralty is to take over the co-ordination of construction and repair of both merchant and naval vessels from February 1. There is a strong incentive to increase our home-built tonnage of shipping, since neutral shipping is very expensive to charter.

At the outbreak of war our merchant shipbuilding capacity was about 2,000,000 tons per annum, with an additional capacity for 500,000 tons of naval vessels in private yards.

Current output of merchant shipping is about 750,000 tons, and during the first four months of war losses were at the rate of about 1,300,000 tons per annum.

It should be possible to increase the merchant tonnage output to above the rate of loss. In the last war output was 1,932,000 gross tons in 1913, 608,000 tons in 1916 and 1,348,000 in 1918.

Mr. Winston Churchill's recent statement that industry would soon need 1,000,000 women workers foreshadows a change in industrial employment which is certain to be made in time of war, but which will raise considerable argument among trade unions.

There is a sufficient number of women, either in industries which will decline in war, or not in industry at all, to meet the demand from industry and to replace men gone to the war.

The point to be argued is what wage rates shall be paid to women. This battle was fought in the last war, with the unions demanding the same pay for women as for the men they replaced, and the employers paying less because women produced less than men, and increased other production costs.

The Government in the last war fixed a minimum wage for women on war work, and men's time rates were to be paid to fully skilled women, and men's piece rates to all. But this ruling was not widely applied.

Women Need Training

In discussing this problem, the Economist writes: "Equal pay for women, provided their work is in fact equal; and an equal chance to rise to responsibility—these are principles never to be lost from sight even in wartime; but they cannot be guaranteed absolutely. If the logic of equality were fully applied to war, the soldier with 2s a day and allowances would surely provide the standard."

Clearly the soldier's standard could only be applied to women if it were also effective for men workers on industrial war work. In France, the munitions worker is in fact treated as if he were in military service. In England the male munitions worker is doing far better than the soldier and than his French proletarian brother.

At present the demand for women industrial workers is not very great. As Mr. Churchill says, it will increase rapidly, as more men are drafted into the forces. The present need is for a training scheme to prepare women for their coming jobs.

The chairmen of the big banks have made their annual statements. They have all chosen to emphasize the need for more exports, both to win the war and to protect our position when the war is over. To serve its war purpose, our export trade should be pushed by what in peacetime would be unorthodox methods. The banks did not ask for freedom from Government control, but for intelligent and active control, untrammelled by prejudices and departmental inefficiencies.

The need for more exports shared in the bankers' speeches with the need to prevent inflation as the most important problem of the day. Rationing, higher taxation, heavy borrowing, and compulsory saving were urged by different bankers as means of preventing inflation.

The bankers also indicated that they expect to have to play an important role in financing vastly increased production for war purposes, especially in agriculture, in which field there has not been the same tendency in recent years as in industry to finance expansions out of company reserves and profits.

Experts Study Plans to Solve Gold Problem

(Editor's Note: Ideas on what to do with America's vast gold hoard range from a suggestion that it be distributed in pensions to a proposal that it be spent to acquire new offshore possessions. This is the last of a series of articles discussing the situation.)

WASHINGTON (AP) — What would you do with $18,200,000,000 in gold?

Federal Government officials, Senators, Representatives and some economists, fearful that the United States will accumulate all, or most, of the world's gold and "be stuck" with it, are pondering on what to do with that huge gold hoard.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, speaking at Yale University, suggested that the United States might be willing to make a gift of some gold to assist in the reconstruction of Europe after the war.

Gift of Gold Suggested

"It seems fantastic today," Mr. Berle said, "to suggest handing over some of our accumulated gold as a free gift to re-establish international currency, to let other nations set their houses in order and thereby re-establish trade and normal life. But his may not seem nearly as fantastic a few years hence."

Mr. Berle's suggestion is only one. Elsewhere have sprung up these proposals, plans and schemes:

1. Purchase of foreign-owned islands off the American coasts for defense purposes.
2. Purchase of foreign-owned territories on the American continent as sources of rubber and other needed raw materials.
3. Distribution of all, or a large portion, of the gold hoard in old age or other pensions.
4. Purchase of surplus American commodities for free distribution to the unemployed.
5. Reduction of the public debt.
6. Purchase of large amounts of tin, manganese, chrome, nickel and other stragetic materials to insure sufficient stocks in case of war.
7. Expansion of the currency by issuing a larger volume of paper money backed by the buried gold.
8. Loans to "solvent" foreign countries to support their monetary systems and enable them to continue trading with the United States after the war.

Some See Hoard Lower Later

Some economists believe that, even if no deliberate action to reduce the gold hoard is taken, the amount held may diminish after the war. The gold piling up here, they explain, comes:

1. From the favorable balance of trade resulting from the fact that the United States now exports more than it imports. When the war ends this trend might be reversed.
2. From war-frightened nations seeking a safe place for their treasure. It is expected that at least some of that gold will be recalled in peacetime.

E. A. Goldenweiser, research director of the Federal Reserve Board, and one of the nation's outstanding gold experts, sums up the situation as one which must depend, for its eventual solution, on restoration of world trade and monetary stability after the war is over.

General Electric's Orders Up 13 P. C. Over 1939 Period

SCHENECTADY, N. Y (AP) — The General Electric Company reported orders received the first nine weeks of 1940 amounted to $66,900,000, an increase of 13.5 per cent over the total of $58,900,000 for the same period last year.

President Charles E. Wilson said in a statement to employees that during 1939 the average number of General Electric workers was 62,797 compared with 59,917 in 1938. Earnings of employees in 1939 totaled $120,130,000 compared with $101,511,000 in 1938.

Average annual earnings per worker last year aggregated $1,913. In 1938, the average was $1,694.

Mr. Wilson said 68,759 employees were insured for $186,602,828 at the close of 1939, of which $75,787,328 was financed by the company and $110,815,000 by employees. Benefits paid last year amounted to $1,133,084.

Auto Production Is Above Last Year

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., in its weekly survey of the motorcar industry estimated the current week's output at 103,560 cars and trucks, compared with its estimate of 100,855 last week. Assemblies this week a year ago numbered 84,095.

Predicting that production volume would "steadily forge ahead," the survey added that "since late in February a remarkable early spring demand has been manifesting itself for new cars at retail points," and that indications pointed to a "satisfactory seasonal expansion in new car dealer business during the month."

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Business failures in the United States rose above the comparable 1939 total for the first time this year during the week ended February 29, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The latest total of 270 compared with 254 a year ago and 225 in the preceding week, which included a holiday.

Obstacles Many to Preventing Re-exports of Strategic Goods

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

As General Johnson pointed out a few weeks ago, there are some very odd angles to the problem, much alive here, of re-export of commodities from this country to Russia and indirectly to Germany.

In the first place, while public pressure for the halting of these re-exports comes largely from sympathy for Finland and the Allied cause, the actual law under which the Army and Navy Munitions Board made its public statements of October 11 and January 19 is the Strategic and Critical Minerals Act of 1939.

That act was designed to protect this country against finding itself at war while embarrassed by shortages of manganese, tin, chromium, tungsten, etc. The law is the upshot of discussions which have continued since the end of the World War. But unfortunately the law was, to begin with, late. Actual purchases did not begin until last fall, just when prices had skyrocketed. Also the law was financially hamstrung by the smallness of the appropriation, which has actually forced the Treasury in asking for some of the bids on manganese, tin, chromium, etc., to stipulate that deliveries should be made not before a certain date (when the money would be available) rather than not after a certain date (as for instance the contracts on airplanes stipulate).

Politics and Strategic Goods

Lastly, certain developments last autumn indicated the likelihood that the Act was being converted into a pork barrel as far as certain Congressmen could safely encompass it; for ever since the discussion came up after the World War there has been an effort to use the strategic argument to favor protective tariffs for the development of home ores which never could, in well-informed opinion, supply our needs. One leading Congressman's name was closely involved in a manganese transaction last fall which did not look at all well for anybody involved and Congress is repeatedly ordering searches for tin in this country, though we just don't produce it at all.

In other words, Congress having failed for one reason or another to accumulate the necessary stores, Washington is now trying to get private interests to refrain from re-exporting those that are here.

The embarrassment which Congress' tardiness may mean can be clearly indicated in the case of tin and rubber—for both of which we are largely dependent on Britain. Last week the International Tin Committee, presumably at British instigation, cut down the export quota of the world tin control system from 120 per cent to 80 per cent. A week earlier it had been intimated that no such cut would be made and it came as quite a surprise to the trade here. The general conclusion here seems to be that the purpose was to hold the price up, particularly to this country, far the largest buyer, in order to enable Britain to accumulate so much more dollar exchange.

The Rubber Situation

Somewhat the same signs have been given in rubber, in which we will continue to be almost wholly dependent on the British and Dutch until Standard of New Jersey or du Pont or someone gets the new process of producing rubber from butiadene on a commercial basis. The International Rubber Regulation Committee recently voted to continue the existing 80 per cent qouta into the second quarter, despite the fact that there is a very tight situation in rubber in England. The rubber is being shoved into this country, where the tight autumn statistical position of rubber is being rapidly relieved. The purpose again appears to be to accumulate dollar exchange—i. e., or hold up the price to us.

But for unstated reasons, the British Government has been very slow in making delivery of the promised 85,000 tons of barter rubber. To date, nearly a year after the deal went through, less than 5,000 tons has been supplied.

The manganese situation also illustrates the unfortunate consequences of our having delayed so long. Our principal source used to be Russia. Now, naturally, we don't want to buy manganese from Russia.

Incidentally, Canada's position has been improved and our strategic position correspondingly weakened by two post-World War moves. The sale to the submarine Deutschland in 1916 of 50 tons of Canadian nickel from a West Virginia refinery caused such protest in Canada that International Nickel was forced to move its refining operations to Canada. And Aluminum Corporation, in exchange for a bauxite concession in British South America was forced to put up an aluminum refinery in Canada.

Tin, Rubber Re-exports

The actual amount of the re-exports of tin and rubber is extremely small. The American Metal Market carried a table on March 1 estimating deliveries of tin in this country, and re-exports, for the past five months, as follows, in tons:

	Reported Deliveries	Exports
October	6,040	135
November	7,870	393
December	11,366	1,228
January	9,780	1,484
February	6,600 (est.)	400

The story on rubber is even less important. We are using about 50,000 tons a month; the exports have been well below 5,000 tons a month; and stocks here are better than they are in London, though still rather short. Both have largely come to an end, with the tin problem much more difficult to deal with, due to the larger number of persons dealing in tin.

Considerable pressure has been exerted in New York to make the moral embargo on these commodities stick. Early in January the State Department conferred with the Commodity Exchange, Inc., here and at its request the Exchange asked members to take all possible precautions against the sale of tin and rubber to persons who might want to re-export them.

This is particularly difficult and the Commodity Exchange, Inc., is at the center of the difficulty, because Amtorg or other buyer wanting tin, rubber or copper for Vladivostok can merely get some Mr. Smith to buy a long contract with some broker and then take delivery. The broker doesn't know that Mr. Smith is buying it for an undesired re-export source. The regular members of both the tin and rubber trades have done their best to avoid direct dealings in violation of the spirit of the embargo.

Co-operate or Else

On Feb. 1 the Commodity Exchange, Inc., sent out a further letter to its members saying that "... At the further request of the State Department, the Board ... now bespeaks the co-operation of all Exchange members toward the prevention of the re-exportation ... of rubber and silk to countries other than those to which exports normally go in peace times, or in quantities in excess of those normally exported in peace times." And it quoted a stiff statement from the Army and Navy Munitions Board release of Jan. 19 that "... Unless the method of voluntary co-operation can be counted upon to operate with complete effectiveness it will become necessary to use other means to deal with the situation which has developed with respect to the export of crude rubber and tin."

But whatever Washington thinks or under whatever authority it is acting, the feeling here is that the moral embargo is being applied for quite other reasons than the conservation of our strategic commodities which the British are making no easier for us. The real reason for the embargo is a moral reason. We aren't neutral at all. We let the Allies have our munitions, cash-and-carry, and we don't want Russia to get our materials to use against Finland.

The figures on Russian buying here have already been published. They took about 21,000 tons of our copper in 1939, of which 17,000 tons were bought in December. In January they bought $11,313,000 worth of supplies from us, against only $2,816,000 worth in January, 1939. These are mostly war supplies. They can pay and are largely paying in gold.

Those in the affected trades here who don't feel the moral embargo do feel the possibility of retaliation by Britain. A recent rumor from Penang has the tin trade worried, to the effect that hereafter American buyers must guarantee not to re-export tin from the United States or to sell to "undesirable buyers" in this country subject to penalty of three times the value of the tin."

Cross Trade Between Enemies

In connection with the sharply increased American exports in recent months to all the leading neutrals in Europe, particularly those in direct contact with Germany, it is of course pointed out here that these increases may be due to quite other reasons than for re-export to Germany. These countries have been arming rapidly, and they, too, need military essentials. Furthermore, they can probably buy little or none of these requirements any more from Germany.

In this connection, an article in the current Harper's mazagine is of extreme interest. By Frank C. Hanighen, headed "Selling to the Enemy," it alleges a continuance to this date of regular cross-trade between France and Germany, via Luxembourg, of French ore into Germany and German coke into France.

After the World War the facts were thoroughly aired about such cross-trade, running chiefly through Switzerland, on such smaller but highly essential commodities as German optical instruments (useful for gun-sighting) and rare metals essential for spark-plugs, against French supplies of other rare metals to Germany.

Then there was the Briey coal basin which neither side would shell. Of course at that time there was no such cross-trade in ore and coke because France didn't then have the Lorraine ore fields. The justification, or at least explanation, of the whole business was that war can't be totalitarian or there can't be any war; each side must let the other have the essentials so that the war can be fought out to a real decision.

Then of course the point is also raised here that Britain hasn't declared war on Russia.

The essence of the New York news, however, on the re-export business is that the regular trades are co-operating to the best of their ability with the moral embargo, both for moral and for long-term selfish reasons.

Reynolds Metals Net Mounts

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Reynolds Metals Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries reported a consolidated net profit of $1,526,891 for 1939, which was equal after provision for preferred stock requirements to $1.22 per common share. This compared to consolidated net profit of $571,115.46 or 27 cents a common share in 1938.

FCA Loans To Farmers Less in '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration reported that loans it had advanced to farmers for purchase of farms, equipment, livestock and improvements and for refinancing old mortgages totaled $2,595,534,825 on Jan. 1.

This debt volume compared with $2,735,074,803 a year earlier and the peak of $2,900,936,491 on January 1, 1936. The loans outstanding numbered 1,057,532.

Federal land bank and land bank commissioner loans outstanding January 1 this year and last, respectively, by states included:

Maine $10,020,356 and $11,179,088; New Hampshire $2,087,196 and $2,219,733; Vermont $6,081,933 and $6,375,202; Massachusetts $10,991,082, and $11,465,565; Rhode Island $1,808,246 and $1,833,262; Connecticut $9,497,797 and $9,411,562.

Virginia $33,081,956 and $35,333,168; North Carolina $33,626,685 and $35,268,378; South Carolina $23,627,481 and $25,383,316; Georgia $37,590,228 and $38,972,406; Florida $17,010,811 and $17,891,353; Alabama $35,934,960 and $36,820,644; Mississippi $33,887,811 and $35,190,907; Louisiana $24,166,286 and $25,260,454.

Tennessee $40,577,542 and $43,273,090; Arkansas $23,387,625 and $24,723,709.

Defends Easy Loan Plan

The Farm Credit Administration told Congress that it was trying to keep farmers on the land through a lenient loan and payment plan, broadened since the agency was placed under control of the Agriculture Department last summer.

These plans have been criticized by some congressmen and farm organizations on the ground that they "mix credit with relief."

The FCA said that each delinquent borrower would be judged by a four-point test of "worthiness" and that if he passed, he would be granted special financial assistance.

The delinquent borrower would have to show that he (1) is doing his best, (2) is applying the proceeds of his production above necessary living and operating expenses on his primary application, (3) is taking proper care of his land or other security, and (4) is able to carry a reasonable burden of debts under normal conditions.

Several types of assistance would be rendered a farmer who met this test. The delinquent portion of his debt might be extended up to five years. His entire debt might be re-amortized, giving him a longer period in which to pay. The size of his installments might be permitted to fluctuate with the income from his crops.

Payments Suspended

If the borrower's income was abnormally low with no immediate prospect for improvement, his payments might be suspended entirely until his income improved.

"Foreclosures would be limited to cases involving abandonment of property, a gross incompetency or bad faith," the agency said.

While insisting that a borrower able to pay should do so, the FCA said it would interpret ability to pay as involving not only the question of meeting current installments, but also the ability to maintain his farming business over a long period.

Farmers are now paying off FCA debts at a faster pace, the report said, than in 1929 or any year since. In 1939 the average borrower retired $5 on each $100 of debt.

Economist Advocates Price Fixing For Cotton and Other Farm Products

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Government fixing of minimum prices for cotton and other farm commodities was advocated by Dr. Francis J. Clair, Washington economist, who appeared before a group of Republican Congressmen, here to get views on the South's agricultural problems.

Dr. Clair, speaking as a representative of J. E. McDonald, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture and of the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture, demanded that the Government get out of the business of buying, selling and financing cotton and suggested it fix a minimum parity price of 17½ cents a pound.

Ten voluntary witnesses testified at the first day of the hearing, generally criticizing New Deal farm problems. An exception was 76-year-old W. J. Craig, a farmer living near here, who said:

"I don't agree with all the program, but I do know that many of the farmers of my county are better off now than they were before it was started."

J. A. Baker of Charlotte, representing the American Cotton Shippers Association, told the congressmen the shippers association disapproved of the principle of crop control, but thought some such legislation was necessary until the Government stock of 6,800,000 bales could be liquidated.

Idle Bank Money Reaches New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money in the bank reached a new top for the third straight week, totaling $5,730,000,000 on March 6, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The supply of excess reserves increased $40,000,000 during the latest week as the result of Treasury gold purchases and spending, which more than offset the usual increase of money in circulation around the first of the month.

Bank Director

Albert Bradley

Vice-President and a director of the General Motors Corp., has been elected a director of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York. He is also a director of the Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co. He has been with General Motors since 1919.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of March 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended March 2, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. This puts the index at 78.4 per cent of the 1926 average.

Lower prices for farm products, foods, and textile products were largely responsible for the decrease. Since September commodity prices at wholesale have tended moderately downward. The cumulative decline during the last 5 months has amounted to approximately 1½ per cent.

In addition to farm products, foods, and textile products decreases were also recorded in the fuel and lighting material and miscellaneous commodity groups. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs advanced fractionally. The house-furnishing goods group index remained unchanged at last week's level.

Largely as a result of weakening prices for agricultural products and import commodities such as raw silk, manila hemp, raw jute, and crude rubber, the raw materials group index dropped 0.7 per cent to equal the year's low point of 2 weeks ago.

		P.C. changes from Feb24 1940 to	Feb3 1940 to	Mar4 1940 to
Commodity groups	Mr.2 1940	Mr.2 1940	Mr.2 1940	Mr.2 1940
All commodities	78.4	—0.3	—0.5	+2.2
Farm products	68.8	— .9	—1.1	+2.4
Foods	70.5	— .7	—1.7	—1.4
Hides and leather products	102.8	+ .1	— .2	+11.4
Textile products	73.6	— .8	—2.3	+11.7
Fuel and lighting materials	72.8	— .3	— .7	— .7
Metals and metal products	95.5	+ .2	— .1	+1.1
Buildings materials	93.3	+ .3	+ .2	+4.1
Chemicals and drugs	77.8	+ .1	+ .4	+2.1
Housefurnishing goods	89.5	..	..	+3.3
Miscellaneous commodities	76.9	— .4	— .3	+5.1
Raw materials	72.4	— .7	—1.1	+2.4
Semimanufactured articles	79.8	+ .3	— .6	+7.1
Finished products	81.4	— .1	— .4	+1.2
All commodities other than farm products	80.5	— .1	— .5	+2.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.2	— .1	— .5	+3.5

SEC Asks More Utilities For Unifying Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has called for integration proposals from the North American Company and the United Light & Power Company—the final step in an SEC program calling for action against nine of the Nation's largest public utility systems.

Within 10 days, the Commission has served notice of proceedings under Section 11 (B) (1) of the Utility Holding Company Act—the integration phase popularized as the "death sentence"—on these additional giants of the industry:

Many Are Called

Electric Bond & Share Company, Engineers Public Service Company, Middle West Corporation, United Gas Improvement Company, Cities Service Power & Light Company, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, and Standard Power & Light Corporation.

The companies notified represent the most compactly arranged of the big systems—North American with $1,247,500,000 of assets in companies operating in 11 states and the District of Columbia—and one of the smallest of the nine, United Light, with $577,000,000 of assets in companies operating in 14 states.

Answers to the Commission's notices were asked by April 18 and hearings were set tentatively for May 8. The SEC action constituted a notice that it believed that the two systems do not meet the integration requirements of the law and a request that the companies express their view, with suggestions as to what, if anything, need be done to simplify the geographic and corporate setups.

North American has its headquarters in New York and controls electric companies operating in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Virginia, Kansas, Maryland, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. It controls gas companies operating in five of those states and in Minnesota and Nebraska.

Many Subsidiaries

United Light and Power, with principal offices in Chicago, controls electric companies operating in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missori, Ohio, Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana, Wisconsin and West Virgmia. It also controls gas companies operating in nine of those states and in Michigan, Minnesota and South Dakota.

The SEC listed 25 electric and gas subsidiaries of United Light and 20 non-utility subsidiaries.

Bon Ami's Earnings Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Bon Ami Co., with plants at Manchester, Conn., Montreal, and Sydney, Australia, reported for 1939 net income of $1,481,771, equal to $7.19 a share on the Class "A" and $4.01 a share on Class "B" stock. This compared with $1,389,113, or $6.70 on the "A" and $3.78 on the "B" stocks, in 1938.

Accounts opened on or before Mar. 10 earn full month's dividend. Federally insured up to $5,000.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Brazil's Debt Offer Is Seen As 'Unilateral'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Financial quarters here said they believed the debt settlement plan announced by the Brazilian government on her $1,000,000,000 defaulted foreign bonds involved the payment of $16,000,000 to $18,000,000 annually for four years.

About $25,000,000 of this figure would be paid to holders of defaulted dollar bonds during the four year period.

The total dollar bond indebtedness is about $360,000,000, most of which is held in this country.

The offer is, in effect, a renewal of the Aranha plan, of 1934, but at about half the interest rate then offered for the bonds, which are divided, as in the original plan, into eight categories.

Seen as Unilateral Offer

The Brazilian announcement was regarded here as a "unilateral offer" by the Brazilian government, in fulfillment of a promise made two years ago during the visit of Foreign Minister Aranha to Washington, to resume service on the Brazilian defaulted bonds.

Immediately following Mr. Aranha's return to Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian government announced a provisional arrangement to resume payment July 1, but was unable to make more than one token payment of $1,000,000.

The new offer was reported to suggest better terms to United States bondholders, despite the fact they were not officially represented during the final negotiations.

The United States embassy in the Brazilian capital, however, kept in close touch with developments, in the interests of citizens of this country.

The Brazilian Embassy, meanwhile, said it had not been informed of the details of the offer.

Bondholders here have heard for the past several months Brazil was trying to make them a better offer than the previous one, which they could not fulfill.

But they felt the difficulties in the path of such a settlement were virtually insurmountable.

Better Britain, France Position

In the first place, they pointed out, Britain and France, through war-swollen purchases, had greatly improved their bargaining position to obtain settlement of an estimated $600,000,000 defaulted Brazilian bonds, in pounds and francs.

At the same time, increased Brazilian purchases from the United States to replace supplies from vanished European sources have nearly neutralized the former trade balance which greatly favored Brazil.

The French and British bondholders have constantly maintained representatives in Rio de Janeiro seeking payment on their investments.

They were reported to have brought considerable pressure to bear for a settlement, which they were said to be willing to accept in Brazilian products, particularly needed since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

The United States, requiring cash payment, also had its bargaining arguments, however. Its extension of huge credits to aid Brazil in developing her railroads, agriculture and other economic resources have long been the keystone of the economic co-operation program between the two countries.

The offer to resume debt payments was in line with Mr. Aranha's statement, made during his conferences with officials here that his government would encourage United States investors, "giving them no more restrictions than those to which Brazilian investors may be subjected."

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, are Air Reduction Co., American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., Consolidated Oil Corp., Mahoning Coal R. R. Co., and United Fruit Co. The meetings of companies scheduled are as follows:

Monday, March 11

Barker Bros. Corp. (5½% pf.) (10a. m.).

Florsheim Shoe. Co. (cl. "A" & "B") (11a. m.).

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.).

United Fruit Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Tuesday, March 12

American Smelting & Refining Co. (7% pf.) (12 m.)

Howe Sound Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.)

Island Creek Coal Co. ($6 pf. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

Lion Oil Refining Co. (Com.)

Murphy (G. C.) Co. (pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Procter & Gamble Co. (8 % pf.) (1:45 p. m.)

Wednesday, March 13

Air Reduction Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.).

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (5¼% pf. & com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Consolidated Oil Corp. (com.) (4:30 p. m.)

Cream of Wheat Corp. (com.) (11 a. m.)

Mahoning Coal R. R. Co (com.) (11:10 a. m.)

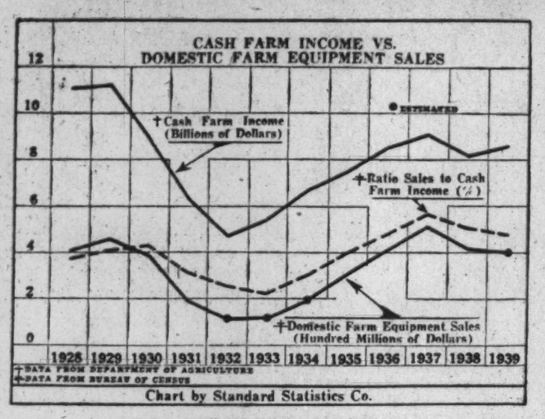
National Steel Corp. (com.) (10 a. m.)

Thursday, March 14

U. S. & Foreign Securities Corp. ($6 pf.) (10 a. m.)

U. S. & International Securities Corp. ($5 pf.) (10:30 a. m.)

Farm Equipment Sales Outlook Good as Farm Income Rises



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the higher level of farm products prices and prospective farm income, there is ample basis for expecting that sales of agricultural equipment this year will compare favorably with those of a year earlier. As may be noted on the accompanying chart, sales of farm equipment move in close correlation with farm income.

Farm Export Sales Reduced, Domestic Sales Aided by War

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that the European war had diminished the export demand for farm products, but had increased domestic demand through stimulating industrial production.

"United States exports of tobacco and fruits have been greatly reduced," it said. "Exports of pork and lard are not up to the volume that would flow normally in a year of large production and low prices. Export sales of cotton have been good, but have declined recently. Little wheat is going abroad."

In discussing the increased domestic demand flowing from greater industrial production, the Department said the outlook was "less propitious now that industrial production has declined."

The Department pointed out that wheat had again topped a dollar a bushel in domestic markets, reflecting increased demand for wheat and flour, renewed concern over poor United States winter wheat prospects and the likelihood of cold weather damage to wheat in Europe.

It said domestic cotton consumption may decline in the next few months, but that the total for the current season was expected to be close to the high record of 7,950,000 bales established in the 1936-37 season.

The relatively high price of feed in relation to quotations for meat animals is creating an unfavorable situation for cattle and hog farmers, the Department said. Increase marketings of livestock was forecast for the spring and early summer months.

Supplies of most vegetables are expected to be smaller this spring, the Department said, because of damage to southern crops by freezing weather in January.

McKesson, Robbins Trial Jury Picked

NEW YORK (AP)—Four women and eight men have been chosen as a federal jury to try five men on charges of conspiring to defraud the $87,000,000 McKesson and Robbins drug firm—charges that stemmed out of the unmasking of the company's head, F. Donald Coster, as swindler.

To this jury was expected to be revealed the story of Mr. Coster's juggling of finance—from the time he disappeared in New York as Philip Musica, penniless ex-convict, to his reappearance 15 years later under the new name and guise of Coster, as the respected head of the drug concern.

The defendants are Rowley W. Phillips, former chairman of the board of R. F. Griggs and Company, investment bankers of Waterbury, Conn.; John H. McGloon of Fairfield, Conn., who had been vice-president in charge of accounts and comptroller of McKesson and Robbins; Horace B. Merwin, president of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Trust Company, and Leonard and John O. Jenkins, brothers of Mrs. Carol Coster, widow of Coster-Musica.

First National Stores Quarter Net 81c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—First National Stores, Inc., reported net profit for the quarter ended Dec. 30 of $663,624, equal after preferred dividends to 81 cents a share on common stock.

This compared with $721,157, or 88 cents a common share, in the same quarter of 1938 and $656,384, or 80 cents a share, in the preceding quarter. Company operates a chain of food stores in New York and New England.

Hosiery Shipments Set Record

NEW YORK—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reports for the month of January 1940, total shipments of all types of hosiery amounting to 11,148,529 dozen pairs. This is the largest amount of hosiery shipped by mills during any January in the history of the industry, and it constitutes a record for both the full-fashioned and seamless branches. Women's full-fashioned hosiery shipments amounted to 3,015,969 dozen pairs, and seamless shipments (including small quantities of men's full-fashioned half-hose) aggregated 8,132,560 dozen pairs. Total shipments during January 1940 were 9.2 per cent higher than hosiery shipments during January 1939.

Record American Airlines Net

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines reported 1939 earnings of $1,467,781, a record since the company assumed its present corporate form in 1934. The profit was equal to $4.84 a share on the capital stock. In 1938 the profit was $213,361 or 74 cents a share.

Most Livestock Prices Advance; Hogs Are Lower

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Relative scarcity set the stage for a sharp upturn on fed steers and yearlings Monday, a large part of which was lost later in the week.

However, final sales were strong to 25c higher, and heifers also closed with a comparable gain. Fat lambs advanced to the highest peak since last September, eased off somewhat and closed 15-25c up.

Meanwhile, hogs moved listlessly, after a slight bulge Monday, and finished 5-10c lower than late last week. Weighty steers topped at $13, highest since June, while lambs at $10.60 were at the year's high point. Hogs closed at $5.50 down after having sold up to $5.75 Monday.

While heavy steers scaling 1,425 lbs. made $13 and yearlings brought $12.50, there was little in the crop above $12.

In fact, scarcity of highly finished bullocks was a feature of the trade throughout the period and the proportion of strictly choice and prime yearlings was small enough to cause some anxiety to those buyers who urgently needed light carcasses.

Weakness was obvious in the hog house after Monday. At that time limted numbers made higher prices possible and a 10-15c bulge took the top to $5.75. Most of the gain was lost on the following session, after which gradually slipping markets dropped the peak to $5.50.

After losing a part of the premidweek advance to a top of $10.60, fat lambs closed 15-25c higher than late last week. The late top stood at $10.40 and most of the week's crop of fed lambs brought $10.25-$10.40. Clipped lambs cashed at $8.65-$8.75, yearlings made $9, and ewes reached $6.15.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Bulova Watch	50c	..	Mar. 27	Mar. 20
Resumed				
"56" Petroleum Cor	2c	..	Mar. 22	Mar. 12
Pitts S & Balt	15c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 20
Toronto General Insurance Co	25c	A	Mar. 16	Mar. 1
Soc. Fin De Trans De Ent.	250 Fcs.	..	.....	.....
Increased				
Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution	$5c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Stock				
Loft Inc.	*	..	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Irregular				
Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.	$1.50	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Cannon Mills	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Coca Cola Intl	$5.80	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Coca Cola Co	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Mandel Bros	50c	..	Mar. 27	Mar. 14
Accumulated				
Rockwood & Co. 5% pf	$1.25	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Regular				
Ahlberg Bearing "A"	8¾c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Am. Crystal Sugar pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 14
American General Insurance Co	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Appach El P pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Do preferred	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Avery & Sons (B. F.)				
Beatrice Creamery Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Buffalo Niagara & Eastern pc pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 6.4% pf	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bulova Watch	50c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 20
Calif. - Western States Life Insurance	50c	S	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Do	50c	S	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Central Canada Loan & Savings Co	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Cent. Me. Power $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Chic Towel	$1.50		Mar. 22	Mar. 12
Do pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
Chikson Tool Co	25c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Cincinnati Gas & Elec Co. 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Columbus Bank & Trust Co	$1.00	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
East S S Lines pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Easton&HwMF "A1"	20c	..	Mar. 26	Mar. 9
Do P E	10c	..	Mar. 26	Mar. 9
Foster&K6%CIApf37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Gen Paint pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Heath (D) 7% pf	$1.20	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Home Gas&E 6% pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Honolulu Oil Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Ind Gen Svc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Ind&MichE 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
IntNickCanLtd7%pf	$3½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Do pf	1.75	Q	May. 1	Apr. 1
JeraCen P&L 7% pf	1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do 5½% pf	1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Keriyn Oil Cl A	8¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 9
McColl-FOL6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Manhattan Tr N Y	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nachman-Spnd Cp	25c		Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Penna Edis $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do $2.80 pf	70c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Peter Paul Inc	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Roos Bros Inc	37½c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 6
San Carlos Mlg Ltd	20c		Mar. 15	Mar. 2
Scranton Elec pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
So Ry (M&O) ctfs	$2	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Toronto Gen Ins	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
United Air C Prod	10c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 11
Van Camp Milk	25c		Mar. 25	Mar. 18
Do pf	$1	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 18
W Tex Util $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Zion's Coop M Inst	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Do	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5

*One share of Loft Candy Corp on each share of Loft, Inc.

New Haven Financing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to sell at 103.151 per cent of par $960,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

Grain Moisture Is Deficient In Most Sections

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Farmers starting preparation of land for 1940 crops are finding moisture conditions in the main grain producing belt very spotted, according to analysis of precipitation statistics today.

Although moisture supplies have improved the past two months, surface and subsoil are not wet enough in many areas and above normal spring rains will be needed, to make up for the serious deficiency of last fall.

Moisture Deficient

Subsoil moisture is most deficient west of the Mississippi from the Canadian border to the Gulf. Topsoil moisture, which will permit preparation of fields for seeding, is normal or nearly normal in most sections except the spring wheat states.

Figures compiled by Nat Murray, crop expert, based on reports from observers in practically every county, showed that for the U. S. as a whole topsoil moisture average was 80.2 per cent of normal on March 1, compared with only 52.8 per cent last December 1. Subsoil reserve was 59.2 per cent of normal against 47.3 per cent three months earlier.

Topsoil moisture ranged from 85 to 98 per cent in soft winter wheat states like Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky. In Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas there has been a sharp improvement since December 1, with the March 1 percentage ranging from 64 per cent in Nebraska to 90 in Texas, compared with 18 to 38 three months earlier. In the Dakotas Mr. Murray's figures showed topsoil moisture only 35 to 40 per cent, an improvement in South Dakota but a decline in North Dakota. Minnesota's average rose from 50 to 62 on March 1 while Wisconsin's declined from 80 to 61. Iowa's rose from 40 to 75.

Some Improvement

Moisture in the subsoil was judged from 67 to 85 per cent of normal in the soft wheat zone, an improvement since December 1, but the Dakotas had about 20 per cent of normal, compared with 31 and 20 on December 1 for North and South Dakota, respectively. Nebraska had 24 per cent, a 9-point improvement in three months but Minnesota's average fell from 50 to 43 and Wisconsin's from 71 to 54. Improvement in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas amounted to 11 to 23 points, with averages ranging from 45 per cent for Kansas to 52 for Texas.

B. W. Snow's figures on actual precipitation showed that in the western 31 counties of Kansas having a planted wheat area of 4,400,000 acres, February oisture averaged only 67 per cent of normal. In the central third 35 counties, with an acreage of 6,700,000 acres, precipitation was 13 per cent in excess of normal. For the eight months since June 30, however, the western counties have received only 47 per cent of normal precipitation, while central counties have had 67 per cent of normal.

Bank Clearings Decline Slightly

NEW YORK (AP)—A decline in New York City bank clearings pulled the total for the nation as a whole below last year, despite gains in all other cities, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Check activity in the week ended March 6 amounted to $5,534,498,000, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent less than $5,584,983,000 last year, but $772,111,000 more than in the preceding period, a five-day week.

New York clearings totaled $3,306,192,000, a decline of 8.6 per cent from $3,618,572,000 in the comparable 1939 week. Outside cities reported $2,228,306,000, up 13.3 per cent from $1,966,414,000.

Outstanding increases over last year included: Pittsburgh 35.8 per cent, Detroit 28.7, Buffalo 24.4, Baltimore 20.5, Louisville 18, Cincinnati 17.2, San Francisco 15.7, Minneapolis 15.5.

Chicago volume stood at $316,009,000, or 14.4 per cent above $276,300,000 last year.

Monsanto Chemical Sales Reach New High in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales volume of Monsanto Chemical Company reached an all-time peak of $42,982,599 in 1939 but higher wage rates, new taxes and higher assessments in old tax classifications, plus increased costs for raw materials, reduced the earnings of the company below what would be considered normal on the basis of the greater sales, Edgar M. Queeny, president reported in his annual report to stockholders.

The net income before minority interests and preferred dividends, preliminary estimate published February 12, was $5,546,416.

The report also disclosed that in October general managers of the company's operating divisions recommended a company-wide increase in wage rates to meet increased living costs and in anticipation of a more favorable profit position.

J. R. Thompson Co. Cuts Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—The John R. Thompson Company restaurant chain reported a net loss of $238,904 for 1939, compared with a net loss of $243,076 in 1938. Sales totaled $11,286,252 compared with $11,583,769 in 1938.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
5 3¼s '46-44	110.11	110.11	110.11
2 2¾s '60-55	108.8	108.6	108.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	70	70
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	42	42	42
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
13 Am & ForP 4s 2030	61½	61¼	61½
23 Am T&T 5½s 43	108⅛	108 3-32	108 3-32
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95		45½	45½
4 Atm Del 4s 57		101¼	101
7 Atm Del 4½s 58		101⅝	101⅝
6 A T&S F 4s 95		104⅞	104½
2 A TX& P 4½s 43		103⅜	103⅜
3 A T&S F T Sh L 4s 58		109	109
21 A C Line 4½s 64		54¼	54½
5 A C Line 5s 45		70½	70½
3 B&O 1st 5s 48		69	69
11 B&O 1st 4s 48		67¼	67⅛
5 B&O P L E&W V 4s 41		55¾	55¾
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st		59	58½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 48		95½	95½
2 Beth Stl 4½s 60		106	5-32
1 Beth Stl 3⅝s 66		105	7-32
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59		101⅜	101¼
5 Bos & Me 5s 67		46½	46¼
5 Bky Man Tr 4½s 66		101⅞	101¾
71 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct		88½	88¼
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct		89	89
7 Bkly U Gas 5s 50		97⅛	97
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct		100⅝	100⅝
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51		95⅞	95⅞
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56		96⅞	96
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57		96½	96½
4 Can Pac 5s '54		82⅝	82½
1 Can Pac 4s perp		66½	66⅛
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50		97¼	97¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww		87	87
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59		2½	2½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61		44¼	44¼
3 Cen Pac 5s '60		49¼	49
1 C&O 4½s '92		122½	122½
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96E		97⅞	98⅛
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58		89¾	89¾
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49		100	100
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49		94½	94½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51		16½	16½
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59		28	27¾
2 Chi Ind L 4s 47		16	16
10 CMSP&Pac 5s 75		7¾	7½
2 CMSP&P ad5s 2000		1⅞	1⅞
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89		25¼	25⅛
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037		10½	10¼
6 Chi&NW 4s 49		9⅞	9⅞
8 Chi&NW 4s 87		16⅛	16⅛
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87		15¼	15¼
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A		7	7
3 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct		6¼	5⅞
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60		13¾	13¾
19 CRI&P 4s 88		16¼	15⅞
79 CRI&P rfg 4s 34		6½	6¼
6 CRI&P rfg 4s 34		6	5⅞
3 Ch Un Sta 4s 44		108	108
4 Ch&WInd 4s 52		93½	93⅛
1 ClevUnTerm 4¼s 72		87¾	87¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73		76¾	76⅝
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961		104½	104½
3 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65		108¼	108¼
1 Comth Ed cv 3½s 58		126¾	126¾
4 Con Edis 3½s 48		107	107
2 Con Edis 3½s 58		108⅛	108⅛
3 Con Edis 3⅛s 56		106¾	106¾
11 Con Oil cv 3½s '51		105	105
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66		106⅞	106⅞
15 Crucible Stl 4½s '48		104	104
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42		29¾	29¾
14 Cuba R R 5s '52		39½	39½
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43		58⅞	58⅞
8 D & R G West 5s '55		2⅜	2½
1 D & R G West 5s '78		5⅞	6⅛
4 Det Ed 4s '65		110½	110½
7 Erie rfg 5s '67		15	15
2 Erie rfg 5s '75		15	15
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96		23¼	23¼
11 Erie & Jer 6s '55		54⅜	54
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48		106⅜	106⅜
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59		49⅞	49⅞
1 Gen Cable 5½ '47		102½	102½
7 Gen MotAccep 3¼s '51		104¾	104¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49		69¾	69¾
2 t Nor Ry 6½s 52		97	97
3 Gt Nor 5s 73		90¼	90¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E		81¾	81½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61		107⅛	107⅛
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G		100⅝	100⅝
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H		89¾	89¾
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67		72¼	72¼
7 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s 54		98	98
1 Hudson Coal 5s52A		34	34

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s37	47	47	47
4 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	47	46⅞	47
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49	49	49
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105	104¾	104¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s66ct	14½	14½	14½
5 Int Paper 5s 47	102	102	102
2 Int T&T 5s 55	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 James F&Cles 4s 59	53½	53½	53½
8 K C South 5s 50	67¼	67¼	67¼
7 Kings Co Elev 4s 49ct	88½	88	88½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Kreage Found 4s '45	104⅜	104	104¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	54	54	54
2 Leh Val HTermls '54	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '59	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Louis & J 3¾s 2003	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80½	80½	80½
10 Man Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	43½	43½	43½
4 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106	106	106
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	12½	12¾	12⅝
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	26½	26½	26½
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
23 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18⅞	19
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	19	19
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
37 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19⅛	18⅞	19
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9 Mob & Ob 5s '38	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	41½	41½	41½
8 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	53	52½	53
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107⅛	107	107
5 Nat Supply 3¾s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	128	128	128
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	36	36	36
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 NO Tex & M 4½s'56 -	34½	34½	34½
4 NYC 4½s 2013A	53	53	53
1 NYC 3¾s '46	76½	76½	76½
8 NYC & HR 4s '42	91¾	91¾	91¾
13 NYC&HR 3½s '97	75¾	75⅜	75¾
10 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	64¾	64¾	64¾
13 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55½	55¼	55¼
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19½	19½
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18½	18⅜	18⅜
5 NYNH&H 3½s '47	15¼	15¼	15¼
NY O & W rfg 4s'92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 N Y O & W gen4s'55	4	4	4
12 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	22½	22⅜	22⅜
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	90	90	90
6 Norf Sou 5s '61A	15	15	15
2 Norf & W 4s '96	122½	122½	122½
5 Nor Pac 4s 2047	58⅝	58¾	58⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	48¾	48¾	48¾
6Nor Pac 4s '97	65¾	65½	65½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	74½	74½	74½
9 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112¼	112¼	112¼
6 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅜	112¼	112¼
1 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	87	87	87
1 Pat & Pass 5s '49	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
1 Pen Co 4s '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	98	98	98
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107	106¾	106¾
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118½	118½	118½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	100⅝	100½	100½
2 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 PCC&StL 4¼s5s '77	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Pitts & W Va 4½'58 A	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	23	23	23
3 Purity Bak 5s'48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Republic Steel 4½s'56	95½	95½	95½
1 Richfield Oil 4s'52	106	106	106
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	62½	62½	62½
7 St L S F 5s'50 B	14½	14½	14½
126 St L S F 4½s'78	12½	12½	12⅝
19 StLSF4½s'78 ct st	12	11¾	12
5 St L S F 4s'50 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 St L SW rfg 5s'90	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St L SW 1st 4s'89	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 StP&KC ShL 4½s'41	6	6	6
9 St Paul UnDep 5s'72	116¼	116	116¼
1 SA&A Pass 4s'43	59½	59½	59½
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7	7	7
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	12	12	12
19 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	2½	2½	2½
3 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105	105	105
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105½	105½

Welfare Program Urged for State By Georgia Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A productive reaction to the work and interest aroused in Georgia by the Citizens' Fact Finding Movement was brought to focus in the presentation of a relief and welfare program designed to meet the State's needs in these two problems.

Lyle Chubb, Secretary of the Governmental Research Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and Edward M. Kahn, Executive Director of the Federation of Jewish Social Service, collaborated in a study entitled: "Possible Solutions to the Problems of Georgia—Public Welfare," which was presented at a meeting to the representatives of the 17 State-wide organizations incorporated in the Fact Finding Movement.

Citing fundamental needs shown by their study as (1) better employment statistics, including capacities and skills, (2) more adequate public employment services, and (3) long-range, flexible planning of community improvements, based upon employment needs, the study posed for consideration the principle:

"That the amount granted for welfare purposes by the Federal Government to the State should bear the same ratio to the State's unmet need that the amount actually spent by the State and counties bears to the State's ability to meet the need."

The study of its presentation was a direct challenge to pessimistic inaction and the acceptance of such an attitude through belief in its providing a low cost solution to social problems.

Producer Group Aid For 5-Cent N. Y. Milk

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 8 (AP)—The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency pledged its support yesterday to a plan to supply milk at 5 cents a quart to New York City's low-income families.

In a telegram to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the Agency, representing a number of New York State producer co-operatives, said it had appointed a committee to help work out details of the plan.

"The plan suggested by your William P. Sadler at a recent hearing in New York City meets with the hearty approval of the Agency," the telegram said.

Light Answer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In Britain today as far as motorists are concerned, "an authorized rear-lamp is a lamp of a power not exceeding seven watts, emitting a red light to the rear of the vehicle and satisfying the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of paragraph 14 of this order." The order is the Emergency Powers (defense) restrictions on lighting, 1940, No. 74.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

WILDLIFE Fur-fish-game. Upland dairy farm refuge, overlooking Schoodic Lake, Mt. Katahdin, Me. (Timber investment). Perfield, owner, Box 14, Station K, New York City.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WANTED—Permanent representative for Hoover Uniforms — waitresses, dentists, nurses. Slack, Ensembles, Aprons, Frocks. Smartest styles. Finest quality. Exceptional commissions. Line FREE. Hoover, 251 W. 19th St., Dept. CK-19C, New York City.

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 827 D, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

SECRETARY-companion; music, languages, good reader (take charge housekeeping, bookkeeping, investments, etc.). Box M-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES, WORKS on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Blue, Black, Brown Thumb Indexed with the ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER SYSTEM now used by Publishers' Agent. Address orders for new or used books to RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc. 168A HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Finest Selection of Used Cars

E. E. WADSWORTH INC.

CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH

424 Adams Street, Milton, Mass. Blu 0470 Open evenings

APARTMENTS TO LET

Fritz-Carlton Hotel

1138 Boylston St., Boston

1-2 and 3 Room Suites

Reasonable Rates

Excellent Cuisine

5 Minutes from The Mother Church

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 ROOMS FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; $60-$80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6519 OR GILES, KIR. 2345

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE, FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; RESTRICTED TENANCY; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

3-ROOM apt. in 2-family house, business or agreeable couple pref.; heat, gas, elec., garage; conv. to buses; reasonable. 67 Garden St., W. Englewood, N. J. Tes. 7-5997-R.

BELMONT, MASS.—Lower apartment, 5 rooms, steam heat, screened porch; good garden space; garage. 71 Drew Road. Tel. 2652-J.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Desirable, sunny room, porch, second floor; apartment three rooms, k. & b.; conveniently located; automatic heat. Tel. UNIV. 1373.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BACK BAY—To sublet until May 15; very desirable 2-rm. furnished suite with bath and fireplace in Commonwealth Ave. hotel. Address: Opportunity, 628 Exchange Bldg., Boston.

N. Y. C.—2-room suite, attractively furnished, separate entrance; centrally located; permanent or transient; hotel service. Tel. La. 4-2352.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND COMMONWEALTH BINDERY 129 Washington Street, Brookline Tel. Beacon 3586

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

A SWEDISH man wishes light work on a farm for board and room. Box M-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FARM WANTED

SMALL house, 4, 5 rooms, barn, hen house, good repair; 3 acres tillable; $1800 cash; easy commuting distance Boston; no agents. Box K-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAIR GOODS

Transformations, $18.00 up. Cleaned and Re-waved, $1.50. Mail orders filled. MARIE JEANNE, 32 Taft Ave., West Newton, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL for general work; 4 adults; $12; references; to live in. Box K-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROTESTANT woman willing to give honest and dependable service as housekeeper and cook in family of 5 adults; country home, all modern conveniences; good wages Box F-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047 MRS. MARY G. MARTIN.

PLEASANT Outook Home; transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

ACCOMMODATIONS for two or three guests wanting love and joy of cultured, refined, country home. PEACEFUL ACRES, Enfield, N. H.

HOUSES FOR SALE

172 Marlboro Street, Boston

3-story brick house of 12 rooms, in excellent condition, quartered oak floors, 3 tiled baths, one tiled shower. This house would make a very inexpensive family home, or could readily be remodelled for two families.

349 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

On the sunny side, near Massachusetts Ave.

4-story house, tapestry brick, of 12 rooms and five fireplaces, 3 modern baths with tiled floors. An ideal location for professional people.

396 Marlboro Street, Boston

4-story house with 14 rooms, 3 baths and furnace heat. This entire house has recently been refinished and redecorated with beautiful quartered oak floors and stairway throughout. A large daylight kitchen on the lower floor. Set range, large hot water boiler. This house is well adapted for professional and business people.

We have a few other fine houses in Back Bay.

N. A. Alger, 166 Mass. Ave. Ken. 2367 — John C. Kiley, 15 Bosworth St. Hub. 1465. Boston

IPSWICH BAY, ANNISQUAM CAPE ANN, MASSACHUSETTS

Unusually beautiful and cool summer place. Ten rooms, four large livable porches. Own rocks and hard white beach. Choice neighborhood, private tennis club, boat-mooring. Address L. W. GALE, 83 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

OVERLOOKING RED ROCK AT LYNN, Mass., well designed English type 12-room house, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, h. w. heat (oil). Seen by appointment, Tel. LY. 3-0683.

CALIFORNIA income-bearing home; entrance to Stanford University. For information send stamped envelope. 45 Liberty St., San Francisco.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for state highway reconstruction in NORTH ANDOVER (F. A. 311B(1) (1939) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, April 2, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $2200. Minimum wage rates: $1.375, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 9, 1940.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston

Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2462. Call any time. 129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

TO QUIET tenant desirable office, downtown Boston, corner location, near courts, banks. Box P-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston: LAF. 4308.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6768 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

GIVE in detail what you desire and have to offer; photo if possible. John W. Ramsay, Inc., 14 Beacon St., Boston; LAF. 3834.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES *For Sale or Rent*

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

MAINE—Delightful home in small village, 10 rooms, oil burner, steam heat, modern bath; nearly acre of ground; 3-story garage; excellent condition; $3,500. MRS. F. L. PACKARD, 159 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY for cultured lady to sell by appointment, exclusive, nationally advertised apparel for children. Accurate fit. Smart styles with patented feature. Liberal commission. Mrs. Washburn, 838 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave. opp. The Mother Church; all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. Gifford-Hewitt succeeded by Bartlett & Amero. COM. 7862.

BOSTON, 864 Beacon St., near St. Mary's St.—Large single and double, sunny rooms; reasonable. COM. 9460.

BOSTON — Lovely outside rooms; modern, quiet, clean, with view The Mother Church; real home. MRS. REED, 11 Norway St.

BOSTON, 73 Westland Ave., S. 1—Side rooms, nicely furnished, near bath; $3.50 per week. COM. 4638.

BOSTON, 50 Gloucester, cor. Newbury—Warm double room, colonial furniture, light housekeeping optional; $5. COM. 2862.

BOSTON, 447 Park Drive—Front room, 2 windows, plenty of heat and hot water; small family. COM. 9052.

BOSTON, 264 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Pleasant, sunny rooms, single and double. Com. 4659. PARKS.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Private home, warm, well furn. room; new inner spring wide couch; reasonable; privileges. 10 Claflin Rd. Bea. 0350.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 170-12 90 Ave. Ardia—Furnished rooms and apartments; quiet, residential section; convenient to transportation, stores, etc.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Pleasant, quiet room in private family; also garage; business gentleman preferred; references. Centre Newton 4340-R.

N. Y. C. (5025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 235 West 80th St. (Apt. 7-W)—Comfortably furnished room, private bath; River view; reasonable. EN. 2-4442.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Large front sunny studio, attractively furnished, centrally located; excellent service.

N. Y. C., 78th Street, 51 E., Apt. 3-E—Cozy single, private home; excellent location; easy transportation. Butterfield 8-3794.

WINDSOR, CONN.—Large room or rooms with fireplaces, for light housekeeping, in private home; charming surroundings; accessible to Hartford; garage. W. D. Stone, 1134 Windsor Avenue.

2 OR 3 BUSINESS MEN to share exclusive home, Commonwealth Ave.; walking distance to The Mother Church; meals optional. Box N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS and BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Room and board in farm house for business man; high, dry air. Box K-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574.

PRIVATE estate offers sunny rooms; private bath; home cooking and own dairy products; $10 and $12. Call Natick 582 (Mass.).

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ATTRACTIVE private home for tourists; modern conveniences; reasonable rates. On U. S. Highway 17, Mrs. Charles Ives, New Bern, N. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 18 years' experience, familiar N. E., N. Y., southern states, west coast, and Canada; best references. Arnold 4700, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes work, can adapt himself to most anything, chauffeur or what have you. EDWARD RYAN, 37 Thorne St., Jersey City, N. J.

28 YEARS' experienced gardener desires position; can drive car; good references. Box N-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MAIL order clerk, good business background, bookkeeping machines and analysis experience; can assume responsibility. Box K-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL NURSE wishes position in helpful capacity, reading, typing, full or part time. Box M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-Stenographer-Bookkeeper wishes responsible position; experienced, efficient, reliable, college. Write Box N-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wishes permanent or temporary position N. Y. C.; responsible, willing. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Improve Your English Knowing that you are right imparts confidence. Spring Classes: Effective English, conversation, Writing, start March 25. 10 lessons: $6.00, $7.50. Ask for Booklet. Phone Kenmore 3961 (9-1), or

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BEST PRICES PAID Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs

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GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL REPAIRING

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MISS BLACK, *Flowers*

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MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store

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MONTGOMERY *(Continued)*

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Shoes

Accessories

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"Foremost Fashions"

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BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS

Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast

Let experts do your dyeing

No job too large or too small.

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Bradenton in Professional Bldg.

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PHONE 329

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Specializes in large size dresses from 36 to 44

Children's dresses from 1 year to 14 years.

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Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear

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Thomas & Forsyth

Men's Apparel of Distinction

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Air Conditioned

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO

Experienced Operators

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Quality Service

20 Wall Street Phone 74

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

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Rare Old Pieces and Crystal Ware Reasonably Priced

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SUNSHINE TAILORS & CLEANERS

Custom Made Clothes

Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done

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PHONE 9278

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Home Supply Store

Birds Eye Frosted Foods

Prompt Delivery Service

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A Financial Stronghold

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The QUALITY STORE

Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China

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Cowen's 155 E. Flagler du Pont Bldg.

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We Solicit Your Business

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"Bakers of the Best"

We excel in cake decorations Moderately Priced

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IVES Certified DAIRY FLORIDA'S FIRST

Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby

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F. A. HOOVER

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Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows

DADE-COMMONWEALTH

TITLE COMPANY

100 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-7641

Joseph Matthews Salon of Beauty Arts

PERMANENTS Phone 4-0829

RUTH KNISELY, 2300 S. W. 8th St.

MIAMI *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.

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Your Easter Frock IS HERE NOW PRICES FROM $12.95

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on Normandy Isle

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Breakfast - Luncheon Dinner

Finest Foods Served

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FURS STORED

Pierre

FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR

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Phone 5626

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Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

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Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

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"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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COTTONS CREPES SHEERS — Sizes 9 to 48 Half Sizes

Next to Emerick Cafeteria

Langston's Restaurant

Central Florida's Finest Air Conditioned Summer and Winter

In the Heart of the "City Beautiful"

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ORLANDO *(Continued)*

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RESORT LEADERS

for men who appreciate fine quality apparel

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SARASOTA

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Clothes for Men Who Care Where Quality Reigns

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429 MAIN STREET

A Complete Cleaning Service

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

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We sell Monitor-advertised Foods

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Badger's

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Suwannee Hotel BEAUTY SHOP

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"Our service pleases particular patrons"

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Featuring LILY OF FRANCE

Corsets, Duosettes, Girdles and Anne Alt Brassieres

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ST. PETERSBURG *(Continued)*

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

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Watches Gifts Silverware

"Best Values in St. Petersburg"

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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

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Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk

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Greeting Cards Gifts

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Lending Library Shell Novelties

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The Garden Cafeteria

A Delightful Place to Eat.

232 Second Street, North

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Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme

Free Delivery, also Free Parking

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SCHUTZ INC

334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH "40 Years in St. Petersburg"

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TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS for Nationally Known Shoes

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Florida's Fabric Center

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS

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DARLING DEPARTMENT STORE

Ladies' Dresses, Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery, Sportswear, Beachwear, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's and Infants' Wear, Draperies, Curtains, Beauty Salon.

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Tampa's Leading Store for Men

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Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

410 Franklin Street

TAMPA, FLA.

Ernest Maas, Inc.

FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE

Completely Air-Conditioned

Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
F. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Reliable and Accurate Service
Fifteen Years in Tampa
Werner S. Nelson
CERTIFIED WATCH MAKER
Horological Inst. of America
Located at SPOT JEWELRY CO.
824 Franklin Street Telephone 2106

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph H. 25-011

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

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Good dressers buy good clothes from a good men's store.
GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men

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AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
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Beautify. Ventilate. Protect. Adjustable louvres. Durable. Strong. Combine functions of awnings, venetian blinds and storm shutters. Literature on request.
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Burkhardt's Electric Shop
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"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie. W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM
325 DATURA STREET
Specializing in
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS
GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
116 CLEMATIS ST., Opposite City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits in Gift Boxes
Every Box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors
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Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

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Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

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ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

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OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

D. L. ECHOLS GROCERY CO.
HEMLOCK 0344 0345 0346
We Deliver Promptly
818 NORTH HIGHLAND AVE., N. E.

ESTABLISHED 1927
Ponce De Leon Beauty Shop
517 Ponce de Leon Ave. N. E.
All lines of Beauty Culture
5 Experienced Operators
Phone Vernon 9281 Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr.
WE TRY TO PLEASE

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
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Shop at
DANNENBERG'S
Middle Georgia's Greatest Dept. Store
For all Spring and Easter Needs
TRY OUR CAFETERIA

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

Joe N. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE (Continued)

Reid's
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SANITONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SWITZERLAND: Zurich 7, Wilfriedstr. 8. Tel. 2.45.68. VEGETARIER — PENSION. Sonnige Einer & Doppelzimmer mit oder ohne Pension. L. Baumgartner.

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Nice modern furnished HOLIDAY FLATS to let. Montana-House Mürren 1515 ft. Bernese Oberland SWITZERLAND

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONENEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

Denmark

COPENHAGEN

We Want Gabe Fuel

Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials

JØRGEN GABE
RAADHUSVEJ 18, CHARLOTTENLUND ORD 3460

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

Norway

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Parfumerie
Antoinette W. Nording
Established 1848
Birjerjarlsgatan 16
Hamngatan 12
Parfumerie Arona, Kungsgatan 13

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. 103825

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
Norrmalmstorg
Quality Foods — Superior Service

WILHELM OLIN
Karlaplan—Lützengatan
Orders filled by mail to any part of Sweden.
Phone: Wilhelm Olin

BREDENBERG & CO., A. B.
Knitted Goods and Hosiery, Gloves, Etc.

54	Drottninggatan	Tel.	23 34 50
64a	Hornsgatan	"	40 87 25
16	Hamngatan	"	20 02 38
7	Humlegardsgatan	"	62 41 59
39	Kungsgatan	"	21 44 06
28	Götgatan	"	43 98 24
1	Biblioteksgatan	"	20 20 99

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Florists
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Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

H. MOBERG
Jeweller
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Switzerland

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Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles, Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20 M.B.K.G.

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8, Tel. 2.69.81
(DRUG STORE)

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

CONFISERIE TEA ROOM
WINIGER Spalenberg 16
Spezialgeschäft für feine Dessert, Konfekt und Torten. Tel. 4.09.85.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
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Chr. Rüfenacht R.G.
always at your service

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FROCKS	SILKS
KNITWEAR	HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR	GLOVES

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A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Everything to Gain

The bus was crowded, and the two pretty girls who had just got on were compelled to stand. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand.

It was some minutes before she discovered that it was not her friend's hand she was holding but that of a young man.

"Oh," she gasped, blushing, "I've got the wrong hand."

The young man smiled and held out the other hand.

"It's all right," he said. "Here's the other."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Formula

Professor: "What's the formula for water, Jones?"

"H I J K L M N O," spelled out the student.

"What's that?" barked the Professor.

The student slowly repeated the letters.

"Whatever are you driving at?" demanded the Professor. "What gave you that idea?"

"You, sir," said Jones. "You said yesterday it was H to O."

Uneasy Conscience

With a grinding of brakes, the officer pulled up his car and shouted to a little boy playing in the field: "I say, sonny, have you seen an airplane come down anywhere near here?"

"No, sir," replied the boy, trying to hide his catapult. "I've been only shooting at a bottle."—Kentish Mercury.

Now We'll Tell One

"We have heard of unusually skillful organists," writes C. E. S. "Recently we were informed of one who played 'The Storm' so realistically that the milk for miles around turned sour."

Cousins?

Mr. Ducken, the new foreman, was making the rounds the first morning and came upon John idling behind some crates and said, "I am Ducken, the new boss."

John answered, "So am I."

Playing Safe

Wife: "You were right, Henry, and I was wrong."

Husband: "Forgive me, dear."

Simple

"If you give me your telephone number, I'll call you up some time."

"It's in the book."

"Fine! And what's your name?"

"That's in the book, too!"

Manly Manners

Party Fun

No A's, Please

At the start of this amusing game, each player is given ten small cards. The hostess explains that for the next 20 minutes all players must carry on conversations, but if any player uses any word or sentence containing the letter A—or any other letter agreed upon—he must forfeit one of his cards to the player who first catches him.

Suppose some one asks the question: "Are you having a good time?" He must forfeit two cards, because there are two a's in that sentence. But if he puts his question in this way, "Do you like this?" he hasn't violated the rule.

The person remaining in the game longest with the most cards wins the prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

Irish Proverbs

The covetous man is always in want.

Winter comes fast on the lazy.

Folly has a fall before it.

Quarrelsome dogs get dirty coats.

Many a shabby colt makes a fine horse.

A sly rogue is often in good dress.

When the fruit is scarcest it tastes the sweetest.

Hills look green that are far away.

A spur in the head is worth two in the heels.

God's help is nearer than the door.

There is no secret which is known to three.

God never closed one gap but He opened another.

Don't see all you see and don't hear all you hear.

When wrathful words arise a closed mouth is soothing.

Don't say everything you like lest you hear a thing you would not like.

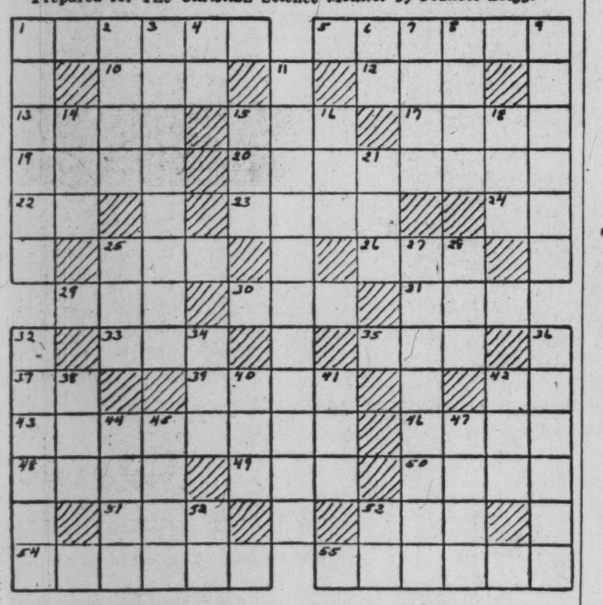
Brevities

Brubaker in New Yorker: Walter Lippmann believes that the Republican ticket should consist of Dewey and Taft, or vice versa. The Philadelphia convention would decide whether to arrange the two in alphabetical or chronological order.

Manchester Union: The Worcester Telegram says women of Rio de Janeiro do not like orchids. Then it significantly adds: "Orchids come a dime a dozen down there." The point is clear without further ado.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

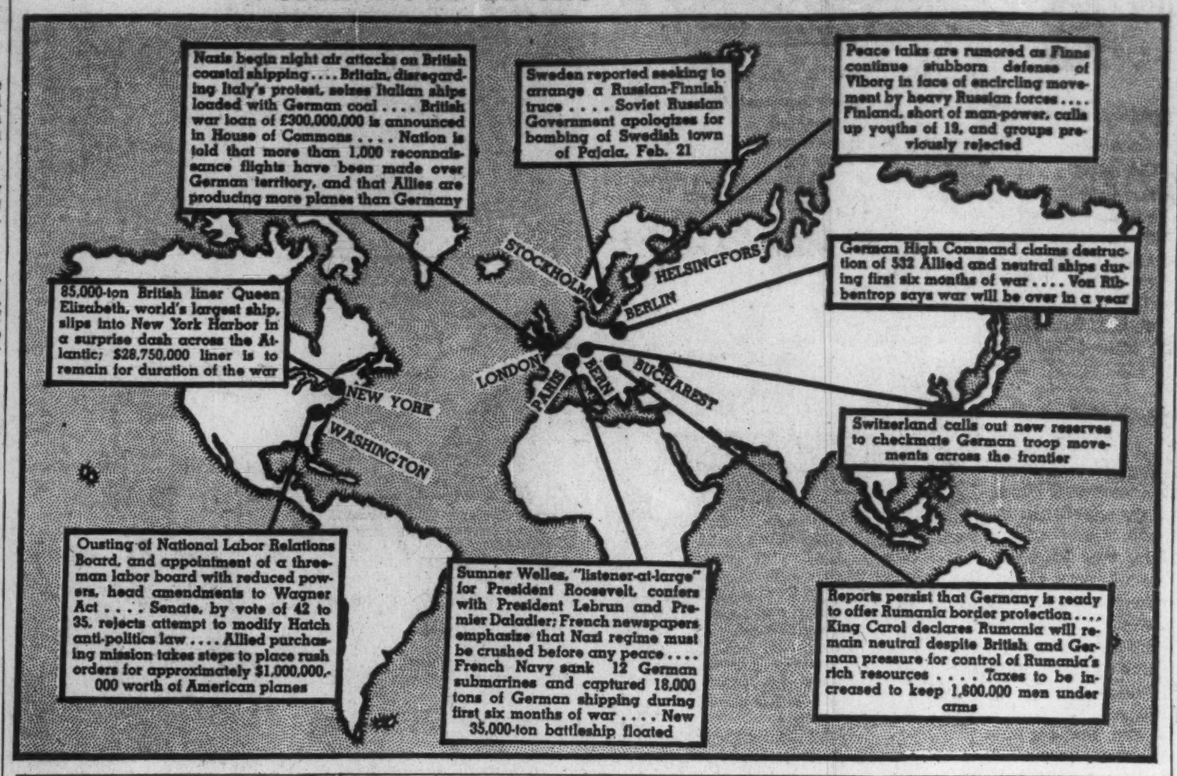
1—Cornelia referred to her sons as what?
5—What do you call the ornamental headdress of a North American Indian?
10—What State is west of Georgia (abbr.)?
12—What sound would identify animal traded for a few colored beans?
13—What is a commune of Calabria, Italy?
15—Who was a Roman underworld god?
17—Would a kirmew be a tern, bell, or coat?
19—What are supports for fishing lines?
20—What city played a memorable part in struggles of Crusades for recovery of Holy Land?
23—What is French for "and"?
23—What is a river of France and Belgium?
24—What is seventh tone of major scale?
25—— West is a city of Florida.
26—What do you call that part of vessel near the stern?
29—A spider catches insects in what?
30—What is a distinctive doctrine, ideal, system, or practice?
31—What is Gaelic form of John?
33—A spigot is what?
35—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
37—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
39—A tonser would cut what?
42—What ending denotes past tense?
43—Where was the gospel first preached in Europe?
46—What is a county of southeastern Alabama?
48—What flower is a familiar object in decorative art?
49—What is a volcano of southern Mindanao, Philippine Islands?
50—What was Greek goddess of rainbow?
51—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
52—Tavern.
54—The couched harp was what?
55—What is the capital of Colombia?

Down

1—Who was a Mexican statesman of Indian parentage?
2—What was pseudonym of Charles Farrar Browne?
3—Who was Aaron's wife (Ex. 6:23)?
4—What is sixth note of scale?
6—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
7—Short informal letter is what?
8—What is first name of author of "Bitter Sweet"?
9—What sport is enjoyed at Wimbledon?
11—What is the Mud Cat State?
14—Small bed is what?
15—What is a county of northeastern South Dakota?
16—In speaking of Biblical Zebudah, what pronoun would you use?
18—Decay.
21—What ape of Indian region has a long tail?
25—What river of Siberia flows to the Ob?
27—Who was author of "Tom Jones"?
28—Color oriole is what?
32—What fruit gave Newton the hint about gravitation (pl.)?
34—What is 21st letter of Greek alphabet?
36—What is a city of Missouri?
38—Who was a son of Benjamin (Gen. 46:21)?
40—What is a river between Brazil and Paraguay?
41—What is capital of Brazil?
42—Samuel was placed in care of what high priest?
44—Who was one of heroes of David's guard (I Chron. 11:29)?
45—What city of Massachusetts is a shoe-manufacturing center?
47—What is a river of Italy?
52—Symbol for neon is what?
53—What character in Greek mythology was changed into a heifer?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Nazis begin night air attacks on British coastal shipping .... Britain, disregarding Italy's protest, seizes Italian ships loaded with German coal .... British war loan of £300,000,000 is announced in House of Commons .... Nation is told that more than 1,000 reconnaissance flights have been made over German territory, and that Allies are producing more planes than Germany
Sweden reported seeking to arrange a Russian-Finnish truce .... Soviet Russian Government apologizes for bombing of Swedish town of Pajala, Feb. 21
Peace talks are rumored as Finns continue stubborn defense of Viborg in face of encircling movement by heavy Russian forces .... Finland, short of man-power, calls up youths of 19, and groups previously rejected
German High Command claims destruction of 532 Allied and neutral ships during first six months of war .... Von Ribbentrop says war will be over in a year
85,000-ton British liner Queen Elizabeth, world's largest ship, slips into New York Harbor in a surprise dash across the Atlantic; $28,750,000 liner is to remain for duration of the war
Switzerland calls out new reserves to checkmate German troop movements across the frontier
Ousting of National Labor Relations Board, and appointment of a three-man labor board with reduced powers, head amendments to Wagner Act .... Senate, by vote of 42 to 35, rejects attempt to modify Hatch anti-politics law .... Allied purchasing mission takes steps to place rush orders for approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of American planes
Sumner Welles, "listener-at-large" for President Roosevelt, confers with President Lebrun and Premier Daladier; French newspapers emphasize that Nazi regime must be crushed before any peace .... French Navy sank 12 German submarines and captured 18,000 tons of German shipping during first six months of war .... New 35,000-ton battleship floated
Reports persist that Germany is ready to offer Rumania border protection .... King Carol declares Rumania will remain neutral despite British and German pressure for control of Rumania's rich resources .... Taxes to be increased to keep 1,600,000 men under arms
STOCKHOLM
HELSINGFORS
BERLIN
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BUCHAREST
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WASHINGTON

Daily Anecdote

Time to Listen

An elderly woman tried in vain to have an audience with Philip of Macedon. The King at last told her he had no time to listen.

"Well," she exclaimed, "then you have no time to be King!"

Philip was taken aback, and reflected a moment over what she had said. He then desired her to proceed with her story; and, ever after, he always took time to listen to all who addressed him.

Daily Quotation

TO man in his fragile craft a rudder has been given expressly that he may follow the guidance of his insight and not the caprice of the waves.—GOETHE.

Cabbages and Kings

☞ A survey of some of the larger cities shows that Monday is the favorite shopping day of women in Houston, Texas, and Birmingham, Ala.; Wednesday ranks first with Akron, Ohio, female citizens; Friday is the big day in Washington, D. C.; and San Diego's ladies favor Saturday. ☞ After food, clothing, and housing, the next largest claim on the family pocketbook of city residents is the automobile. ☞ A blue rose is the goal of chemistry experts at Cornell University, who are now working to produce color changes in flowers. ☞ A new type of slot machine permits the use of an electric shaver when a coin is inserted. The machine is designed for use in railway terminals and hotels. ☞ New York City hotels have 500,000 rooms available—more than any other city in the world.

Longfellow's Counsel

One of the most-treasured memories of the great and much-beloved actress, Mary Anderson, was her recollection of her meeting with the venerable Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Of all the things the noble poet said to her, she best remembered these words he spoke when she was preparing to depart: "Never lose an opportunity of giving pleasure. It will make you happier and better."

Vocations

Kitchen Plants

Last winter a grade school boy earned money by offering for sale from door to door kitchen plants—in reality, large-size sponges with parsley growing in them, which, when hung in a sunny window and kept moistened, provided a savory garnish for food, as well as attractive winter plants for the kitchen.

They sold well to housekeepers for 35 cents, the boy earning a good profit, as the only expense was a few cents for each sponge, and the small outlay for parsley seeds.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the Lord is a God of judgment: blessed are all they that wait for him.—Isa. 30:18

Monitor Movie Guide

Convicted Woman (Columbia)—Melodramatic prison film, about a girl sentenced to an improperly conducted institution. After a reform regime comes in the girls gradually respond to better treatment. Rochelle Hudson, Frieda Inescourt.—Adults.

His Girl Friday (Columbia)—New version of "The Front Page" theme, now with Hildy as a girl reporter divorced from a managing editor and planning to marry an insurance agent but prevented by a combination of events and the resourceful rascal who had been her husband. Milder than the original stage version but still hard-boiled. Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell, Raph Bellamy.—Adults.

Lion Has Wings (Korda)—British war film made by Alexander Korda, with co-operation of the Royal Air Force, with Ralph Richardson and Merle Oberon who appear comparatively briefly, but with more attention given to re-enactment of the Kiel Canal raid and to British preparations to repel German air attacks. Lowell Thomas acts as commentator. — Adults and young people.

Seventeen (Paramount) — Remake of Booth Tarkington's story, taking advantage of familiar situations in bringing up to date the trials and tribulations of Willie Baxter as he seeks to win the favor of an unpleasantly sophisticated young woman. The strictly domestic scenes are still the best. Jackie Cooper, Betty Field, Norma Jean Nelson, Ann Shoemaker, Otto Kruger.—Adults and young people.

Sidewalks of London (Mayflower)—Story of a sidewalk mountebank and the pretty petty thief who becomes his partner, her rise to theatrical stardom and his declining fortunes, the opportunity which brings him back to his original status. Elements of a pathetic and amusing genre piece incompletely realized. Charles Laughton, Vivien Leigh, Larry Adler, Tyrone Guthrie, Rex Harrison. — Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "The Grapes of Wrath," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beautifying Neighborhood

Indianapolis, Ind.

A small church had bought two lots in a residential district, on one of which was a small house that was not in keeping with other homes in the locality. In view of this the church soon razed the house and planted along two sides of the building site.

About a year later the church had outgrown the hall where services were being held; a building committee was appointed; and a church edifice was soon in the building.

When it was time for the landscaping, the men who were members worked together on the grounds, filling in where it was necessary. One Saturday afternoon a man called the workers and told them that he was a neighbor, adding that he was grateful to know that a church was soon to beautify the neighborhood. The caller then said that he had two large cedar trees in front of his home which he would like to have placed in front of the church, if the members wished.

Needless to say, the generous gift was accepted; and it was not long before a kind gardener offered enough trees to finish landscaping the grounds.

Swift Kindnesses

Swift kindnesses are best; a long delay in kindness takes the kindness all away.—Greek Anthology.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ah, for the Old-Fashioned Movie*

By Le Pelley

SUSIE SHOULD BE HERE! THE SHOW HAS PROBABLY STARTED!
SUSIE — YOU'RE 15 MINUTES LATE! WE'LL MISS HALF THE PICTURE...
OH, NO — IT'S ALL RIGHT.... FIRST THEY SHOW THE PREVIEWS...
THEN THEY DRAW A LUCKY NUMBER FOR THE SPECIAL PRIZE — THEN THEY GIVE AWAY A SET OF DISHES — THEN THEY HAVE A GUESSING GAME TO SEE WHO WINS THE "POT OF GOLD".
AND THEN THEY SHOW THE PICTURE — THAT'S WHAT I COME FOR...
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Stop! Stop!*

By Rodgers

In spite of all my barking yesterday, the laundryman put the bag in which Buzzy was hiding into his truck and drove off!
I looked around for either Joan or the Boss but neither had come home from school, so there was nothing to do but follow!
LAUNDRY
And follow —
I did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Preview of the Fireworks*

By The Hagers

"NEXT WEEK OUR GAY FIESTA STARTS," SAID TOM. "WE'VE ALL REHEARSED OUR PARTS.
THE LIGHTS ARE STRUNG; THE FLOATS ARE GAY; THE FIREWORKS, TOO, HAVE COME, THEY SAY."
A LOUD EXPLOSION SHOOK THE PLACE! TOM GRIPPED ME IN A QUICK EMBRACE.
HE COULDN'T SPEAK; HIS FACE WAS WAN. "THE FIREWORKS, TOM! THEY'VE COME AND GONE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pax Muscova?

Out of the smoke of Viborg and up from the bomb-torn suburbs of Helsingfors there arises a memory of Russian words—words which may be used to ask the Russians: What manner of peace is this you offer Finland?

Is it a peace "under cover of imaginary pacifism (requiring) that the aggressor be treated with consideration?"

Is it to be an armistice with an aggressor whose demands, "even the most illegal," are to be fulfilled?

Is it to be a further step in the "policy of non-resistance to evil and of humoring the aggressors which . . . will have no other end than further strengthening and expansion of the forces of aggression, the further strengthening of the scope of their activities?"

For these were the words which Russia spoke on Sept. 21, 1938. They were the words used by Maxim Litvinoff when he still was Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. And they were uttered before the Assembly of the League of Nations.

* * *

Russia may wish to disown them now, as she disowned Litvinoff. They may prove inconvenient reminders to the Kremlin. But if they were true in the days of Munich they are true today. They describe, as few words can, the basic issue when the Soviets, their Army stunned at the heroic resistance of the Finns, still talk in terms of concessions and ultimatums.

For it is peace, and not a counterfeit in the name of peace, that must come. It must bring to the embattled Finns a guarantee of independence that is better than the "pacts of mutual suspicion" with which Russia already is on the way to dominate the Baltic.

There is need of peace that is something more than convenient release for the Russians from unexpectedly deep embroilment, something more than permission for the Soviets to concentrate on assistance to Germany and to move their forces toward the Near East in an effort to immobilize the Allied concentration in Syria and Palestine.

A Muscovite peace, indeed, is not enough.

* * *

Nor need such a peace come from the desperation of the moment. From the beginning, Russia's adventure in Finland was based on opportunism. Its attack upon Finland was begun in the belief that a show of force would bring the Finns to their knees. Even today, continuation of the undeclared war rests on the Russian assumption that there will be insufficient foreign aid to bulwark the Finnish lines.

That aid to Finland now holds the key to peace as it did, five months ago, to war. With the exception of Sweden, outside aid to the Finns has been both small and slow. Even the United States, despite its limited $30,000,000 loan, acted with a lethargy that indirectly encouraged the Russians.

But today, again, the moment is a critical and a pivotal one. Guarantee of substantial foreign aid—quickly—would do more than help Finland to win its war. It would provide the weight and balance of strength which is needed at this moment to help Finland win its peace.

"South of the Border"

Mexico is having a presidential election campaign, too.

Lines are already drawn for voting that is scheduled to take place in July for the choice of a successor to President Lazaro Cardenas. Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, the Administration candidate, was assumed a few months ago to be practically sure of election, but recent accounts say the pendulum of public sentiment has swung so sharply against the leftist reforms of the Cardenas Government that a popular majority for Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, the conservative candidate, is strongly indicated.

Faced with this situation, the Cardenas regime conceivably might seek a pretext to call off the elections or attempt to remain in office by force after an adverse result at the polls. In this case there are precedents to suggest that the Almazan forces might "take to the hills" in revolt to obtain what the ballots had signified was theirs.

This set of circumstances, however, clearly ought not to arise, and there are competent observers who believe President Cardenas will turn over his office and suffer the setback of his program if necessary in order to furnish his country an invaluable democratic precedent. This is assuming that the conservative faction wins the election. If, on the other hand, the canvass shows plainly that the Administration party still has majority support, the rightists should similarly abide by the result.

The American State Department should, of course, keep hands off the matter. If, nevertheless, a policy needs to be determined that would affect the outcome, the attitude should be one that would not lend encouragement to either party to try to set aside a valid electoral verdict.

"Epoch-Making" Books

Once again Great Britain is discussing the twelve "most epoch-making books," and as usual one discussion has led to several others. There is, for example, the perennially confused distinction between epoch-making and epoch-marking. Books like Plato's "Republic" make epochs, though annual publications like "Whitaker's Almanac" mark them, in the sense of defining when they end.

But when this confusion has been cleared up, there remains a problem deeper still. What is a book? In the various lists submitted Dante's "Divine Comedy," Cervante's "Don Quixote," Aristotle's "Poetics," and others of similar fame appear, as who would wish that they should not. But the Bible is not mentioned. Nor, for that matter is Shakespeare. The explanation given is that neither Shakespeare nor the Bible can be considered as a book, but as collections of books.

This might seem to reduce the whole discussion to foolishness. For it is certainly curious that, from lists of the "most epoch-making books" there should be excluded the writings of men who, more than any others, have influenced the thoughts of the western world. Yet it is a good thing, in time of war, that men's minds should be turned to questions like these, for it reminds them of the existence of works which maintain ideals on which they may well dwell, and from which they may de help and succor.

Trees and Memories

With dates being set for Arbor Day, can Spring be far behind? Already one State, at least, has fixed the day. In fact, Dr. Frank P. Graves, Education Commissioner of New York, has designated not one but three Arbor Days—April 26, May 3 and May 10—and for good measure, named April 12 as Bird Day.

Bird Day is a newcomer in the calendar, but Arbor Day is nearly 70 years old. This annual tree planting day originated in Nebraska, where it was first observed on April 10, 1872. Plan and name were proposed by J. Sterling Morton of the Nebraska Board of Agriculture, later United States Secretary of Agriculture. In 1885, Arbor Day was made a legal holiday in Nebraska, and the idea spread to a third of the other States. In most States, whether a holiday or not, the day has become a school festival, with not only tree planting but exercises on the importance of forestry and reforestation.

In the boyhood of many men now grown, Spring and Arbor Day were almost synonymous. After school the day before the observance, teacher and pupils trooped to the nearest woods, dug a likely tree and bore it in triumph on a wheelbarrow to the schoolyard where a hole was sunk in the gravelly soil for next day's transplanting. They not only brought a tree, but Mayflowers, trailing arbutus, and violets, which transformed the drab one-room school and its platform into a Spring bower. The blackboards were covered for once; so there was an armistice with arithmetic. And classes were over at noon.

One drawback to Arbor Day was having to learn and speak a piece. Another was having to wear your Sunday suit and squeaky new shoes.

But after the exercises, the whole school ran pell-mell into the yard where the tree was planted with pomp and ceremony, the dirt tamped about it, and the school water pail pressed into service to bring water from the nearby brook to pour around it. Sometimes a protecting framework was built. Oftener the tree was left to shift for itself. Did a boy playing tag, or just running, ever run around a tree without half swinging around it? If memory is reliable, one or two of the dozen or so trees planted in the average schoolyard survived the rigors of climate and schoolyard vicissitudes. But memories of the day are still as green as the trees that survived.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Aftermath" of the Storm

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The storm is past, and as I look out upon the bare, muddy streets and the mountain of snow, a few days ago so white and pure, now soiled and blackened by the wheels of many who could not wait to have it swept away, I wonder, and wonder greatly. Was not the very purpose of the snow, perhaps, to retard the ceaseless rush of activity, and to cause people to turn to resources and diversions that they had almost forgotten in the pressure of everyday existence?

In years past folk would gather about the fire at home, conversing and reading together, accepting with a feeling of peace and quietness the idea of being "snowed in," for the vast opportunities it gave them for thought and meditation. Now, how very different! Everywhere I heard complaints of the inconvenience of all this glorious white loveliness that transformed the bare, stark world overnight. But I could not find it in my heart to complain in the morning as I waded delightedly into drifts scintillating with bright jewels. What could be a more glorious manifestation of beauty than this?

It is not when we madly seek and strive that we touch upon the happiness that is our aim. When we open our minds, our hearts, and our hungering thoughts to the beauty that is always ours in such abundance—about us in nature, such as the glory and majesty of the storm; within us, if we would only turn to find it—then we may know serenity and joy.

BARBARA FRANCES DRAKE
Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Frederic's Twentieth Birthday

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"A paradox—a paradox—a most ingenious paradox."

It was indeed a strange and not impossible situation that arose in Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta "Pirates of Penzance." Not only was the hero apprenticed to a "pirate" instead of a "pilot" as per instructions, to serve until he should reach his one and 20th birthday, but that birthday receded (allegedly due to the machinations of an evil fairy) until 1940, since Frederic was born on February 29.

But as for his having been alive eighty-two years on Thursday last, that's a problem as perplexing as the paradox. Nor could he have been 21 in 1879, the year the Pirates made their debut. He could not have been born in 1858 for that was not a leap year. The year 1856 was, but taking that date means he celebrates his 20th birthday this year for, probably not having consulted the Astronomer Royal, when he wrote the lyrics Sir William didn't know that 1900 would not be a leap year. The year 2000 will be, since 2000 is divisible by 400.

But anyway, we must not try to take away poetic license, 1944 wouldn't have fitted the jingle as well. Alas 1940 was a long way off in those days, sufficiently distant to discourage would-be checker-uppers.

Needham, Mass. PIRATE KING

"Leave Them to Their Fate?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prime Minister Chamberlain recently said that even aversion to war and realization of its horror must not stop us from resisting unprovoked and cruel aggression which, if it be a fact, should be emphasized at the present time.

Not so long ago the Monitor pictured on its first page a group of Finnish children about to be evacuated, fine, clean, well-raised youngsters. Who could look at that picture and fail to wonder if it is better to leave them to their fate or give them needed help?

Let's give them aid—real aid, while it can do some good. BENTLEY M. McMULLIN
Denver, Colo.

Object Lesson

Jack's Beanstalk Outdone

I have seen pine trees growing from fissures in gaunt New Hampshire granite, tropical plants that gain their nourishment from the air, and others that prey on animal life. But the most amazing sights of all are the vegetables that grow on the pages of a seed catalogue that comes to me early every spring.

The inescapable staples still predominate—carrot, spinach, lettuce; there are those hardy adventurers, witloof, cardoon, finocchio, dasheen, zucchini, which are no longer strange to the New England garden. Okra and garlic thrive in our rugged Northern soil, and even the French artichoke can be persuaded to put forth its delectable green buds for us. Along with these are the practical roots with romantic names: Egyptian beets (I don't know why Egyptian), mangel-wurzel, which has a fine and noble-sounding companion in Danish sludstrup; and rutabagas, which may be splendidly useful but which always, to me, are as good as having Carl Sandburg in my garden.

* * *

But those others! They have names that should be shouted through a megaphone by a barker at an old-time circus. There are beans that put the old stand-bys, Kentucky Wonder or Stringless Refugee, to shame: the chestnut bean, that logically enough tastes like a chestnut when it is boiled; the gigantic Guinea bean, one fruit of which may weigh fifteen pounds and grow four or five feet long; the gigantic Tasmania bean, which goes the gigantic Guinea bean one better; and produces fruit that weighs eighteen pounds and may be fried, boiled or baked; the giant Aztec bean, the Hopi Indian bean, all incredibly heavy producers; the yard-long bean, which bears string beans four feet long on vines that are rampant growers.

There is a cabbage called "Lightning Express," and a pumpkin known as Jumbo (that will weigh sometimes as much as three hundred pounds); there is a banana squash, and a banana muskmelon (which looks, they say frankly, "almost like an overgrown banana"); a vine peach, resembling oranges in color, shape and size, and grown on vines like melons; a lemon cucumber "similar in size, shape and color to a lemon"; a "White Wonder" cucumber, that is a beautiful pure white; "White Velvet" okra, that has pure white pods; a white blackberry, and a yellow raspberry. There's a drought-proof pea ("laughs at drought, smiles at rain"), and a Lima pea; a watermelon called Georgia Rattlesnake (or, if you prefer, Striped Gypsy); a climbing watermelon and a tree strawberry—also known as the strawberry-raspberry.

An extraordinary vegetable bears the name "Squaghetti"—it's a kind of squash with edible "innards" that resemble spaghetti. An up-to-date morsel is the "Kitchenette Hubbard," that weighs only six or eight pounds in contrast to the old familiar Hubbard that weighs twenty pounds and upward and has to be split open with an axe. And there is the incredible Japanese radish, that attains a length of three feet and a weight of fifteen to thirty pounds, and can be stored in the cellar like the other roots (I wouldn't know what you'd do with it after that).

* * *

Taking a quick, brief flyer among the flora, we have not only a blue rose, but also a black rose, and perhaps best of all, a green one; an Electric Light Plant, also called the Giant Spider Plant; a Cigar Plant, with tubular scarlet blossoms; a Blue Lily, and an Airplane Lily; Angel's Trumpet, Mosquito Plant, Shoo-Fly Plant, and an assortment of seeds that produces, for ten cents, a Hard Times Flower Garden that will bloom a whole season.

Then there is a wonderful product synthetically christened Girasol (Poor man's spud) because, says my catalogue, "the name under which it sometimes passes is the same as another vegetable entirely different which is confusing. The scientific name, however, is *Helianthus tuberosus*, and while the tops make silage, the roots produce tubers which, theoretically, out-yield potatoes two or three to one. A portrait of a Girasol looks strangely like a Jerusalem artichoke, which, indeed, it is. The tuber can be eaten raw or cooked, is good for stock or poultry and best of all for hogs.

But the greatest inducement of all to grow the odd delicacies I have listed is the bonus, or bribe, described at the very end of the book. This is a rotary clock; "the hour and minute hand combine in one point which stands still; the face of the clock goes around. We have never seen anything like it before." It was made to sell for five dollars, but to any customer who orders $2.50 worth of seeds or plants, or both, it is available for $1.49. I can't decide whether it is the prospect of eating Gigantic Tasmania Beans, Georgia Rattlesnakes, and Squaghetti, or the idea of telling time by a rotary clock (if I can) that is urging me on in planning my 1940 garden. L. O.

North . . South . . East . . West

Academic Jurists

By Frank L. Perrin

There seems to have been emphasized, particularly of late, the unlabored ease, or facility, of placing in position of responsibility and trust, entirely without the consent of those whose interests are concerned, officials lacking the experience and training usually regarded as necessary in preparation for the duties to be undertaken. This is true in respect to local and State appointments, as well as in national affairs. It is particularly regrettable, however, in instances, quite frequent in recent years, where the opportunity has come to the appointing power to fill vacancies on State and Federal court benches.

It cannot be denied that, with a wealth of available material from which to choose, irremediable errors have been made in bestowing upon some of those chosen a life tenure in high positions. There has not been that regard for safety which should be the determining consideration when those invested with the appointing power act, presumably in absolute good faith, in the service of the people who have bestowed that power. It would be presumptuous, if not contemptuous, for a lay critic to speak or write specifically, or to name names in attempting to present an unassailable bill of particulars in presenting his case. But the facts known to exist supply, it would seem, a convincing argument in support of the general allegation.

* * *

It might be entirely within the right of the public, while eschewing any criticism of somewhat recent appointments to the Supreme Court, and especially those made since the failure of the President to induce an otherwise amenable Congress to increase the membership of that body, to take thought of the less ostentatious but none the less important remanning of the lesser courts, Federal and State. It would be unfair to insist, or even intimate, that unwise selections are made only in those jurisdictions where appointments are made and vacancies are filled by the Chief Executive of State or Nation. Careless or unwise choices are made by the electorate. But in States where the choice is by the elective rather than appointive authority the tenure of those chosen is limited. Mistakes may be rectified when mistakes are made.

The advantages and disadvantages of the two systems of choice have been debated, and will continue to be discussed. But there would seem to be distinct advantages on the side of those States which continue to repose in the people most concerned the power and privilege of choosing from among themselves those who shall arbitrate and compose their differences and interpret the laws which they themselves enact.

* * *

In our Federal scheme of government it perhaps never will be found possible or practical to choose Federal judges by popular election. Realizing this, wisdom and prudence dictate a somewhat stricter discretion in the matter of selection and preferment. Those chosen, whether in the first instance by an incumbent Senator or Representative, and automatically nominated by the President and as automatically confirmed by the Senate, should be lawyers of high standing who come direct from the people. They should be those of long experience in actual practice, rather, for instance, than those of purely academic training and with only a superficial knowledge of the actualities.

Even those who might be inclined to defend what others may insist is an indefensible practice fostered by political expediency will hardly insist that professional skill can be achieved by any process except practice. The proficient artisan must learn by experience and application. No less arbitrary rule exempts the lawyer, the preacher, or the doctor. Even the editor is less liable to transcend the bounds of professional ethics when he has supplemented his preliminary training by actual contact with people and problems.

Given the opportunity to choose, it is unlikely that a person obliged to prosecute or defend himself or those he represents in important proceedings in a court of law would employ a professor or even a dean of a law school. Much less would the average citizen, quick to recognize skill and adaptability in ordinary pursuits, nominate a confirmed academician as judge of an appellate or trial court.

Mirror of World Opinion

On Guard Against Hate

Since it is in God alone that we put our trust, we need to be very much on our guard against the evil of hatred.

If we become contaminated with it we are made unfit to oppose the onslaught of wickedness.

The anti-Christian powers which have caused this war are putting forth a ceaseless flood of propaganda. They instill into their people the suggestion that we hate them and desire to destroy them.

The Church of Christ still has the message of peace towards men of good will. Its members are able to influence the world by the imitation of Christ and by exercising his charity.—The Rev. F. C. Westgarth in the *Hexham Courant*, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

The Wide Horizon

A Dictator With Ideas

By Sydney A. Clark

When the newest dictator arrived in power in February, the busy world took almost no notice of him. Most of the great dailies gave him two or three inches of inconspicuous space and then hurried on to other topics. He is Gen. José Felix Estigarribia of Paraguay.

Paraguay's life has been terribly scorched by two of her previous dictators, the infamous Dr. Francia, who stands in history as the "perfect tyrant," and López the Second, who led his nation into a war as fantastic as any in all history—a war which ultimately killed off practically every able-bodied male in the country. The accumulated lesson seemed to sink in and the post-López constitution thumped out some very sonorous pronouncements about the sovereignty of the people.

But Estigarribia is now dictator and the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have resigned to give him a free hand. Informed people say this leader is "different." He is supposed to be benevolent. He is a graduate of St. Cyr and has presumably benefited by the splendid traditions of the French army school.

A hero of the Chaco war with Bolivia, the General flew from his post as Minister to Washington and prevailed on Paraguay to make terms when warfare seemed about to flare again. The settlement mediated after this dramatic flight has stood the test of two years. Every American Nation hopes that Paraguay's extreme political measures will not undo the Chaco peace. President Estigarribia is hardly likely to besmirch his own bright niche in the Chaco hall of fame.

* * *

My reactions to the new dictatorship are personal rather than political. I think of the vivid, lovable capital, where Estigarribia lives and rules. Its name, Asunción, recalls its founding on Assumption Day, 1536. It is undoubtedly the most primitive of all South American capitals and partly (but not wholly) for that reason it has a powerful appeal to the traveler who thinks in terms other than those of international comfort and de luxe hotels.

Paraguay tugs at one's affections in a way that is hard to explain. It is so desperately poor that a countrywoman thinks it profitable to walk a dozen miles into town with a dozen oranges, sell them for less than one American cent, and walk home in the afternoon with her "earnings." She has had a good day. American friends of mine, resident in Asunción, held a summer fiesta one evening and bought seven dozen gorgeous roses for thirty cents, thereby creating something of a scandal, for they should have paid only ten cents for the lot. Americans are always upsetting Latin economy by such lavish "hand-outs."

"Paraguay the Poor" is wholly unconcerned by poverty. The average Paraguayano honestly believes himself to be the luckiest person on earth merely to have been born into such a glorious nation. He has been taught so to believe by all the earlier dictators and this blessed contentment is the great stumbling block to men of energy like the present dictator.

* * *

General Estigarribia has weird new ideas of providing a water supply for the capital, of paving Asunción's streets (not one is paved now), of building country highways, of pampering the country's policemen by providing each and every one of them with shoes! He even borrowed from the United States (when he was Paraguay's Minister in Washington) all of three million dollars for such purposes and that is a fabulous sum in the tatterdemalion rags that Paraguay calls money. It takes about three hundred pesos of the country to make one American dollar so the above sum figures at nearly a billion pesos. It will go a long way in a country where roses cost a cent and a half a dozen and oranges one cent a dozen.

I have not intended to be good-neighborly or "pleasant" in stressing the lovability of Paraguay. It is something that really "gets me" in a big way. The casualness of the capital is beyond belief. There are, for instance, taxi-stand telephones in every park in Asunción. They are solely for the use of the taxi men but everybody, save possibly the dictator himself, whose dignity must be preserved, uses these 'phones scot free and no one interferes. The policeman is a good fellow and he quite understands that he himself may be in need of a courtesy some day. There are movies in Asunción but until very recently only one proprietor was able to show a film without a protracted break after each reel. He achieved continuity by means of a wash-tub wringer which he used as a supplement to his machine. He was the talk of the town for his great invention.

Poor Paraguay is rich in contentment-with-things-as-they-are and one may count on this quality to keep at bay the more devastating forms of progress.

Translating Our Times

Occupied Poland: German Report

In conversing with the Poles, one notes on all sides that their hopes are taking shape in two directions. One, that there may be internal trouble in Germany; two, that they will eventually get help from England. If it is already difficult to see on what they base their predictions of internal trouble in Germany, then their hope of aid from England really seems grotesque, specially in view of the war's course up to now.

"England will help us because we can no longer help ourselves!" That is what a Pole said to his German interlocutor who almost congratulated him on his unwavering faith in the fidelity of Albion.—*Neue Leipziger Zeitung*, Leipzig.

* * *

Hungary Leans Toward Italy

In all Europe, belligerents as well as neutrals are increasingly recognizing the role played by the friendship between Italy and Hungary in European politics. The dangers threatening Europe and Hungary, situated at a crossroads forming three strategic lines of three Great Powers, have nowhere received fuller recognition than from Mussolini. Italy is the country nearest Hungary—her friend on whom she can rely in any hour of need.—*Pester Lloyd*, Budapest.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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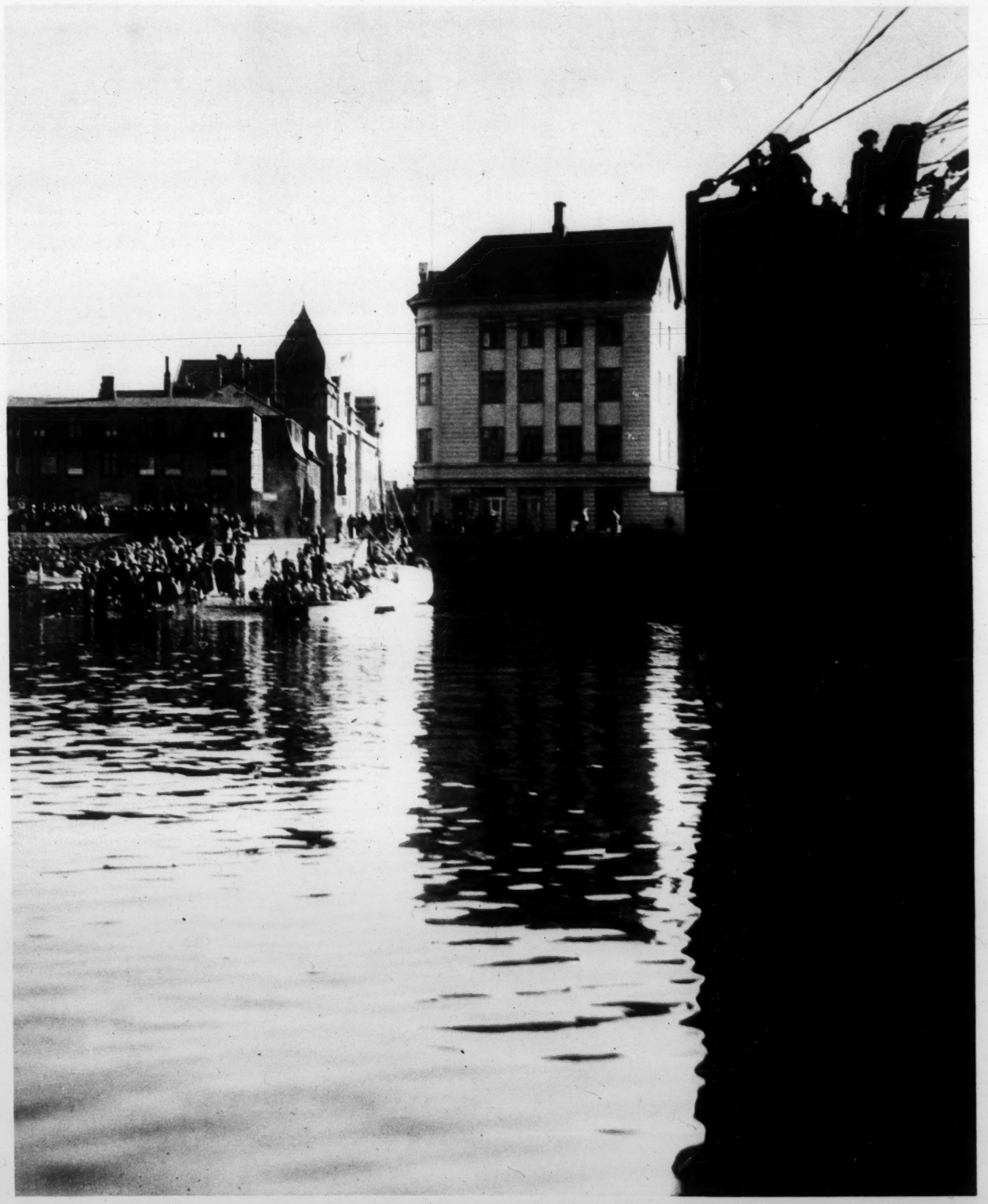
BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 9, 1940



HARBOR OF ICELAND'S CAPITAL, REYKJAVIK

Newman, Wide World

THE SOLDIER'S BIBLE—UNCENSORED . . . . . *By Margreta A. Hughes* . . . Page Seven

ICELAND: DEMOCRACY'S FARTHEST NORTH . . . . . *By Elizabeth Yates* . . . Page Eight

SAID THE FIRST LORD TO THE GENERAL—! Wide World, International News

Winston Churchill, First Lord of Britain's Admiralty, Confers With Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, at General Headquarters Somewhere in France

In Emergency: Churchill

By Mallory Browne

London

ON LAND AND in the air the war has maintained for nearly six months, as this is written, what is inaccurately, but picturesquely, called its "phony" character of almost complete inactivity, so far as the Western Front is concerned. Only at sea has the conflict between Germany and the Allies followed more or less closely its expected course. Only on, over, and under the oceans have there been hostilities on big scale.

Most of the burden of the conflict, therefore, has fallen so far on the British Navy. Since the very first days of the struggle Britain's ships and sailors have borne the brunt of battle. As the Navy's war-time chief, Mr. Winston Churchill has thus been more directly and more nearly constantly in the thick of the fight than any of Britain's other political leaders.

Mr. Churchill took up his duties at the outbreak of the war. What have been his achievements in this first half year of the struggle? On his entrance into the Cabinet he was almost universally acclaimed as a strong man, a vigorous, hard-hitting, experienced politician who was also thoroughly seasoned in Admiralty ways since he had held the same post of First Lord of the Admiralty for two years of the World War. Today the question is being asked whether his actual accomplishments have borne out the general expectancy which marked his inauguration as Britain's naval chief.

In attempting to answer this, the difficulty is to know just where to distinguish between the achievements of the British Navy and those of Mr. Churchill. Obviously it would be as unfair to deprive him of any share in credit for Britain's naval successes as it would be to assume that the navy's achievements were dependent on his presence at the Admiralty.

* * *

What the allied naval forces have accomplished in the first six months of war is fairly clear, and the French would be the last to deny that to Britain must go the lion's share of glory. German shipping has been swept from the seas (except, of course, in the Baltic). Thanks to the swift organization of the convoy system, ship lanes which constitute the British Isles' vital link with the world have been kept open; troops are still being brought over to England, France, and the Middle East safely from Canada and Australia. A large and powerfully equipped expeditionary force was sent to France in the opening weeks of the war and is constantly being reinforced. Submarine warfare, while still a serious problem, can no longer be called a grave menace; the magnetic mines, though still causing serious losses to British and neutral vessels, appear to be reasonably well under control. Of two German pocket battleships, which for several months constituted a serious problem as ocean raiders, one, the Graf Spee, has been defeated and scuttled and the other is no longer at large.

In endeavoring to assess Mr. Churchill's share in these exploits, his own accomplishments at the Admiralty, perhaps the first thing to be considered is that Navy chiefs are glad to have him there. There is no doubt whatever that the five sea lords and other high officials at the Admiralty feel that Mr. Churchill has succeeded in fusing something of his initiative, energy, and vigor into the whole organization.

This doesn't mean that they are ready to admit Mr. Churchill to be in any sense indispensable to a successful carrying out of its duties by the Navy. On the contrary, certain permanent Admiralty officials remark that it is not the business of the First Lord of the Admiralty to run the Navy; that is to say, to direct its operations. His duty, they explain, is to represent the Admiralty in the Cabinet, to get from the Government what the Navy needs in the way of funds, new ships, priority of supplies, etc.

Here the admirals give Mr. Churchill a perfect mark.

But it is open to question as to whether this rather traditional view does full justice to Mr. Churchill's work at the Admiralty. A closer study of the setup at the Trafalgar Square end of Whitehall, where the Admiralty Office is situated, throws a revealing light on the role which the present First Lord of the Admiralty has played in the direction of British naval affairs since the outbreak of the war.

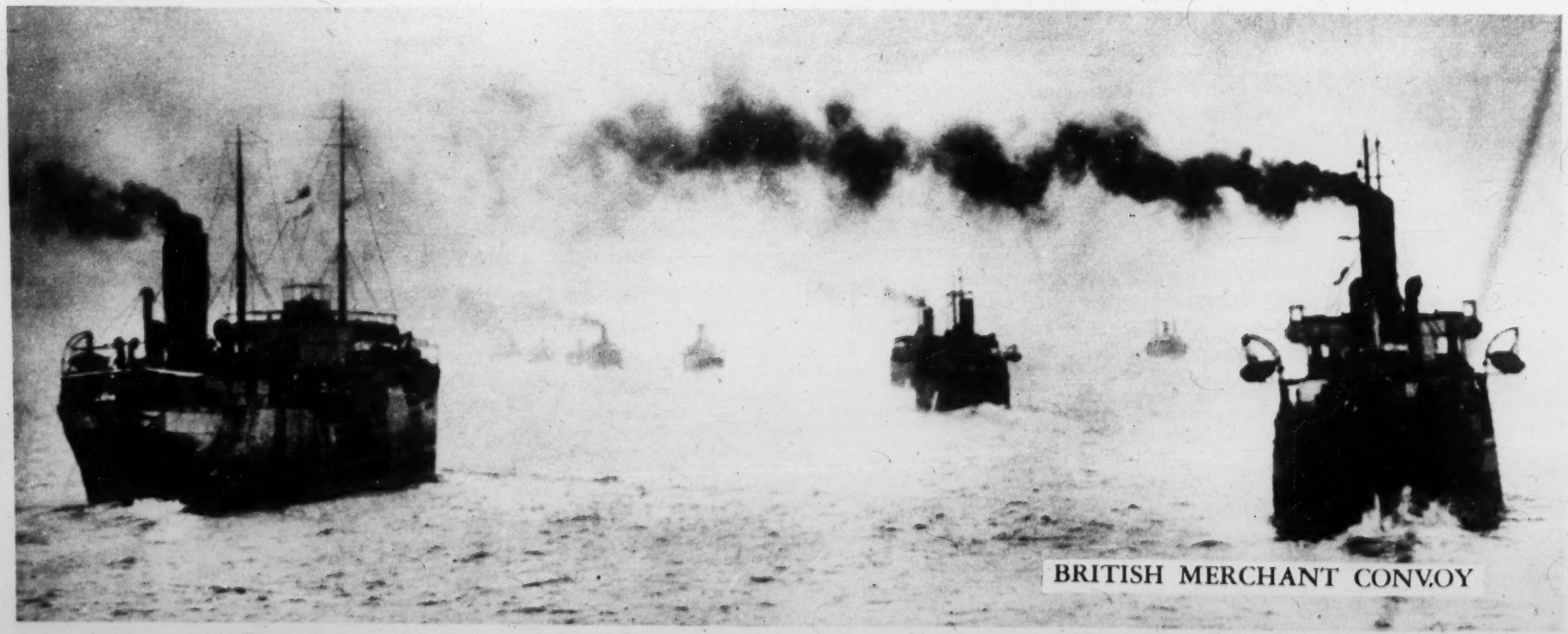
The plain fact is that British naval policy in this war is directed and controlled—under the war cabinet of course—not by the Board of Admiralty or the five sea lords, but by Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord, and Rear Admiral Tom S. V. Phillips, Deputy Chief of the naval staff. The Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Sea Lords are mainly technicians as is the director of naval operations.

* * *

How closely Mr. Churchill, Sir Dudley, and Rear Admiral Phillips work in intimate and constant collaboration is apparent from the fact that the First Sea Lord, at Mr. Churchill's invitation, sleeps in the drawing room of his house in the Admiralty, while Rear Admiral Phillips sleeps in the Admiralty library. They are often hard at work together between 11 p. m. and 1 a. m. Mr. Churchill seldom goes to bed before 2 a. m. and is unfailingly at work again at 7:30 a. m. He is, however, credited with indulging in a daily catnap after lunch. Part of the necessity for this unremitting labor arises from the fact, not generally recognized, that all matters of Naval policy must be referred to Mr. Churchill for his decision. To illustrate how far this responsibility of the First Lord of the Admiralty is carried: if a cadet at the Naval College at Dartmouth, for example, should have conducted himself in such a way as to raise the question of his dismissal, he could be put out only with the specific approval of Mr. Churchill. Actually, closer control over all Naval matters is exercised by the First Lord of the Admiralty than is the case with any other British armed service or ministerial department.

Admittedly the tradition of the British Navy is such that the Admirals could dominate and run a weak First Lord; and if they were to run him on the rocks they are perfectly aware that the blame would fall on him as the responsible political head of the department. Clearly this is not the case with Mr. Churchill. Although a politician, he is a man whose experience and expert knowledge of naval affairs is appreciated at the Admiralty and the result is that the present First Lord, Sea Lords and other naval chiefs make a good team.

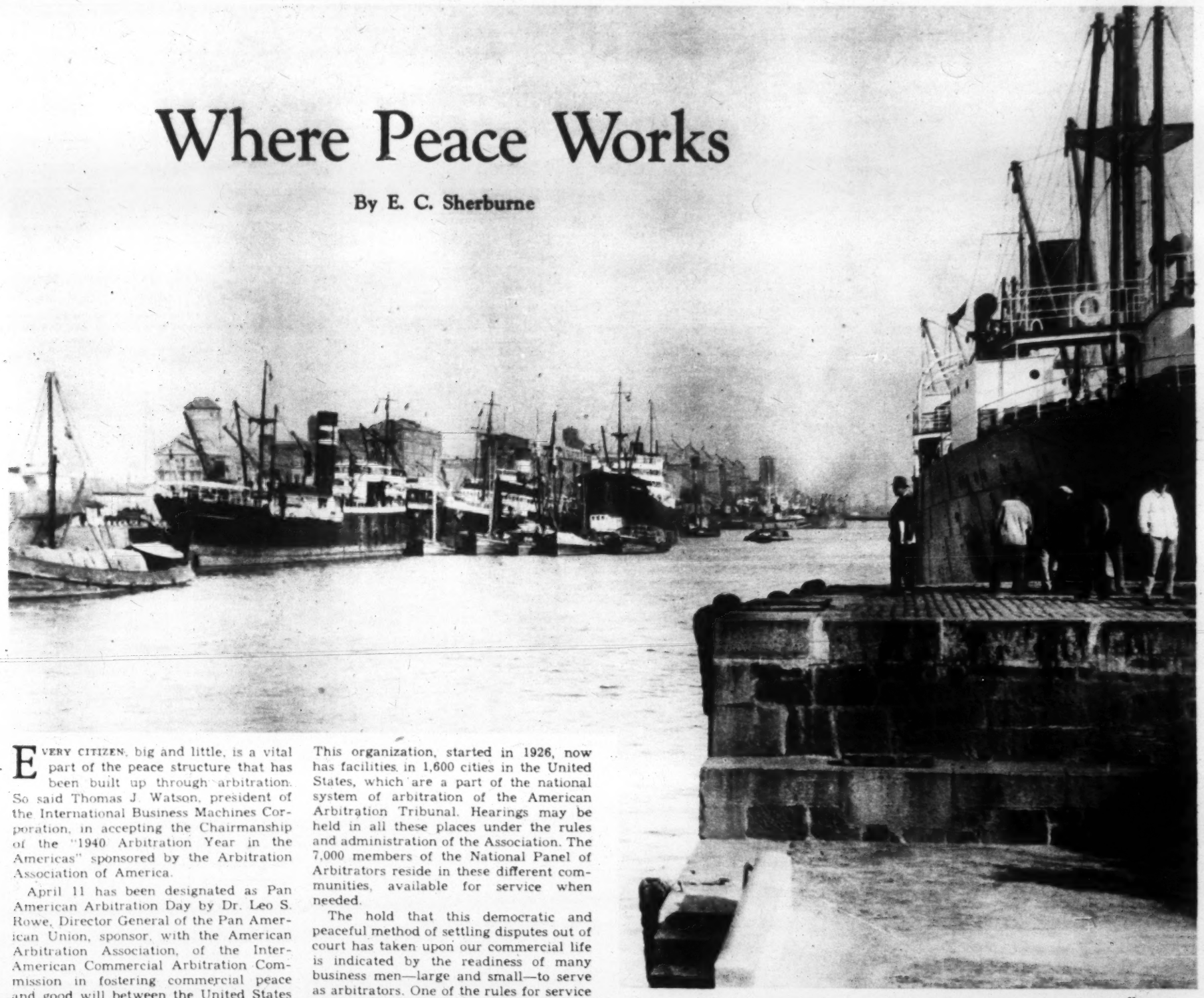
Fertile in ideas, full of initiative, Mr. Churchill is at the same time always ready to take the blame if anything goes wrong, and is not averse to letting the Admirals take most of the credit. Add to this his unquestioned success in speeding up the building of new fighting ships of all sorts, and it becomes apparent why few informed people in England today, either in or out of the Navy, question that Mr. Churchill is the right man to have on the bridge in war time.



BRITISH MERCHANT CONVOY

Where Peace Works

By E. C. Sherburne



Keystone

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ARBITRATION AXIS
City of Buenos Aires, Which Will Join With the Other Places in the Western Hemisphere in Celebrating Pan-American Arbitration Day

EVERY CITIZEN, big and little, is a vital part of the peace structure that has been built up through arbitration. So said Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, in accepting the Chairmanship of the "1940 Arbitration Year in the Americas" sponsored by the Arbitration Association of America.

April 11 has been designated as Pan American Arbitration Day by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, sponsor, with the American Arbitration Association, of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission in fostering commercial peace and good will between the United States and the 20 republics to the south. The week April 8-15 will be marked by many observances throughout the Americas of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union.

Mr. Watson, who has long been an exponent of inter-American unity, in the course of his acceptance address remarked ". . . the task ahead of us is not one of setting up machinery or economic organizations. Those we have in abundance. Our task is intensive education in the knowledge and use of arbitration." He added that what every citizen "does and how he does it makes the difference between peace and war, or between good understandings and bad relationships."

The foreword of a recent Association publication says: "No greater contribution can be made today to the orderly development of international peace than to find a way of establishing confidence and co-operation through trade channels and to fortify them against the disasters that make economic relations the cause of misunderstandings and war. The need for supplementing existing political machinery, operating through public office, with economic peace machinery, operating through private contracts and trade agreements, is everywhere apparent."

This year marks, in addition to the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union, the fifteenth anniversary of the passage of the Federal Arbitration Law, the twentieth anniversary of the passage by New York of the first modern arbitration law in the United States, the fortieth anniversary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, the twentieth anniversary of the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, and 125 years of peace between the United States and Canada, in which arbitration as a substitute for war played an important role. All these anniversaries are to be marked by special observances.

"Peace begins at home." To realize how many implications reside in that truism, one should become acquainted, in some slight degree, at least, with the work of the American Arbitration Association. This organization, started in 1926, now has facilities in 1,600 cities in the United States, which are a part of the national system of arbitration of the American Arbitration Tribunal. Hearings may be held in all these places under the rules and administration of the Association. The 7,000 members of the National Panel of Arbitrators reside in these different communities, available for service when needed.

The hold that this democratic and peaceful method of settling disputes out of court has taken upon our commercial life is indicated by the readiness of many business men—large and small—to serve as arbitrators. One of the rules for service is that the arbitrator may not be a creditor nor a debtor to any party in the dispute nor have any interest in the parties or the proceeding that might tend to impair the impartiality of his decision.

Speed is another factor that has won many adherents to arbitration. A New York stage star and his manager were at odds as to whether the player's name should appear above or below the name of the play, and one of the hallowed traditions of Broadway—"the play must go on"—was threatened. Within an hour of the application for arbitration, a board of arbitrators had been assembled, proceeded immediately to hear the evidence of star and manager in relation to the terms of their contract, made their award—and the dispute was settled without a minute's delay in the rising of the curtain.

It is of the essence of these arbitration proceedings that they are based upon agreements entered into by the parties concerned. Some of these agreements are entered into after the dispute has arisen; others are made in advance of the controversy, and take the form of arbitration clauses in contracts, in which the parties provide that any dispute or difference arising out of the contract will be submitted to arbitration. The basis of the latter type—the arbitration clause—was legalized in New York by the State Legislature in 1920 in a statute binding on all parties to the contract. This was one of the chief impulses that led to the formation of the American Arbitration Association. Since then 12 additional states have included similar provisions in arbitration laws.

Today more than 60 per cent of the arbitrations conducted by the Association arise out of arbitration clauses in which businessmen have agreed in advance to stay out of the courts. Many lawyers did not like the plan at first, but their opposition began to lessen with the discovery that there is nothing in the practice of arbitration that precludes accepting fees from their clients, or from appearing before the arbitrators to practice arbitration. Today most disputants in arbitration cases are represented by lawyers.

Cases heard typically at the rooms of the American Arbitration Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, range in findings from $5 to $100,000 and upward. Each party to a hearing pays the same share of the fee, which averages 1 per cent of the amount of the claim. One large corporation was much impressed when its offer of a yearly retainer of $1,000, for the services of the Association in labor disputes, was declined, for the reason that it is the Association's policy that in every such case the employer and the workers shall pay the same fee.

In a number of industries in which disputes used to continue for years when the parties were not bound by contracts to arbitrate, peace has at last come. The amusement industry is an example. It is operating under a system of uniform contracts which embrace stage and screen actors, producers, radio entertainers, musical artists and dramatists, thanks to the good offices of the Association, and shortly is to have an arbitration celebration all its own. At the other end of the scale, with the interests of two persons at stake, not 200,000, was the hearing held recently involving a woman's mink coat. It was showing signs of wear, but the arbitrator, an expert on furs, ruled that, as she had worn the garment eight years, she was not justified in her claim that its quality was defective.

Millions of persons have become aware of arbitration in business cases, through hearsay or participation, during the past 14 years, and the effect is becoming noticeable in the ordinary affairs of the day. For arbitration is helping businessmen to think in terms of peaceful settlement rather than in terms of lawsuits. One reason for this is the fundamental appeal of the ethical idea, the sense of justice, and the hearing of cases by experts. Arbitrators are available for the Association's panels that could not be engaged for a day's service for less than a $1,000 fee. They are glad to serve an idea that good will is a workable element in business and human relations, in the relations of people with others in the same country as well as with people in other countries.

The American Arbitration Association is taking the initiative in expanding and strengthening existing economic peace machinery along American trade routes through the establishment in the United States of foreign trade tribunals and services and their co-ordination with existing facilities in other countries. Already existing are institutions which can prove invaluable in this program. On the western continent they include the Pan American Union, the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, and the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission; and abroad they include the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague under the Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Arbitration Committee of the International Law Association, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, the International Labor Office, and many trade associations having American and foreign affiliations.

The Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu and the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, long in friendly co-operation with the American Arbitration Association, are centers for prospective extensions of Foreign Arbitration Trade Service.

Whenever a unit of economic peace machinery is set up, the general practice of the Association is to appoint a civilian collaborator, charged with furnishing information and carrying on educational work in his locality. He is not a member of the Tribunal, that post being reserved for arbitrators. At present there are 53 of these collaborators in 34 different countries.

Big Results in the Littlest State

Under Governor Vanderbilt's Leadership, Rhode Island Institutes Drastic Civil Service Reforms, Abolishes Duplicate Bureaus, and Pays as It Goes

By Robert R. Mullen

THE THING THAT SURPRISES William H. Vanderbilt almost to the point of amazement these days is how grateful people are for even a little bit of economical, honest government. For a year now, Mr. Vanderbilt has been Governor of Rhode Island. It's been a busy year, crammed with changes and improvements that have attracted nation-wide interest.

At the moment his new civil service law is being put into effect. By now, every single one of the State's 4,000 jobs will have been vacated by a political appointee and replaced with a worker chosen by examinations in what has been characterized as the Nation's strictest and fairest, as well as the most drastic, application of the merit idea.

But today the Governor sits with you and Mrs. Vanderbilt in the cream and mahogany dining room of his old Dutch Colonial farmhouse near Newport and assures you that what Rhode Islanders are now enjoying from their State House is nothing more than is rightfully due all Americans.

"In every high school civics class," he tells you with an intensity that assures you he takes the gubernatorial job seriously, "the students would know it is foolish and expensive to have three separate agencies duplicating one another in making certain consumers receive only wholesome milk; likewise, they would know how uneconomical it would be for each state department to do its own purchasing, independently of others, when by bulk buying through one trained purchaser substantial savings could be made.

"Yet, the consolidation and rationalization of functions along obviously sensible lines is about all we did in our reorganization of the State's governmental machinery.

"Likewise, any high school civics class would know that once you had a nice, streamlined governmental machine you would be foolish to trust its operation to inexperienced drivers chosen on the basis of political preferment. You would seek drivers, as would any successful business, on the basis of merit. That's all we aimed at in our Civil Service law.

"This is simple enough, yet newspapers and magazines have pounced on it as being so utterly and unusually good . . . first The Christian Science Monitor, the New York Times, Forum, Reader's Digest, and a half dozen others . . . and all we have done should have been all finished in Rhode Island and every other state years ago. It makes you wonder."

THE VANDERBILTS OF OAKLAND FARM — Staff Photographer

The Governor and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Surrounded by Admirers (Tommy, the Black Newfoundland; Jimmy, the St. Bernard, and Peter, Dozing on the Lounge), in the Living Room of Their Old Farm House

At this point, Mrs. Vanderbilt, the former Anne Colby, daughter of Everett Colby, to whose Progressive reform efforts Lincoln Steffens devotes a portion of his autobiography, speaks up in the true tradition of her crusading father: "And the pathetic thing about it is that people don't have to stand for it. There are barriers in the way, but so many officials become so completely engrossed in not offending one group or another, and in keeping their supporters united behind them that they lose sight of their main goal, which is simply being good administrators. And many people are inclined to accept this as a sort of necessary evil."

The first thing that people ask about Mr. Vanderbilt is: "How did he get elected Governor?" The second question is: "Just where does he fit into the Vanderbilt family? Is he the yachtsman, the horseman, or publisher?"

He is none of these. Harold G. Vanderbilt, successful defender of the America's Cup, is a first cousin; Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the stable owner, is a half-brother; Cornelius Vanderbilt is a distant cousin.

As it has bearing on the first question, perhaps the last question should be answered first. In the constellation of American Vanderbilts, the Governor belongs to the tenth generation. There had been four generations—all old Dutch patroons on Manhattan and Staten Islands—when Phoebe Hand Vanderbilt became matriarch of the fifth generation.

It was she who first had the idea for the famous ferry. She told her eldest boy about it, and (this is a little story the Governor tells with particular delight) he immediately asked for a loan of $100 to start the project.

"No," Phoebe is alleged to have answered, "you'll have to earn the money by working here on the farm."

The story of how the Old Commodore launched his ferry, made a considerable fortune, and in his later years turned to railroading, founding the present New York Central System, is too well known to need repeating here. After the Old Commodore came William H., after whom the Governor is named. Then came Cornelius, who is important here because he bought the 450 verdant acres between the Newport road and the sea, and built the charming white clapboarded house, and planted the trees which give Oakland Farm so much of its present appeal. After Cornelius came Alfred Gwynne, father of the Governor.

The present William H. was born Nov. 24, 1901, and most of his early years were spent at Oakland Farm and in New York. His education included ranching in Arizona and frequent European travels, as well as the usual pattern of tutors and schools. When he was 14, the news came: his father had gone down with the Lusitania. Survivors told how Alfred Gwynne had tied his life preserver on a woman passenger and had stood on the deck calmly until the Irish coastal waters closed above the proud Cunarder.

At 17, William H. signed up with the U. S. Navy "for the duration." After the war, it was Princeton, a brokerage office at $8 a week, and a fling at the lower rungs of the New York Central's ladder.

Two years of business were enough. He went back to Oakland Farm, now his by inheritance, and began looking after his $5,000,000 estate. Being energetic and a Vanderbilt, he tried to increase it. He participated in building the beautiful Mount Hope Bridge, which makes Newport more

(Continued on page 14)

GLIMPSES OF LIFE AT OAKLAND

In the Carriage House Is the Coach (Body by Brewster) the Governor's Father Once Drove in a Four-Horse Hitch From Brighton to London. Wilfred Lewis, Head Gardener, Will Show You the Big Chrysanthemums They Grow at Oakland. Mrs. Vanderbilt Was Anne Colby, Daughter of a Well-to-Do Liberal

Currier & Ives Prints of Celebrated Yankee Clippers. The One on the Right Is the Crack Boston-Built, English-Owned Lightning, Shown Under Reefed Topsails; the Photographs Present the Vanderbilt Twins, Ann and Elsie

Want an Ideal Maid? Here's How

How Household Training Organizations Are Helping Employers and Workers to Promote Fair Working Standards

By Mary Hornaday

AMERICAN WOMEN have one of the biggest social problems right in their own homes. No, it has nothing to do with the "modern generation." It is the servant problem.

Household service constitutes the largest single occupational group of employed women in the United States. A recent survey by Fortune Magazine showed that two-thirds of the American households that can afford help think of it in terms of a problem. The percentage of dissatisfied workers was even higher.

Employers complained that workers demanded high wages, were too "independent," shiftless and irregular, and lacked interest in their jobs.

Workers complained of long hours, short tempers, low wages, class distinctions, uncomfortable quarters, and lack of understanding on the part of employers.

The first step toward solution of the "servant problem," the experts tell you, is to stop speaking of your maid or cook as a "servant." It has an unpleasant connotation. She really is a "household employee." And after all, the solution of the problem of household employment depends as much as anything on two people getting the right attitude toward each other from the start.

* * *

Mrs. T. V. Smith, whose husband was formerly a University of Chicago professor and is now a member of Congress, might be called a model employer. She has been interested in the problem for many years and is at present a member of the Washington Citizens' Advisory Committee of the WPA Household Training Project.

Even if Mrs. Smith's maid is late to work, Mrs. Smith insists she leave on time. First thing Mrs. Smith does when she gets a new maid (they usually stay for years with her) is to buy her a pair of good, comfortable shoes with sensible heels. Then she sends her to the shoemaker at regular intervals to have the heels built up. Sloppy shoes, she says, are a sign of sloppy work.

Mrs. Smith has another rule: "Don't ask your maid to do anything you wouldn't do." Mrs. Smith and her maid agree on definite working hours from 7 a. m. till noon; time off until 3 p. m.; 3 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.; Thursday and Sunday afternoons off. If the Congressman's wife needs service on the maid's time off, she hires it extra or pays overtime.

Many women complain that the WPA is luring good maids out of the household field, but Mrs. Smith does not agree. If housewives generally put their workers on a businesslike basis and pay decent wages, they will not have that complaint, she says.

The wage-hour law offers another possible threat to household employment. As business picks up it is natural that more and more women will be attracted by the 30-cent minimum wage and 42-hour work week, now in force for industry.

* * *

Some attempts, generally unsuccessful, have been made to band household workers together into unions for improving their lot. Legislation to regulate working conditions in the home have not made much headway. Washington was the first state to pass a 60-hour law for household employees, but its enforcement has not been notably successful. But women's interest is shown by the fact that each year more and more bills on the subject are being introduced at state legislative sessions.

An outstanding non-government attempt to bring about a better understanding between the lady of the house and her employees has been the Philadelphia experiment of the Institute of Household Occupations, organized under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association.

For the last six years the Institute has maintained a training school for a selected group of employees that has attracted much attention among outstanding Philadelphia women, including Mrs. Curtis Bok.

As a result two sets of standards have been drawn up for household employment, one covering workers who go home at night, another those who "sleep in." The net hourly rate of pay for each is set at 33 cents.

For workers who live at home, the Institute recommends these standards be put into writing at the time of employment: 48-hour week, two meals to be eaten on worker's own time, uniforms to be furnished by employer, overtime pay of 25 cents an hour, two-weeks tryout before employed, trainee to start at $10 a week until she has proved she can handle the job; then be raised to $12 a week.

* * *

For those who live in: a 54-hour week (since no time is spent on transportation), room to self and daily bathing facilities, two hours on call to count as one of actual work, minimum cash wage of $8 a week until she proves she can do the job, then $10; overtime of 25 cents, meals to be eaten on employer's time; cleaning and laundry on worker's time, two-weeks trial period.

On WPA projects in 19 states women are receiving training not only in washing, ironing, dusting, cooking and care of children, but in home management and employer-employee relations.

Outstanding examples of non-federal training courses are given at the Milwaukee, Wis., Vocational School and those offered through the Girls' Service League in New York City.

One thing that has stood out in these experiments has been the value of a third party to which employers and workers could take their differences for settlement. Sometimes the training school or employment agent may act only as a confidant to which the employer or employee may blow off steam, but sometimes that is enough.

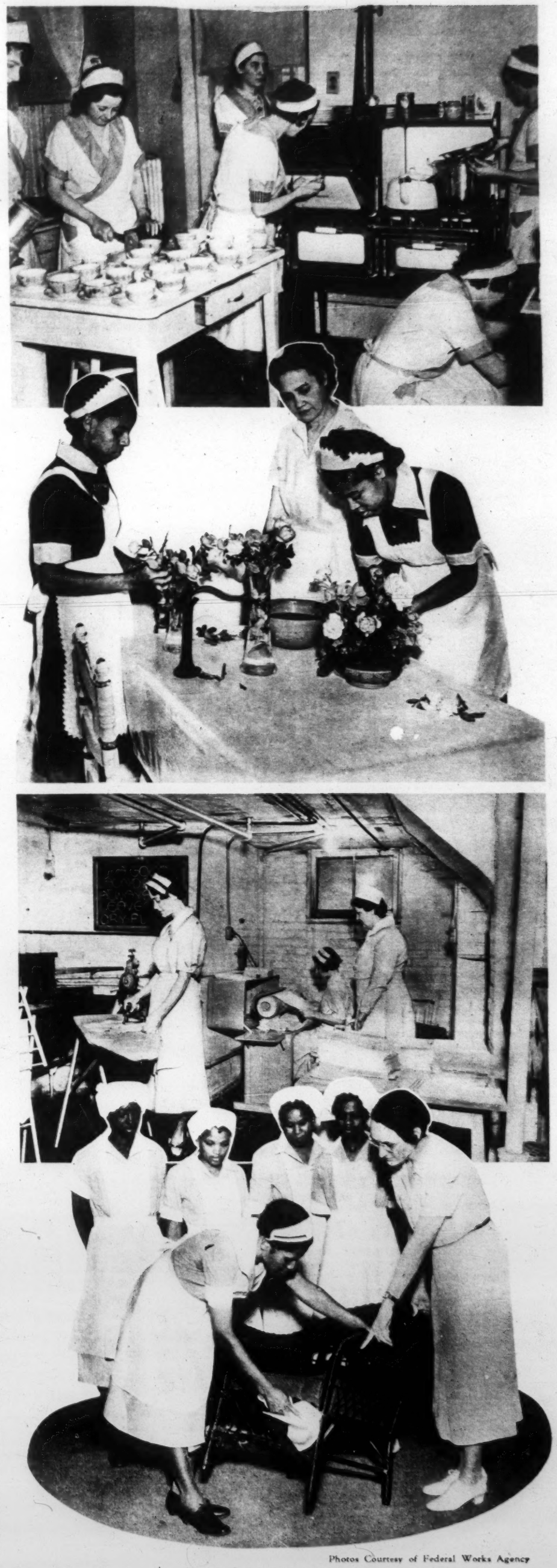
A Philadelphia household came near losing a faithful employee because of a dispute over a pet kitten. The worker was resentful because the child of the house had adopted a kitten but failed in her promise to assume responsibility for it. The maid had to look after it. She complained to the Institute that was not part of her agreed-upon duties. Her feelings were soothed and she was sent home to think over whether she would let a kitten deprive her of her job. Shortly thereafter the maid wrote to the Institute: "The kitten won the argument. I've learned to love the little thing so much I don't mind taking care of it."

* * *

A small thing? Yes, but "many good jobs are given up and many good workers lost for less important reasons," says a spokesman for the Institute.

"The present lack of systematic management of the home by the employer influences the amount and quality of the work done by the employee far more than is generally realized," warns Miss Mary Anderson, director of the U. S. Women's Bureau.

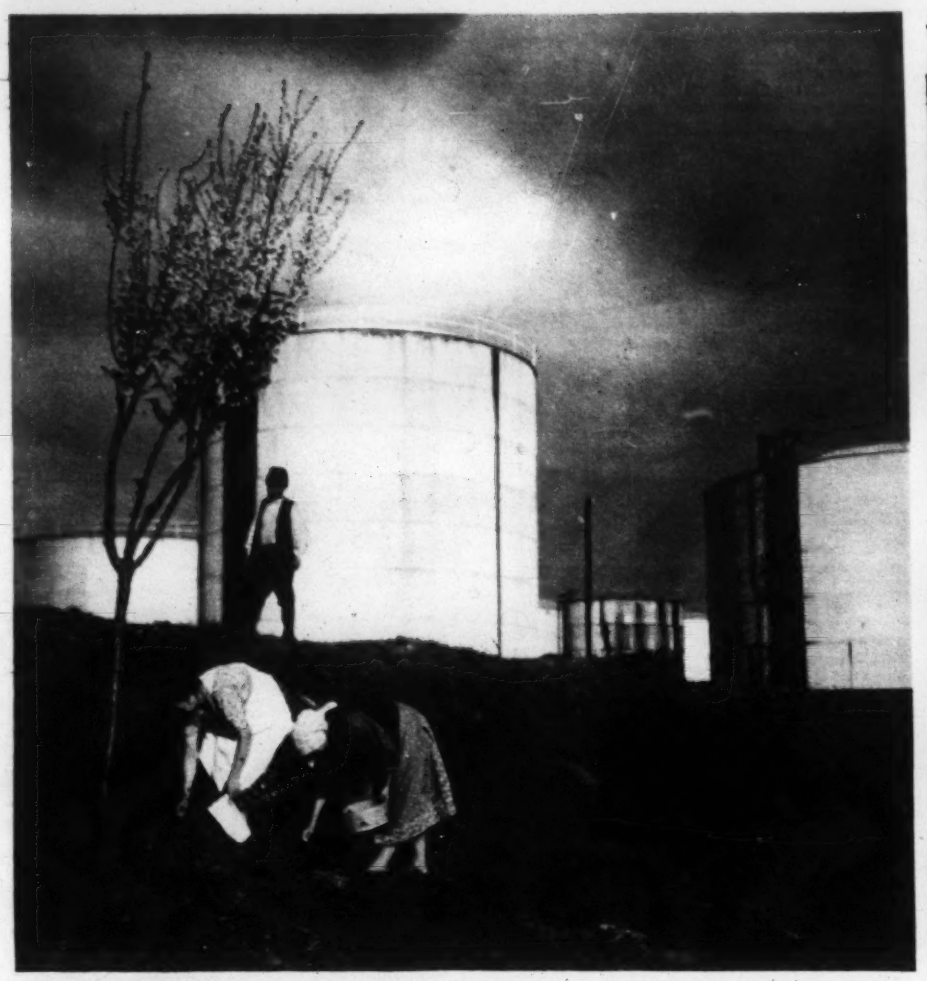
But the employer cannot do much in the way of efficient management unless she has an alert, well-trained employee. The conception that "anyone can do housework" is too readily accepted. The "servant problem" is a double-barreled one that must be solved by employer and employee acting together. Household employment will then be looked upon as a meritorious occupation rather than one to be sought as a last resort, as it too often is today.



Photos Courtesy of Federal Works Agency

SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS

Glancing From the Top, Down: Instruction in Kitchen Work, Flower Arranging, Ironing, Dusting, as Provided by the WPA-ERA Household Workers' Training Course



Germany's Oil Hunt

By Argus

EVERY SCHOOLBOY knows how the oil-driven engine, in the past quarter century, has revolutionized society's ways of living. What is not so obvious is the effect on the human family of the struggle for the precious fluid that keeps those engines fed.

It is characteristic of this oil question that it rarely bubbles up to the surface where it can be seen of men in the mass. Oil barons are proverbially silent as to their operations. Governments match them in their skill in covering up the oil factor in the most innocent-appearing moves.

In 1922 there was a conference of the victorious Allies at Genoa, mainly for the purpose of settling affairs with the much-mistrusted Soviet Republic. They talked about debts and credits, and about restitutions and compensations. Scarcely a word was said about oil. Yet Genoa has gone down into history as the battle-ground of the two great oil empires—American Standard and British Royal Dutch Shell. Both were determined to get control of the Russian oil fields. They ended in keeping each other out.

* * *

At Genoa the great struggle for oil was in its early stages. Only ten years before, the expostulations of Britain's voluble old sea dog, Admiral Lord Fisher, leading champion of oil, seemed a lone voice in a coal-ridden wilderness. Today, the world knows that a modern army no longer "crawls on its stomach"; it floats on oil. Yet the world is watching perhaps the most efficient and completely mechanized military machine ever assembled setting out on a program of conquest apparently with insufficient oil for an army of half the size.

Germany came late into the oil fields, as it was late in the contest for colonies and trade. The result is it has been squeezed in between the twin empires of Standard Oil and Shell, whose holdings embrace the great bulk of the working oil wells of the world. Kaiser Wilhelm decided before the World War that if the Reich was to realize its imperialist dreams it must try for a break-away. He imagined he had found a way of breaking the domination of the foreign trusts. A Bagdad railway would pick up oil from Mosul and deposit it at his door in Berlin.

The war ended the Kaiser's dream, and then showed at Genoa that the oil fields that excited all attention were not the promising discovery of Mosul, but the great deposits of Russian Caucasus, containing, it is calculated, more than half of the known deposits of the world, and yielding, even under the present inefficient Russian system, some 30,000,000 tons a year. This is far from the American production of 175,000,000 tons, but, efficiently handled, Russia's oil wells were obviously capable of yielding much more.

These Caucasus oil fields, as has been said, had slipped out of the grasp of the twin oil empires at Genoa and have never since been brought under their sway. The German leadership has not specifically included the wells of Baku and Grozny, with their convenient pipe lines to the Black Sea, in the list of places marked out for conquest, but it has freely chanted the attractions of a Drang nach Osten, which, coming eastward via Rumania to the Black Sea, would clearly bring it within controlling range of the Caucasus. However, the Caucasus would appear to be too inaccessible for immediate Blitzkrieg purposes—besides which a French army under General Weygand in Syria and a British army under General Wavell in Egypt and Palestine, numbering altogether at least half a million men, are in a position to watch any unusual moves around the Black Sea.

The Caucasus then may be expected to come within Germany's long-range policy in the matter of oil. But the problem at the moment is, what can the immediate German plans be, with an oil supply apparently inadequate even to start a major military campaign?

Let us examine this supply. Germany has 500,000 tons a year of its own, to which may be added about 3,500,000 tons of petrol made from home-grown materials. She can purchase nothing from British concerns, and with her tanker fleet of 190,000 tons gross swept off the seas by the Allied navies she has little prospect of trade with American Standard Oil. There is left to her, in theory at least, say about 5,000,000 tons a year from Russia—that being the largest amount ever exported by the Soviet—as a result of the trade treaty of last August, and also about 2,000,000 tons from Rumania, the nearest sizable oil field, by virtue of the agreement signed on Dec. 21.

According to these figures, Germany would be receiving 11,000,000 tons a year for a campaign that would cost any major power anything up to 20,000,000 tons to carry on.

Germany, it is true, by rigid economy and by driving most of the private cars off the road, had accumulated a large surplus in view of the campaign. But this must have been considerably depleted by the operations in Poland. Otherwise, Germany is actually getting nothing like so much as the estimated amount from Russia and Rumania.

According to computations based on Russia's recent oil exports, 1,000,000 tons a year is all that Germany is likely to be getting, while another 1,000,000 tons is the most she is known to be procuring from Rumania. This brings Germany's total supplies to something like 6,000,000 tons per year—an almost paralyzing deficiency.

Since Germany's preparedness for campaigns is proverbial, the question arises—how had she planned to make up the expected deficiency? One can scarcely arrive at a satisfactory reply, except on the basis that the Germans during the past months have made some serious miscalculations.

Presumably it did not enter into the German program that the Danube, which was to ship most of the Rumanian and the Russian oil to German ports, owing to the unusually severe winter, should remain frozen for about three months instead of the usual six weeks.

The result has been that the shipments have had to be made over the appallingly inefficient Rumanian and Russian railroads. Multiplicity of gauges, requiring repeated transshipment, and shortage of tank cars, jammed the traffic so seriously during the winter, not only in the two countries themselves, but in Poland and the connecting areas, that the 300 tank cars a day that Rumania was to have shipped to Germany were reduced to 100, while the Russian situation was little better.

Another calculation that would appear to have misfired is that Rumania, by conquest or otherwise, could be brought virtually under German control during the winter, giving Germany practically unlimited use of the Transylvanian oil wells, yielding about 6,250,000 tons of crude oil per year.

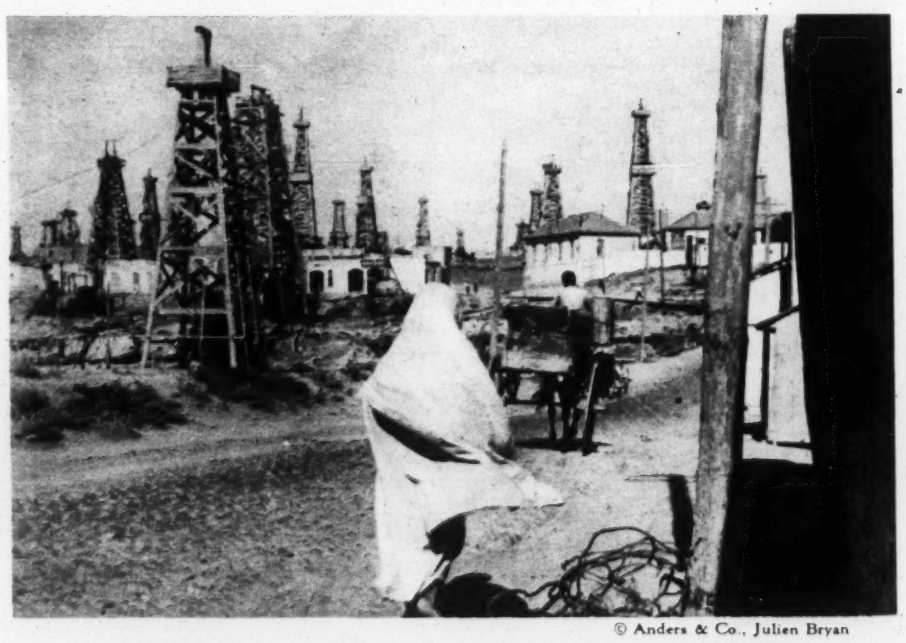
* * *

This disappointment, if such it is, was presumably due to a third miscalculation, which could not have perhaps been foreseen—the failure of the Russian armies to break the Finnish resistance with the first attack.

This failure not only meant that the Russians are needing practically all their Caucasus oil for their own use in keeping their armies in the field in Finland, leaving little to spare for export; it also meant that any expected co-operation from Russia in a rapid move against Rumania was irrevocably ruled out—at least for a mid-winter venture. It meant, too, that the British and French have found more time than they expected to strengthen their hold in the Balkans, to organize resistance in the peninsula with the help of their Turkish ally and to complete their arrangements for the defense of the Rumanian oil field, a third of which happens to be owned by Britain.

It is true that the Germans are showing considerable activity in Polish Galicia, policing 200 miles of railroad through the Rumanian frontier in Russian-occupied territory. But without the active co-operation of Russia the prospect of stirring up a war in the Balkans with the Weygand-Wavell force in the offing would seem a supremely hazardous venture.

On the assumption then that Berlin's winter plans have gone awry, time will be needed to revise the program, and, starved for oil as the country unquestionably is, it will probably require all Hitler's resourcefulness to find the weak points in the Allies' armor at which the German command might still be reasonably sure of the initial advantage.



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SMOOTH WAYS NEEDED FOR INTERNATIONAL LUBRICANT

French Colombia Company Petroleum Reservoirs (Top Left) Near Moreni. In the Oil Distillation Tower of a Creditul Minieri Plant in Rumania (Top Right), From Which Germany Wishes Large Supplies. Baku, on the Caspian Sea (Above), Is a Center of Soviet Oil Production

The Soldier's Bible—Uncensored

Distribution of Bibles Among Britain's Defense Services Recalls the Times When Editions Omitting Precepts on Peace and Love Were Presented to the Ranks

By Margreta A. Hughes

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the Bibles which King George is providing for the "defense services" of Great Britain, and his quiet message contained therein, recalled some soldiers' Bibles of earlier days.

There was a time when the head of the British nation did not encourage the use of the whole Bible by the soldier. In one copy of an early English Bible, used during the Cromwellian era, the well-known message of Micah 4:3 was found to have been obliterated as an expression of the right to make war. No vision of peace was desired, and no longing for such an outcome as an "enduring peace" could be tolerated in a soldier.

For the Cromwellian wars, when religious issues were also at stake, a special Bible was prepared for the soldiers of Cromwell's army, containing only selections which would justify war and encourage them to fight, "and doe shew the qualifications of the inner man that is a fit souldier to fight." The passages were taken from the Old Testament, with the exception of two from the New Testament; and the Puritan Bible, or Genevan version (1st edition, Geneva, 1560), was used, with one selection only from the King James Version.

Some of the selections to be found in this small volume, prepared to strengthen the "morale" of the soldier, are: "Be valiant and fight the Lord's battells (1 Sam. 18:17); For the battell is the Lords, and hee will give you into our hands (1 Sam. 17:47); Plead thou my cause O Lord with them that strive with me, fight thou against them, that fight against me. Bring out the speare and stop the way against them (Psalm 35:12); The Lord is glorious in power, thy right hand O Lord hath bruised the enemies. And in thy great glory, thou hast overthrowne them that rose up against thee (Exodus 15:6, 7)." Cromwell's soldiers were thus encouraged to worship a God of war, or Jehovah, and the passages chosen were in defense of the Cromwellian cause.

"The Souldiers Pocket Bible" was one of the many treasures whose historical interest and value were brought to light in the nineteenth century, after lying in obscurity for more than 200 years.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, a period which has been recognized as the "Renaissance of Fine Books," it was natural that rare and scarce volumes should become known, in the search for early items for reproduction by the fine printers and illuminators. Bibliography began to take an important place in the literary world, and many formerly neglected volumes were found to be of historical and commercial value. Religious writings, unless very rare, did not take their proper place at that time, however.

The discovery of "The Souldiers Pocket Bible" is a striking evidence of this increased knowledge of bibliography. Although it had been known that Cromwell prepared a Bible for his men, it was thought to have been a small pocket edition printed by John Field in 1653, which on account of its small type was commonly known as the "Pearl Bible." This, however, could not be so, as the war for which it was needed had ended prior to the date of publication. In 1861 this idea was dispelled when a copy of "The Souldiers Pocket Bible" of 1643 was found in the collection of George Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass. Then, among some old Civil War pamphlets in the George Thomason collection of the British Museum, presented by George III, a second copy was found. Facsimile reprints of these were published, in America by George Livermore, in 1861, and in England by Francis Fry, well-known collector and bibliographer, in 1862. A third original is now in the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif., purchased from the English collection of the Bridgewater House Library in 1917. The Livermore copy is now owned by the New York Public Library.

This soldiers' pocket Bible aroused so much interest in 1861 in the United States that it was reprinted for the use of the Federal Army, 20,000 copies for the first issue, and 50,000 copies or more altogether.

Another edition of a soldiers' Bible, or selections from the Bible, was issued in England during the war with France, in the reign of William and Mary. Although it has been called a reprint of the soldiers' Bible of 1643, it was taken from the King James Version entirely, and was entitled: "The Christian Soldier's Penny Bible, shewing from the Holy Scriptures, the Soldier's Duty and Encouragement. A brief collection of pertinent Scripture under XX Heads, fit for the Soldier's or Seaman's Pocket, when he is not furnish'd with or cannot well carry a larger volume in time of war. London: Printed by R. Smith for Sam. Wade . . . 1693." Hence the same selections as those used in the pocket Bible of 1643, although this time in another version, were again used for the soldier's encouragement in fighting.

The message of King George VI to his army, navy, and air forces, with its earnest admonition as to their source of comfort and inspiration, also brings to mind another picture, Britain's calm preparations for withstanding violence. During the World War, when much stir and fanfare were still heard and seen, the glory of warfare was still sung to the sound of marching feet, the noise of drums, and with banners unfurled. Now, in a country "loath to declare war," her King turns his subjects' thoughts to the whole Bible in support of their courage.

With the complete Bible at hand, the soldier can freely read the inspiring messages of Isaiah and some of the Psalms which afford a sense of God's protection at all times. With the preparations for war all around them, they can turn to Micah 7:7-8: "Therefore I will look unto the Lord, I will wait for the God of my salvation; my God will hear me. Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me."

And finally, with the outcome of the war, and renewed efforts for an enduring peace again in mind, Micah 4:3 may be read, with its significant message: "And He shall judge between many peoples and shall reprove strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more, but they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it." The latter passage was obliterated in the copy of a Bible from the Cromwellian period.

With the knowledge of these earlier soldiers' Bibles, well described by Francis Fry, in his introduction to the facsimile, as "a poor and artful substitute for the Book in which we read—'Love your enemies,' 'Do good to them that hate you,' &c., though, no doubt, better suited to the purpose of Cromwell,'" one can again turn to the message of King George to his "defense services" and rejoice at the progress which has been made through the efforts of those who are raising the standards of peace

THE
SOULDIERS
Pocket Bible:

Containing the moſt (if not all) thoſe places contained in holy Scripture, which doe ſhew the qualifications of his inner man, that is a fit Souldier to fight the Lords Battels, both before the fight, in the fight, and after the fight;

Which Scriptures are reduced to ſeverall heads, and fitly applyed to the Souldiers ſeverall occaſions, and ſo may ſupply the want of the whole Bible, which a Souldier cannot conveniently carry about him:

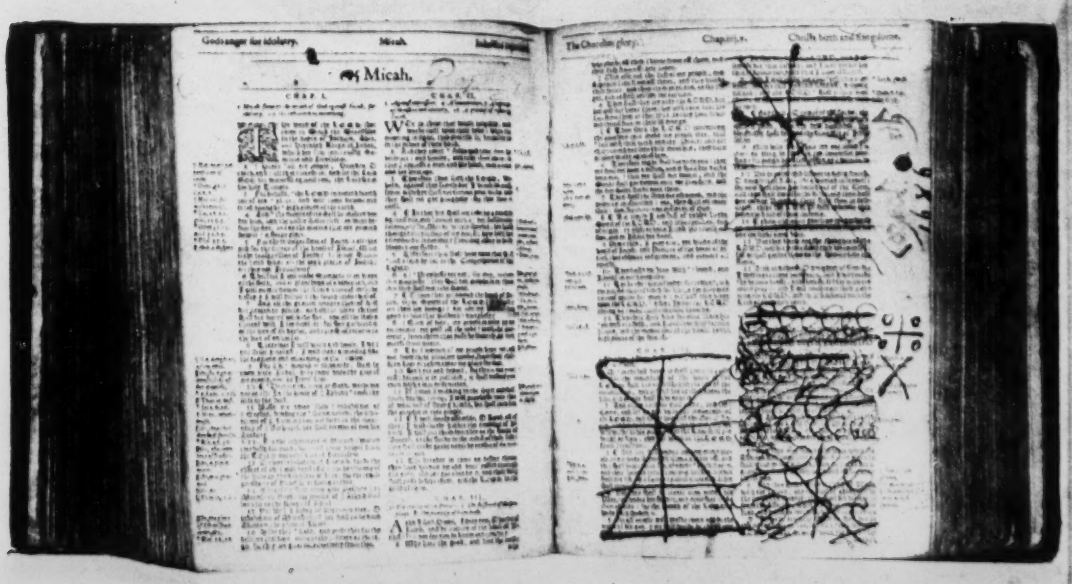
And may bee alſo uſefull for any Chriſtian to meditate upon, now in this miſerable time of Warre.

Imprimatur, *Edm. Calamy.*

Joſ. 18. This Book of the Law ſhall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou ſhalt meditate therein day and night, that thou maiſt obſerve to doe according to all that is written therein, for then thou ſhalt make thy way proſperous, and have good ſucceſſe.

Printed at *London* by *G.B.* and *R.W.* for *G.C.* 1643.

Courtesy Rev. Edwin A. R. Rumball-Petre, New York, and Zion Research Library



The Souldiers pocket-Bible.

A Souldier muſt not doe wickedly.

Deut. 23.9 WHen thou goeſt out with the hoſt againſt thine enemies, keepe thee then from all wickedneſſe.

Luke 3.14 The ſouldiers likewiſe demanded of him, ſaying, and what ſhall we doe? And he ſaid unto them, doe violence to no man, neither accuſe any falſly, and be content with your wages.

Levit. 26. 27. 37. And if you will not for this obey me, you ſhall not be able to ſtand before your enemies.

Deut. 28. 25. And the Lord ſhall cauſe thee to fall before thine enemies, thou ſhalt come out one way againſt them, and fly ſeven wayes before them.

Iceland: Democracy's

By Elizabeth Yates

ONE OF THE SMALLEST and most remote democracies is Iceland. Though opinion varies as to what Iceland is noted for—some say fish, others weather—a few realize that Iceland has evolved in its own way, and for its own use, an admirable form of democratic government.

Three or four days' voyage on a small Icelandic ship will cover the distance from Britain or the Continent to this Arctic island. Iceland tells its story even from afar as rugged mountains streaked with snow rise upon the horizon. Drawing nearer, appear desert wastes from which hot springs send up intermittent surges of water, the steam dissolving slowly against the sky.

There is rock everywhere, volcanic rock a play of fantastic colors in the unchanging midsummer light. Tiny clusters of houses are set down in green fields where the lava flow spared areas of fertility. Piles of fish stand ready to be laid out to cure in the sun. White dots on the hillside are the long-wooled sheep going forth to feed. Then, across the bay, Reykjavik appears—the chief city of Iceland, of no great size but of considerable importance. A modern city, it rises in beauty, order, and activity out of the rock around it, representative of a land that has made for itself an honorable way of living.

In the ninth century, the growing despotism sweeping over Europe after the age of Charlemagne precipitated the settlement of Iceland. The northern races had always been liberty-loving, and when King Harold of Norway's rule became too autocratic, many of his chieftains took their families and livestock, household possessions, and retainers, and sailed in their open boats west to establish themselves in a land where they might be their own masters.

Reaching Iceland, they found there only a handful of Celts, who had come across the sea from Ireland a half century previously, seeking seclusion and religious freedom. The Celts did not remain long on the same land as the lusty, idolatrous Vikings, but something of their influence did. From 874 to 930 colonists flowed to Iceland, all of them well-born chieftains with wealth and personal power. The island soon had a population as numerous as that of today. It became clear that some centralized form of government was needed, and in the year 930 the first parliament of the world met in the plains of Thingvellir.

The idea was better glimpsed than fully understood, for the proud chieftains had as yet no intention of sinking individual sovereignty into a common governing body. But a legal system was formulated whereby human rights were respected, the will of the people was considered, and a strong national conscience had its inception. A criminal code and trial by jury were established, divorce was legalized, and mutual insurance against fires was instituted. Soon Christianity was accepted by majority vote and, though the Sagas tell of deeds many and evil done during those days, a beginning had been made. While Europe floundered through the darkness of the Middle Ages, Iceland went ahead; culture flourished, and religion evolved from ecclesiasticism to freer forms of worship.

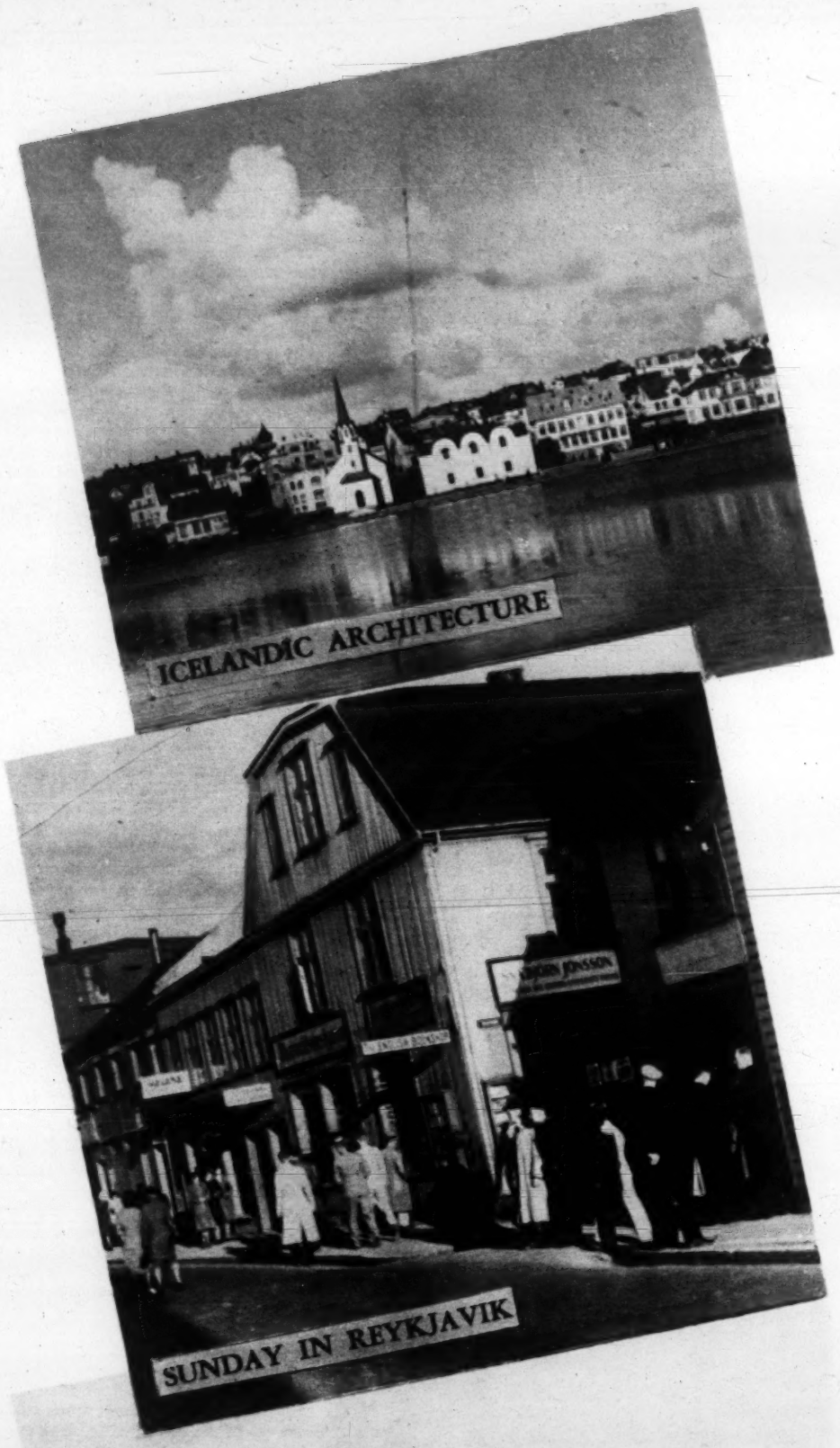
Iceland's history from the thirteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth is perhaps the saddest of all national histories. The country suffered internally from cruel overlords, externally from roving bands of pirates and unscrupulous traders. National disasters—earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, disease, and famine—ravaged the land; but through it all Iceland never lost sight of the vision glimpsed in the ninth century—a good life for all people through representative government.

A free land at first, Iceland passed, through its own incompetency and its rulers' deceit, into the hands of Norway; then some centuries later into those of Denmark, regaining its freedom only in 1918. Still bound to Denmark by an elastic "Act of Union," Iceland has the opportunity of becoming wholly free in 1940, if it so desires.

Today, Iceland abounds in relative phrases. There are proportionately "more artists and poets than in any other country of the world," and both are thought of as highly honorable and worthy of subsidy by the State. "In proportion to the population, Iceland has more bookshops and publishes more books than any other country," it is averred.

That is the key, for in Iceland the whole population counts. There are no very rich and no very poor. There are no fine schools for a privileged few and second-rate schools for others; all have the same educational opportunities. There are no mansions and no slums. And because there has never been militarism, there are no war memorials or veterans' homes.

Icelandic women were among the first in Europe to gain the franchise. A daughter takes her father's first name as does a son, i. e., Jon Tomasson's children will be known as Hans Jonsson and Anna Jonsdottir. There is never any question as to whether the woman should retain her maiden name or not. She does, merely adding the title "Fru" in marriage. To an

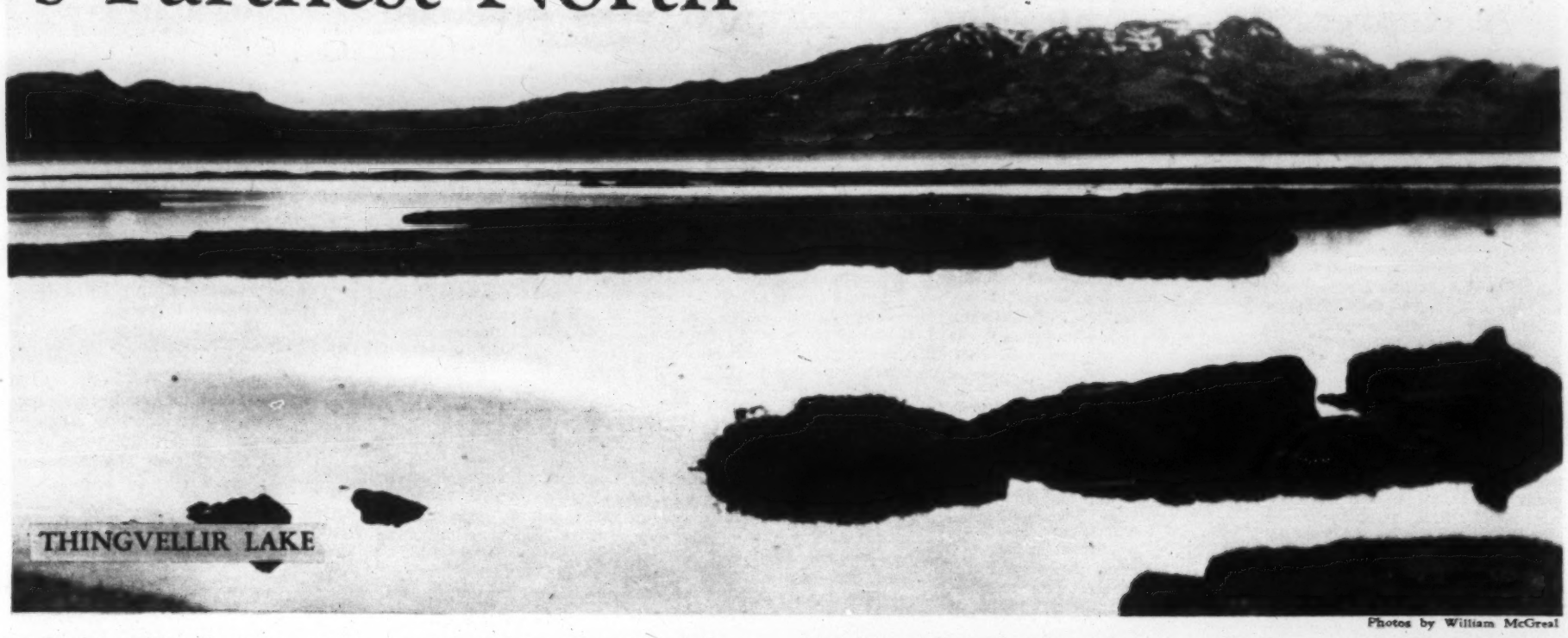


SUN-CURED CODFISH

HAY FOR

EDUCA

cy's Farthest North



Photos by William McGreal

outsider this might seem confusing, but to an Icelander each person is an individual, thought of in relation to himself or herself alone and not to his ancestors. Crime has never been a problem in Iceland, though there are plenty of murders in Sagas and the people relish reading of them.

Iceland's climate is rendered moderate by the Gulf Stream and its prevailing colors are the bright greens of fertility and the blues of mountain ranges. It is so far north that its period of daylight falls into sharp divisions—all light in midsummer and no light in midwinter, but even the period of darkness is illumined by frequent and splendid shows of the Aurora Borealis.

When the weather is good, it is wholly delightful—warm sun and crisp air. It rains often and is so quickly variable that a clear day can change to a wet one in a few minutes. Every week or so a strong, cold wind straight from the North Pole blows across the island. There is little foliage; no trees to speak of save scattered birch thickets some three feet high and generously termed "forests."

Although at present there is little variation in the food from the traditional staples of meat and fish, potatoes, and milk, notable efforts are being made to use the natural hot water of the land to heat the ground and so encourage the growth of tomatoes, cucumbers, grapes, and melons. These are luxury things now, but in a few years Iceland expects to have enough for her own people as well as for export. Growing tropical fruit in an Arctic land is one of Iceland's many brave dreams, and a dream rapidly becoming reality.

Life in Iceland has much of a pioneer spirit to it. Everything is improving, progressing, developing. Sometimes; like children, they become more enamored of their visions than reality warrants, but they never lack vision. They go their way largely unmolested by the rest of the world, never supporting armies or navies for their protection and devoting public money so saved to public betterment. Their mountains hold no rich deposits, only portions of their land are fertile; but their seas are rich with fish and that is the chief source of income.

There is a saying in Iceland, "It all depends on the herring." So, in midsummer, when the shoals begin to come, the people are joyful, for they know they can pay their debts and secure the supplies they so urgently need. There have been years when the herring have not come and the people have gone with needs unmet. There have been times when other nations have taken the fish from Icelandic waters and Iceland has had no redress. The World War was a hard time for Iceland, its little boats having to make the long journey across the Atlantic to America for supplies, as the North Sea was too dangerous; and this is what is now being done. Iceland is very dependent on the rest of the world, and a world at peace.

Perhaps some may wonder why such an excellent little land has not publicized itself more, and others will see that it is not for lack of imagination but is consistent with wisdom. The Icelander is as unhurried as he is independent; he places more value on mental poise than he does on material well-being. He prefers to solve his problems in his own way, and even now Icelanders face many problems in keeping their life true to their own concept with the confusing elements that have entered the modern world. Iceland is too small—not 120,000 population—for a medley of ideas to flourish well. As the poor, stony land is offset by the dramatic beauty of glaciers and hot springs, so the privations of life have developed a kind of mental contentment which the Icelander feels is worth every effort to safeguard.

The bareness of the land, its wide expanses of lava deserts and white icefields, has precluded greed and hoarding, for there is nothing to want or to keep beyond individual needs. The grass grows for sheep and cattle; the earth with a little care produces enough potatoes for each family's use; the sea and the rivers yield fish.

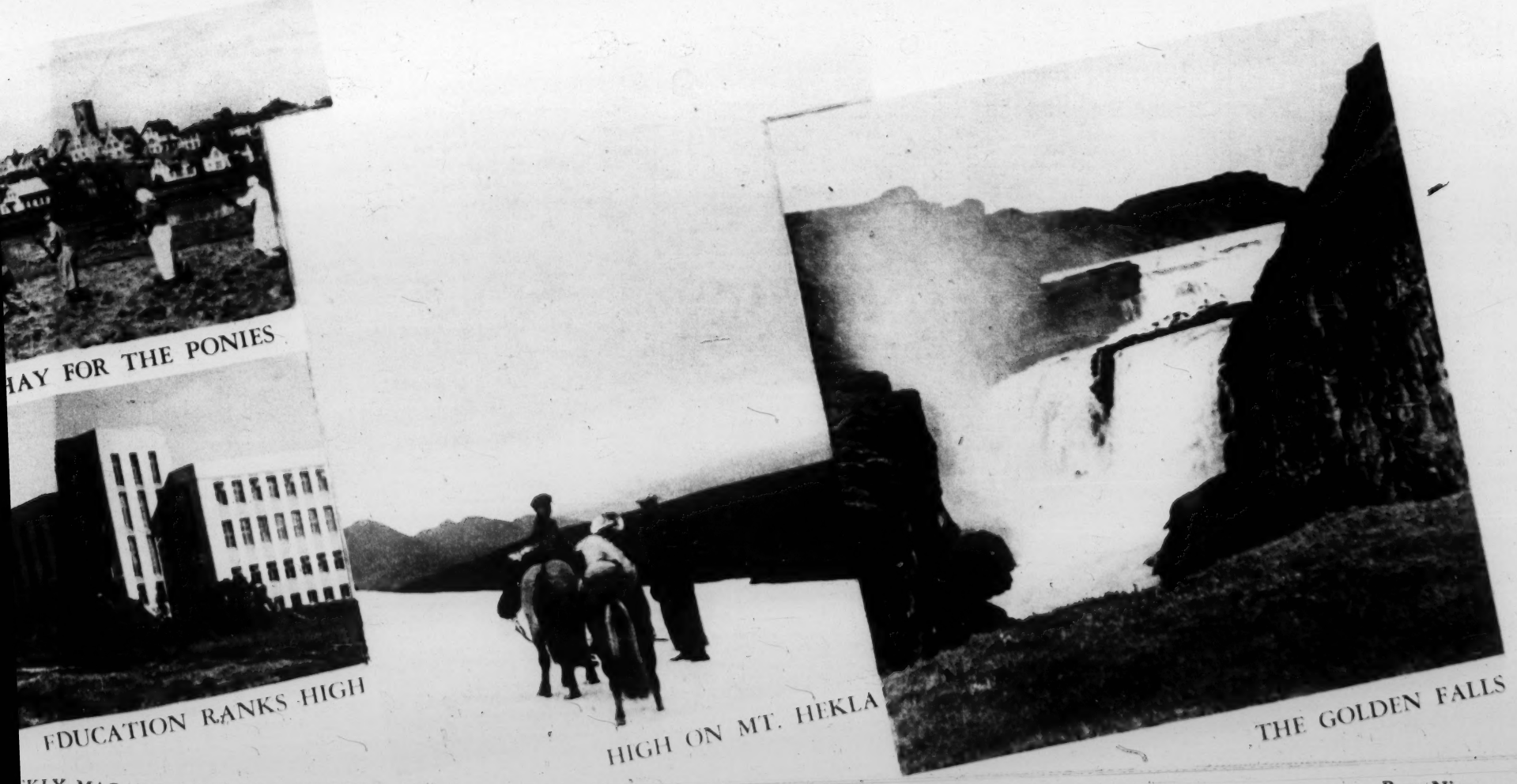
The Icelanders like to talk, to tell the old sagas and make up new ones, to paint pictures in bold strokes and strong colors; they like to ride over their wind-swept land on the backs of their stanch little ponies; to climb their cragged mountains; to read widely and in many tongues and follow the events of the world. Fortunate people, they are free from any sense of social competition. In the towns people are too busy, in the country the farms are too far apart, though in that land of vast reaches there is no sense of loneliness. Each farmhouse is a cultural unit, satisfied, complete, and loneliness cannot abide where there are mental resources. For generations Icelandic youth has grown up free of the thought that it may ever have to bear arms. Peace is the essence of the land, so deep-rooted that security is its concomitant.

Iceland is an intelligent land and its approach to any question is always an intellectual one. Here, people are free in the best manner of freedom, since they are surrounded by none but equals. The commonwealth did not grow but was deliberately established, because in the dawning days of the nation it was seen as the best way of meeting requirements. The Viking chieftains were by nature highly, violently independent, but in agreement they saw justice for all.

Suffering terribly through the years, land and people have come out of their chastening with a philosophy. Sans soil, gold, oil; poor until securing commercial independence, Iceland has gone bravely along the way of democratic progress—leveling mountains and exalting valleys. A country that abolished duelling in 1006 and has come close to abolishing poverty by 1940, while consistently guarding its mental life, comes near to setting an example which the world may follow—even though that country be a glacier-crowned island on the edge of the Arctic Circle.

HAY FOR THE PONIES

EDUCATION RANKS HIGH



HIGH ON MT. HEKLA

THE GOLDEN FALLS

Among the New Books

A Representative American Christian Looks Back on a Long Career

A Teacher and His Times, by William Adams Brown. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

HIS REASON for engaging in extensive autobiographical reminiscences Dr. Brown states with utmost frankness. One day while visiting Adolph Ochs of The New York Times he was shown the "morgue"—a term well known to the newspaper fraternity. Asked by Ochs if he would like to see what had accumulated regarding himself, he replied that he would. The bundle of newspaper clippings dealt not only with many worthy activities in which he had been engaged but also with some irregular marital events which were no part whatsoever of his experience. His protest to the Times proprietor brought the not altogether satisfactory reply that when the contents of the "morgue" were used, these items would be edited out. Dr. Brown declares he determined then and there to write the story of his life himself. Hence this imposing and altogether delightful review of a long life, well spent in a variety of activities having uniformly the purpose of making the world a better place in which to live.

* * *

William Adams Brown was born in the sixth decade of the last century in New York City, of parents cultured and well-to-do. He had the advantage of education in the best schools of the day, including Yale University and universities in Berlin and Vienna. His father was a Columbia graduate of high scholastic attainment, who planned a career in the Christian ministry, but because of unforeseen circumstances was turned to a business career which brought him in touch with the Wall Street group of financiers, including the elder Morgan. The father was bent upon providing the best educational advantages for his son.

* * *

Dr. Brown draws delightful and intimate pictures of New York of the seventies and eighties, where his boyhood was spent. When choosing the course his life should take, he turned to the Christian ministry, becoming attached to Union Theological Seminary in the development of its present state of usefulness. But Dr. Brown has not limited his services either to the work of professor in a theological seminary or to the demands of his pulpit. He has often plunged into the thick of the fight for civic reform. When in the middle of the first decade of the twentieth century the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst started out to reform unseemly social conditions in New York City, he found a capable ally in Dr. Brown. The two, in collaboration with other sturdy citizens of the same mind, aided and supported by Mayors Strong and Seth Low, drove out much of the crime of the underworld and succeeded in securing legislation greatly needed in the work of reform. As a militant Christian, Dr. Brown found social service a field for practical Christianity.

One of the most delightful chapters is entitled "Fifty Years of Mount Desert." Dr. and Mrs. Brown early became enamored of that rustic and charming island, with a history dating back to the beginnings of the French explorers in America. They found there for many years a natural background of sea and mountain and rugged shore which afforded keen delight, a joy that was substantially enhanced by association with those who, like themselves, found in this northern retreat by the sea the rest, recuperation, and inspiration which they sought. President Eliot, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Bishop Doane, John D. Rockefeller Jr., and Lord Bryce were among the denizens of Mt. Desert in whose company the Browns found mental and spiritual companionship. It was these surroundings, the Doctor confesses, that stimulated him at times to break forth into verse.

* * *

But the field of scholarship and its application as offered in America did not satisfy this alert-minded man. Across the ocean he went as a militant Christian, as in youth he had gone to broaden his education. Preaching and lecturing took him among many notable personages of the Old World, experiences which added to his depth of understanding, to his mental and spiritual stature. Oxford and St. Andrews called him to fields of profitable activity. His oft-repeated visits to Oxford led to this remark: "As I try to assort the memories that these visits suggest, they group themselves about three centers—the place, the people, and the spirit that dominates the whole." His native richness of spirit found response in that atmosphere of classic learning.

How the exigencies of war were met by the churches of England and America calls out two highly interesting chapters. Dr. Brown was neither submerged nor obfuscated by the terrible tragedy. He was in the thick of the effort to hold the Christian balance even. His preliminary draft of the declaration stating the position of the Federal Council of Churches makes interesting reading in the light of present-day happenings and the attitude of the Protestant Church toward the present war.

* * *

His service on a committee to assist Secretary Baker in matters of religion in relation to the conflict brought to Dr. Brown new responsibilities. It was in connection with the duty of allocating chaplains to the various denominations that I came in contact with this many-sided man. Invariably I found him considerate and sympathetic, at the same time firm in his sense of duty to his country.

After the war, years of disillusionment followed. More European contacts were made, with the one purpose of helping humanity into a higher and better state. Dr. Brown has held many prominent offices in international religious conferences. In 1937 he received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology at Oxford, an event from which he justifiably derived much satisfaction. The citation in Latin, which comprehensively touched upon his many activities, the Doctor kindly translates into English for the benefit of his readers. It contains an understanding tribute to rare qualities and accomplishments of a representative American Christian.

And now, at the age of 75, Dr. Brown, retired from the field of active service, looks back upon a busy and useful life, which if measured by standards of true accomplishment ranks high in the company of Christian soldiers. His has been a life filled to the brim with useful activities, recollection of which now brings to him a goodly degree of satisfaction in the retrospect of work well done. Withal this is the charming story of a life lived on a high plane, but ever touching the needs of humanity.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Concerning the Tuttles of Tahiti

No More Gas, by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

"NO MORE GAS," the latest collaborated work of Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall, is a tragical-comical story about the Tuttles of Tahiti.

The Tuttle clan were descendants in the third, fourth, and fifth generations of Nathaniel Tuttle of Marblehead, who in 1853 arrived at Papeete in a ship's boat with a few other survivors of a wrecked Yankee clipper. Tuttle married a Polynesian woman and stayed on the island, meanwhile making a comfortable fortune out of a fleet of island schooners. His sons married islanders, and so did their sons, and the New England strain received no new additions.

At the time of the story the Tuttles are thoroughly Tahitian, yet with some traces of New England. Though they speak the English of the Marblehead boy who went to sea a century ago without much benefit of the little red schoolhouse, they use even more readily the native tongue and, when convenient, the French of the government class. As their numbers have increased their fortune has diminished, and Nordhoff and Hall picture a carefree, improvident throng of near and remote connections, living from hand to mouth in the old, tumble-down mansion on the Vaipopo Valley plantation, under the headship of Jonas.

Jonas Tuttle is a man of 55, huge, dark-eyed and dark-skinned, good-natured, as much given to profitless dreaming and wistful thinking as any one of his four happy-go-lucky sons.

The Tuttle boys are good fishermen, but too often their sturdy little launch coughs and stutters, and stops just short of a fine catch. "No more gas!" Fana has bought a trivial luxury instead of the necessary extra gallon of gasoline, or one of his brothers has forgotten to fill the tank.

It is the same way with the market truck, the same way with the whole business of the farm and the fishing. Even when Fortune dumps hundreds of thousands of francs worth of salvage into their laps they manage to squander it. Jonas runs wild with a mail order catalogue; the boys' way with a checkbook is that of an autumn gale with a pile of leaves. Jonas used to borrow from Dr. Blondin, but a lawyer friend of the long-suffering doctor has persuaded him to take a mortgage on the Tuttle plantation, and when it comes due there are a few grave moments. Even these do not last long, and the Tuttles, believing they must leave their old home, get ready to live in an abandoned sail loft as if they were going on a prolonged picnic.

To the thrifty reader the book is protracted exasperation; to the sympathetic, it will seem full of pathos. For any reader it must have an element of incredibility. The authors live in Tahiti and know what they are writing about, but one who has no acquaintance with the island people cannot avoid a feeling that the Tuttles are (1) improvised to make a good story—which they certainly do; or (2) exaggerated to demonstrate the authors' belief that a mixed race needs a frequent addition of the white strain.

Or, could it be that the authors mean it the other way about? The Polynesian in the Tuttles apparently made them generous, good-tempered, and happy, except in the moments when a creditor was disagreeable or gas gave out.

In a Japanese Village

Suye Mura: A Japanese Village, by John F Embree. University of Chicago Press. $3.

HERE IS THE STORY of an aspect of Japan that is not in the headlines, that few foreigners know, but that is nevertheless interesting and important. It is the story of life in a village in Kyushu, the southernmost of the four main islands of the Japanese Empire, where, as the author says, "the basic pattern of life probably dates back at least to the time of the introduction of Chinese civilization in the sixth century."

Mr. Embree, an anthropologist, and his wife, who possesses a fluent knowledge of Japanese, lived in Suye for a year. They selected it from a number of other villages as a subject of study for several reasons. It was a typical village, not too rich and not too poor, and its people lived mainly on the two most characteristic products of Japanese agriculture, rice and silk.

Mr. Embree shows how tenacious and stable are the roots of the Japanese peasant community. The pattern of life in a village like Suye does not change quickly or easily. It is determined on every hand by old conventions, old customs, old common tasks, old festivals. Now and then a bright boy from such a village will go on beyond the elementary school education which every Japanese child receives, will make his way in the city and become a successful businessman, a schoolteacher, an army officer.

But the great majority of the Suye families carry on the accustomed round of life. Such modern inventions as trains and bicycles and motion pictures have their influence, even in Suye; and the peasants get the benefit of modern agricultural teaching. But the basic core of Japanese folk life remains little changed.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Tudor Translations and Modern Character Depictions—A London Letter

Tudor Translations, an Anthology chosen by His Honor Judge Clements. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 12s. 6d. net.
Portrait of a Young Man, by Franklin Lushington. London: Faber & Faber. 8s. 6d. net.
Portrait of Angela, by Elizabeth Cambridge. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

IN HIS INTRODUCTION, Judge Clements sums up in a word the particular attraction of the Tudor translators, from whose work he has made these selections. "Their translations," he writes, "were originals. . . ." Ordinarily, of course, this is no recommendation in a translator, whose duty is to be accurate, to subordinate his own personality, and to be faithful to the mood and content, and, as far as possible, to the form of his author. But these were no ordinary writers; and it is precisely because they allowed themselves so much license, because they got so much of themselves, and the outlook of their day, into their translations, and wrote with superb vigor in a rich and striking prose, that they are so well worth reading now.

"They wrote," says Judge Clements, "the English of Shakespeare and the translators of the Bible. If the language which they professed to translate were 'dead,' they saw to it that their own language was alive. If they missed the meaning or point of their author, the point they made was theirs and it struck home."

* * *

It is the compiler's object to attract the general reader to their translations. Four of his extracts, however, are taken from acknowledged and popular classics, from North's Plutarch, Florio's Montaigne, Lord Berners' Froissart, and Urquhart's Rabelais, and these old favorites are scarcely in need of any recommendation. It is pleasant to meet them again, but in the case of the Plutarch, the Judge's obvious and well-founded enthusiasm has led him to devote nearly four times as many pages to North as he has to any of the others; and I think he would have done better to sacrifice much of this for more examples of lesser known works. There are about a dozen of the latter, most of which were new to me at least, and all of which, without exception, I found fascinating. I was especially attracted to Philemon Holland's Suetonius, and Thomas Danett's version of De Commines.

These certainly roused in me the desire to read more; although I confess that I am principally indebted to the Judge for having jogged my memory of Lord Berners. I am resolved to return at the first opportunity to that "history of great louage and praise," wherein are recorded so many of the "fair and noble adventures" of Christian chivalry. In particular, I look forward to saluting that hero of my boyhood, Sir Walter de Manny, who still seems to me "the goodliest person ever came among press of knights."

It is of himself that Colonel Lushington writes in "Portrait of a Young Man." The story opens when he is a child in a household consisting of his father, his younger brother and sister, and their governess; afterward, it takes him to his public school, then to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and, eventually, leaves him as a very junior artillery subaltern, having his first experience of active service during the retreat from Mons.

It is a plain tale, told with great simplicity, but a simplicity that I do not think it too much to call exquisite. The writing has a freshness, has lyrical and imaginative qualities, to a degree rarely met with; yet it never parades itself, nor indulges in mere virtuosity, and very rarely swells into intensity. It pursues an even tenor, tranquilly recollecting, with a slightly depreciatory air, emotion and scenes from the past, but economizing emotion as it does words, and evoking its response by the suggestive power of deep feeling deliberately underemphasized.

It is hard to say which makes the greatest impression, the story of the "nervous and introspective" young man, painfully aware at every stage that he does not conform to the same type as his companions, and desperately anxious to conceal the fact; the gallery of sporting, matter-of-fact relatives, or the pictures of country life, with their racy characters and their limpid vision of English and Irish landscapes. Delightfully entertaining, rich in experience and perception, this is a book that scarcely anyone could fail to enjoy.

Miss Elizabeth Cambridge's "Portrait" makes a complete contrast to Colonel Lushington's; for the Angela of her novel is an extremely level-headed woman, resolute, clear-sighted, and self-confident. She, too, tells her own story, looking back from middle age, which finds her the prosperous owner of a large estate on the West Indian island that forms the background to the book.

* * *

Ostensibly, indeed, she is concerned with relating the life and vindicating the reputation of her cousin, a young man who was an artist, a socialist, and something of a ne'er-do-well, and who came to a tragic end during a riot on the island. He and the other characters, however, do not matter very much; I thought them thin and conventional figures, and their affairs a little tiresome. But in her main purpose Miss Cambridge has succeeded perfectly. Angela is tremendous. She stands out from the rest, solid and three-dimensional, a real, live, honest-to-goodness human being, to whose force and charm of personality one reacts as infallibly as those around her.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

The Book Window

Rumania Under King Carol, by Hector Bolitho (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 6d.). Perhaps a more accurate title would be King Carol over Rumania, for Mr. Bolitho stresses the personality of the monarch. Mr. Bolitho cannot be said to have added much to our knowledge of Rumania, but he has written an attractive study of Rumania's case.

Cassell's New German and English Dictionary (Funk & Wagnalls, $3.75. Thumb index, $4.50) is an old friend refurbished in detail. The editors have not been too quick to include many of the linguistic excrescences of present-day Germany, but the 941-page volume does cover a large part of the etymological development of the past decade.

Backgrounding the News, by Sidney Kobre (Baltimore, Md.: Twentieth Century Press, $2). A serious effort to show that all news events including crime stories are social problems that need explaining if the newspaper is to become a power for social good.

And Pilate Said—A New Study of the Roman Procurator, by Frank Morison (Scribner, $2.75). A sympathetic biography of one of the most despised persons in history, Pontius Pilate.

To Step Aside: Seven Stories, by Noel Coward (Doubleday, $2.50). This book again demonstrates Mr. Coward's virtuosity.

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Wabash, River and Valley

The Wabash, by William E. Wilson. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

CERTAINLY the Wabash is one of the most evocative of American place-names, perhaps the most evocative north of the Mason-Dixon line. It is a name to conjure with; like Swanee and Dixie, it is one of our superstitions. It connotes a river, a region, and a pleasant, unpretentious way of living.

The history of the Wabash country is the history of a highway first French, then English, then American. La Salle discovered the river in 1669, and the French made the first settlements in its valley. Up the Maumee and down the Wabash came the French, the Indians, and finally, in 1778, Colonel Henry Hamilton, the British Governor of Detroit, to take Vincennes, only to have it snatched from him a few weeks later by George Rogers Clark in one of the most gallant actions of our frontier history.

Up the Wabash in floatboats came both of its groups of early nineteenth-century Communists—the followers of George Rapp and Robert Owen. Up the route of the French fur traders, up the Wabash, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie went the Wabash and Erie Canal, the longest canal in the United States. It reversed the direction of the flow of Hoosier goods. Before it was completed, the Wabash country's grain, beef, and pork went south to New Orleans. After it was finished, they went east over the Erie Canal.

In the eighth volume of the Rivers of America series Mr. Wilson writes with interest and enthusiasm of the Hoosier State. He sketches its history, portrays its people, sets forth its folkways. Reading his account, one realizes how representative the history of the Wabash valley is of all the trans-Allegheny country. Its people were of mixed Northern and Southern origin. There was the usual contest over slavery. Its chief early problem was the problem of all the West—transportation. It was pressing need for an outlet for its goods which built across the State what Mr. Wilson calls "the finest road in the world." That was, of course, the Indiana section of the National Road, which reached Indiana in 1827.

The Wabash and Erie Canal was poorly constructed and the railroad soon put it out of business, but two years after its construction the Hoosier farmer was paying $4 instead of $10 a barrel for his salt and selling his wheat for 90 cents instead of from 37 cents to 45 cents a bushel. The canals and the railroads gave work to the large waves of immigrants from Germany and Ireland. On the decks of Wabash River steamboats native Americans were succeeded by German immigrants, who in turn were followed by Irish immigrants. After the Civil War the Irish were supplanted by Negroes. That was the normal succession on all the rivers of the West.

Mr. Wilson's book is more an account of the Wabash country than of the Wabash River. Flatboats entered the Ohio from the Wabash at the rate of 1,000 a month in the spring of 1831. By 1840, steamboats by the hundred plied between the towns of the Wabash and the ports of the Ohio and the Mississippi. But Mr. Wilson is more interested in the young Abe Lincoln's years on Little Pigeon Creek, out of which he weaves a frontier idyl; in Morgan's Raid, to which he devotes a drum and trumpet, boots and saddle chapter; in the years when Indiana was ruled by the Ku Klux Klan, a shameful interlude at which he hangs his head, as all good Hoosiers do.

His book is redolent of the real, kindly Indianny spirit, which is affirmed in Hoosier talk. Not the "If I hadda know'd that you wanted to have went, I certainly would have seed that you got to git to go" kind of thing, which is caricature of the idiom of the Indiana rural population of Southern provenance. Not the caricature, but the drawl in which the Hoosier speaks his friendliness to his fellow man.

R. M. H.

BOOKS ABOUT THE BIBLE

The first four books listed below include material reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor

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The proposed link between the two widely different worlds is an aerial tramway from Chino Canyon, on the outskirts of this little resort city, up the steep escarpment of the mountain to the almost inaccessible Round Valley and Hidden Lake area.

* * *

Sufficient funds have now been raised to finance a preliminary survey by the firm of Modjeski and Masters, consulting engineers with headquarters in Harrisburg, Pa., and branch offices in several cities. With them is associated R. G. Cone, engineer of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District.

This preliminary survey will provide not only an estimate of the cost of the project, but some indication of the revenue that could be expected from it, based on surveys of population, motor traffic, and tourist travel. If the report of the engineers is favorable, little difficulty is anticipated in financing the venture, possibly by an issue of revenue bonds.

Promoters of the enterprise have been encouraged by the reported success of the aerial tramway on Cannon Mountain, near Franconia, N. H. There are also about a score of such devices in Europe, principally in the Alps.

* * *

The proposed tramway on Mt. San Jacinto would probably be the longest in the world. It would be 12,600 feet in length, or approximately 2.4 miles. There are two such tramways in Europe which have a length of between 10,000 and 12,000 feet. Probable cost of construction would be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Starting from Palm Springs, a motor road would be built up Chino Canyon, to an elevation of 2,500 feet. From that point passengers would proceed by aerial tram to an elevation of 8,500 feet, where they would find an area about two miles wide and several miles long, consisting of mountain slopes and wooded valley, with an attractive little lake. Snow from one to three feet deep covers this area through the winter months, and the lake is frozen. In summer, it is an attractive mountain playground.

The area is State Park land, formerly held by the Federal Government, and has been declared a wilderness area. Permission of the State authorities must be obtained before the venture can be undertaken. No roads would be built in the area, and no overnight accommodation provided.

* * *

Some years ago, the Southern Pacific Railroad toyed with the idea of such a tramway up Mt. San Jacinto, but the scheme never got beyond the conversation stage. Individuals have from time to time discussed it as a possibility, and the steel and public utilities companies have displayed some interest in seeing it carried out, for obvious reasons.

The present stage of the enterprise, with adequate funds in hand for the preliminary survey, dates from 1936. Prime mover in the project has been Francis F. Crocker of Palm Springs, an associate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, who is connected with a local utilities company. Active in promoting the scheme is Warren B. Pinney, of Palm Springs' El Mirado Hotel.

If things move as rapidly as the promoters hope, the tramway may be ready for use by the time next winter's snow-sports program reaches its height.

REX MILLER

Courtesy of All-Year Club of So. Calif., Photo by J. Walter Collinge

MOUNTAIN AND DESERT

Swimming Pool of La Quinta Hotel, Located in a Sheltered Cove of the Santa Rosa Mountains in Southern California. Right: Scene in Joshua Tree National Monument, California

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PALM-FRINGED CAPITOL IN HAVANA, CUBA

"Get an Estaban"

IT IS AXIOMATIC that if you stick close to Havana you will never understand much about Cuba. Havana is an excellent springboard—but who ever heard of a diver sitting all day on a springboard?

In Cuba, as everywhere else, the color of a country is to be found in its common people. Oh, you'll want to pause long enough to look at the diamond embedded in the floor of the Capital, a gift from the workmen who built the edifice, and such standard sights; but you'll learn more about what Cubans are like if you start early one morning and go, say, out to Batabano, to exchange your hash of English-Spanish for a hash of Spanish-English with the sponge-boys, who won't think it is half so amusing, that they earn their living by selling you sponges—that most curious and agile of commodities—as that you earn yours by putting one word after another on paper.

One way to get practically an insurance policy for seeing things as they should be seen is to get one taxi driver when you land and stick to him. He will sometimes show you things that are phony, but you must expect that. That is his harmless fun. The fact that you intend to keep him for your entire visit will put him on his mettle, however. The Cubans are shrewd. They know that what mankind likes it talks about. He would much rather have you go away from the island and say to your friends, "Now be sure and ask at the Sevilla-Biltmore for Estaban. They'll know where to find him. Sometimes when you want to go slow he'll go like the wind, and sometimes when you want to go fast he'll pull up by the side of the road and take a snooze. But you'll come out ahead anyway, because he is a good driver, he knows all the interesting things that are not in the guidebooks, and he will keep you from being robbed by overzealous shopkeepers."

Our Estaban—that wasn't his name—had a wild eye and a marcel wave in his hair, but he was honest and he took a liking to us—and he was a very fury when it came to keeping us from being taken over the jumps by shopkeepers with an exaggerated sense of the value of their wares. One day when we were buying a fancy bottle he marched suddenly in from the sidewalk where he had been lounging, took the bottle out of our hands, said a string of loud words to the shopkeeper, said, to us, "Come on, I'll take you where you can get the same thing for the right price!" and, with a glare at the shopkeeper, who pelted us with enraged cries, herded us out of the shop into the car like small, wind-blown sheep. "These people!" he said, as if all Cubans were, to him, aliens and vagabonds. But he took us where we got an identical bottle, for two thirds the price.

He said judicially that he thought we ought to see the Yumuri Valley from Monserrate. Most tourists would be in Cuba a long time and not go to Monserrate, because it is a long trip, with only relative things to be seen on the way, and most tourists are so grasping about the number of items they must cram into a day. However, Estaban said we should see it, so we took his word and were glad we did. You can say it was only a hill, with an old monastery with a fine Catalonian belfry, and the lush green valley spread like cut velvet down below. Estaban watched us. "How you like it?" he said evenly. The implication was strong, that if we didn't like it, then he had mistaken us, and that we were really very stupid people indeed.

We mentioned seeing a jai alai game. "Phooey," said Estaban economically, "what you want to see that for?" We said timidly that we thought it was one of the things we ought to see—that was before they brought young men up to the old Hippodrome to play the game for New York audiences—and Estaban said, "Well, of course you can, but—" We went. But he was right. We left after about seven minutes.

We had to buy some flowers, good flowers, not two-cent gardenias. Estaban said, "I'll take you." He took us to an old Chinese flower seller, in a cool, green-and-silver herbarium far out of the city. The old man was dressed in thin silk and he had a little beard, and a fine patriarchal head. His hands were slender and strong, the fingers incredibly long and narrow and delicate on the flowers. Estaban said, dispassionately, fingering a yellow rose, "Downtown you can buy trash. Not here." Yet the old Chinese seemed almost apologetic about taking the pittance he asked. And to make up for it sent to the ship a present of gardenias and orchids.

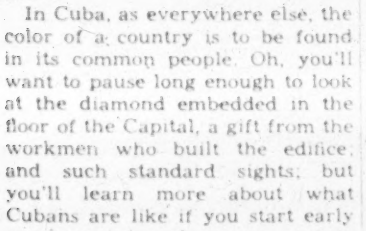
We went down the island to Santiago. Estaban did not go along. If he had shown any desire to go we probably would have taken him, instead of going by train, stopping over at various points. But he said calmly, "I've seen Santiago. I'll see you when you come back."

We took a boat to go out to the limit of Santiago Harbor at sunset—a blazing, wonderful sight. The boat conveniently got out of order when we were half way in, so we had two hours longer, watching the white and pink and pale green and saffron houses of the city change color, feeling the vibration of the gigantic Cathedral bell on the floorboards of the boat. The boatman tinkered, grinning at us every now and again. We were glad to have the extra time, for we'd not be in Santiago again, so we didn't argue. He came down to the train in the morning and brought us a basket of mamays and tiny bananas, laughing, "I think you get hongry, no?" Maybe his conscience smote him.

These are things you won't find in the guidebooks. There are thousands more like them. You'll like Cuba. You'll find it shrill and blinding bright with sunlight, and intermittently you will be appalled by slums, and a casual way of life. But you'll hear a lot of laughing, because the Cubans love to laugh. They'll play games with you—trying to outwit you—but usually nothing very serious will come of it, and you'll have an extra facet of human character to remember.

But remember the best way to begin. Get an Estaban. He may drive a taxi for a living—it becomes a rent car if you keep him day after day—but he'll see no reason for letting that be a duller business than necessary. And if he takes a liking to you—which it is comparatively simple to make him do, by just treating him with reasonable consideration—he'll turn Cuba inside out for you and help you see what makes it tick.

J. M.



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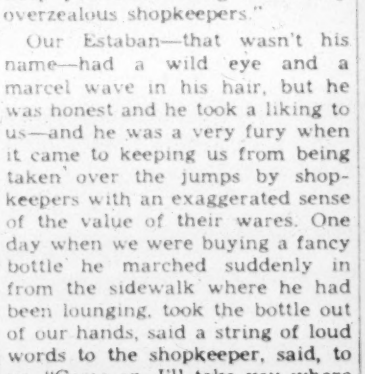

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Chris welcomes tough engineering assignments. For instance; he solved one of the toughest problems in the building of Dr. Alexanderson's great radio alternators which made possible radio communication with Europe during the World War. Back when there were very few domestic electric refrigerators in the country, Chris got the job of devising a long-lived and efficient refrigerator. After months of work he designed a mechanism that ushered in a new era in American living. For from it General Electric developed the first sealed-in-steel refrigerator mechanism—the principle that has helped bring the comforts of electric refrigeration to 14 million American families.

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..Big Results in the Littlest State

(Continued from Page 4)

accessible; he organized the Short Line Bus system, serving most of New England; became a director of Pan American Airways, and other ventures.

He had already served two terms in the State Senate, having become a candidate at the instigation of some Newport and Portsmouth friends in connection with a local project. This activity had hardly been a dominant interest, although he gained a little reputation as something of an insurgent, not at all the conservative, "Old Guard" type of Republican. During his third term he was given the chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, where he obtained a bird's-eye view of the State's administration. He saw waste and duplication on every side.

In his spare time, assisted by Mrs. Vanderbilt, he devised a plan for consolidating the State's 86 departments. He submitted his proposals in a bill, but it was defeated by his own party. Discouraged by this reception of his effort, he decided not to seek re-election. Together with their three children, the Vanderbilts went to Europe. But even in Cannes he was disturbed by the feeling of having left a job unfinished.

So back to Oakland Farm they went, and Mr. Vanderbilt tossed his hat into the ring for the 1936 Republican gubernatorial nomination. He didn't get it.

"You can't blame the boys, Bill," explained High Sheriff John Kelley. "It's one thing to get elected down here in your own district where folks know you, and have known you all your life. But in the State at large it's different. Can you imagine anybody on the WPA voting for a Vanderbilt?"

Out of this experience was evolved a 20-months plan in which Mrs. Vanderbilt played an important role. Almost every night during this period the Vanderbilts entertained people at Oakland Farm. They invited WPA workers down, a Providence fire company, a group of Italian-Americans, a delegation of French-Canadian lace makers, some leaders in the powerful textile union.

These groups found the Vanderbilts cordial hosts. No attempt was made to impress visitors with sham democracy. The butler and footman were not hidden away, hot-dogs were not served, but visitors were given a glance at the day-by-day attitudes of two likable young people who have a sincere interest in today's workaday world.

If you were in one of these groups, or were to visit them today, you would be ushered into a large living room, light and cheerful, with white-toned walls, decorated with three portraits, one of Phoebe Hand, one of the Old Commodore, and one of Great-Grandfather William H. You would also see four Currier and Ives lithographs of old sailing ships, the Lightning, the Red Jacket, and two of the Dreadnought, hinting the Governor's love of the sea and the Navy, in which he retains a reserve commission.

The furnishings are simple: a taupe broadloom carpet, overstuffed chairs, and a sofa covered with egg-shell chintz; a Governor Winthrop desk, a Chinese Chippendale table, heavily lacquered, which must surely have come over in the Grand Turk, first New England ship to Canton. A great many lamps and a blazing fire of four-foot logs in the old Dutch-type hearth lend an atmosphere of warmth and cheer.

* * *

When your host and hostess enter, you will meet a young woman of bright assurance and friendly, informal manner of the type associated, in the East, with Middle Westerners, and in the Middle West with those coming from California. Mr. Vanderbilt at 39 is lithe, slim, athletic looking. Rather reticent in manner, but with friendly eyes, full of warm good humor. Both are so adept in the social graces they will have you feeling at home at once. In fact, after 10 minutes of banter on the weather, football, and life on the farm, things are pretty much on a Bill and Anne basis.

If it's a bright day they may take you around the farm. Out to the barn to see the sleek Brewster coach that his father drove from Brighton to London, as well as nearly a dozen other old carriages, a roadster, a park tandem, victoria, pony cart and sleigh.

They may take you into the greenhouse, where Head Gardener Wilfred Lewis will show you some great chrysanthemums having more than 100 blooms on each plant.

They will show you the horses, the fine cows, the prize-winning hens, but as you go they will be drawing you out about yourself and your work. If you are a textile union man they will be asking you questions about wages and hours, the speed-up, the Wagner Act. You'll find their questions pretty intelligent; furthermore, you will gain the impression that your information is interesting to them.

In the objectives of the New Deal, its efforts to offer security and to correct abuses, he sees much to praise; but in the way some of these things have been administered he finds much to score.

Driving home, you might conclude that if you helped get him elected you would at least have in authority a liberal-intentioned man who had listened to your story, and that you could do lots worse. Multiply yourself by 4,000, which is the number Bill and Anne actually entertained, add the fact that a good many agreed with Bill's rather intemperate assertion about the preceding administration, namely, that it would "probably go down in history as the most perfect example of thoroughly bad government the State ever had," and you will see why he swept in with a plurality of 40,000, which is a landslide in Rhode Island.

Hardly had the votes been counted than he called in Public Administration Service, the Rockefeller-endowed governmental research agency headquartered in the University of Chicago, to draw up a plan of reorganization for the State's departments and a new Civil Service law to back it up.

All the loose, semi-autonomous boards, bureaus, and commissions that spent the money were condensed into 13 departments, each under an appointee of the Governor and responsible directly to him, each controlled by one rigid State budget, each under a centralized purchasing plan.

* * *

The Civil Service proposals were equally comprehensive. In other states having strict Civil Service it is the practice to give the appointing official a choice of the three persons ranking highest on the list. But in Rhode Island even this choice is eliminated. The person who ranks number one gets the job.

Naturally, there was intense opposition to the Civil Service law, when it was first proposed, from Democratic jobholders at the State House, and from Republicans who were hopeful of once more dividing the spoils. The pressure on the Governor, especially from 20,000 members of his own party who had applied for the 4,000 available jobs, can be imagined.

But when he presented the new Civil Service proposal, and explained its terms to legislators, invited down to Oakland Farm in groups of five, it became apparent to the leadership of both parties that it was above politics and that the Governor was not to be swayed by partisan appeals. As a consequence, after preliminary sparring, both parties joined in adopting it by unanimous vote.

Governor Vanderbilt's first year has been an effective one. Savings already top the $1,000,000 mark. He estimates that purchases are being made for 25 per cent less than formerly. The State, for the first time in a decade, is on a pay-as-you-go basis, including welfare costs.

Taking Cows to Night Pasture

By DANIEL SMYTHE

The three cows I can barely see,
The darkness folds so evenly,
Across the barnyard, through the gate
And up where trees of lilacs wait.
There is not much for me to say:
The cows lead me; they know the way.

There is so much to darkness now
Beside the clip-clop of each cow—
More than the dark that I can feel
With stones and weeds beneath my heel.
Clouds are out there and rustling wings,
The hidden fowl, and tiny things,
And night birds in a soundless flight
Racing the highways of the night.
All these are gripped there, out of sight.

I love this wind that dips and flies
In a great wall upon my eyes.
Night is so huge, it presses me,
A vast invisibility.
And how I came, and where I go
Only the firm cows seem to know.
A quiet single file they walk
Down to the shelves of the creek-rock,
And wait until I drop the bars
Before they find their field of stars.
And while all comforting and sure,
I hear them make their pasture tour,
Pausing perhaps to munch a stem
In the long night world awaiting them,
I go back stumbling to the light
And leave them buried in the night.

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Over the Editor's Desk

PEOPLE who have not been brought into first-hand contact with the working of the American Arbitration Association are always astonished and pleased to learn that this organization is essentially a working peace organization. When two signers of a contract to do business together obligate themselves to submit their claims to arbitrators, rather than to the courts, in case of dispute, they are asserting their belief in a just process, with the judgment to be made by individuals expert in the fields operated by the disputants. More, in a day of congested court calendars, they are assured of quick action instead of indefinite delay. Much will be heard generally of arbitration, where it can be of service as a relief, not a rival, to the courts, during the coming celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union, as well as the approaching observances of several other anniversaries associated with arbitration that all come in 1940. The article in this issue of the Magazine Section outlines the significance of these celebrations.

That thorough job of civil service reform which Governor William H. Vanderbilt has put through in Rhode Island has made a national figure of him. He is a little puzzled, as he explained to Robert R. Mullen of the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor, that such obvious improvements for the general good should be regarded as extraordinary.

Elizabeth Yates, who has written for the Magazine Section from both sides of the Atlantic, offers in this issue a sympathetic picture of the people of Iceland and their ways, illustrated with handsomely graphic photographs made by her husband, William McGreal.

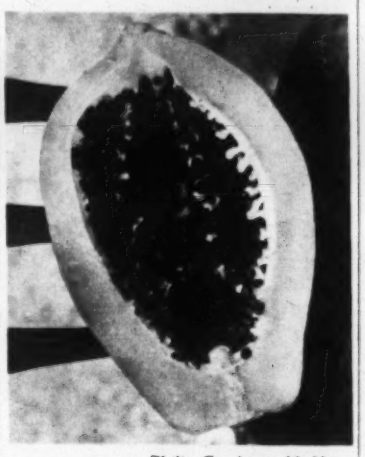
It is an enlightening story that Margreta A. Hughes has to tell about soldiers' Bibles. King George VI gives men in the Empire's forces the Scriptures complete, whereas a selected version was compiled by Cromwell for war use, and was reprinted for the Continental soldiers during the American Revolution. Miss Hughes is reference librarian at the Zion Research Library, Brookline, Mass.

Mallory Browne, chief of the Monitor's European Bureau, writes from London of the solid and unifying service to the Allies that Mr. Winston Churchill has been able to bring to his post as First Lord of the Admiralty. One of the Monitor's editors remarked that the ideal title for this article would be: "Malbrouck s'en va t'en guerre," which has ancestor John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, as hero. He led his troops to victory over the French at Blenheim in 1704 and so confronted King Louis XIV; and lives on in a folksong that is sung heartily to this day by French children.

Petroleum, as a source of gasoline for power, oil for lubricants, and a host of chemical by-products, has long been a pawn in the game that diplomacy plays behind the scenes of world events, as Argus, of the Monitor's Boston staff explains.

Mary Hornaday, of the Monitor's Washington Bureau staff, makes some serious revelations in regard to the conditions generally surrounding household employment, and adds a good balance of workable and just programs that have been evolved for a large measure of justice toward the maid, the cook, and the house man.

The house of Margaret, Countess of Suffolk, illustrated in the Magazine Section of Feb. 24, is in Arizona, not California.



Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

PAPAYA CUT OPEN—The Pink-Gold Meat and Black Seeds Give This Tropical Fruit a Very Appetizing Appearance; the Seeds Have a Pungent Taste Similar to a Nasturtium Seed

Letters

Balkan Diplomacy . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In The Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 25 Mr. E. Berg Holt, your "European Political Observer," has a very interesting and a generally informative review of the situation in Europe as he sees it. It is unfortunate, however, that he did not inform himself as to the real reasons for the breakdown of Allied-Russian negotiations for a treaty. In the second paragraph of his article he says, "the nonaggression pact with Russia which Herr Ribbentrop snatched from under the Allies' very noses." Surely it was made plain enough by the Prime Minister's answer to questions in the House many weeks ago that Great Britain would not make any treaty with Russia except in full agreement with France and Poland. It was generally known then that Poland refused to consent to the occupation of Polish territory by the Russian army. This was demanded by Russia and a free hand with the Baltic States was another proviso to which Great Britain could not agree. Germany promptly agreed to all that Russia demanded, including a permanent occupation of half of Poland and the subjection of four independent Baltic Countries to Russian domination. What further concessions were made by Germany are yet to be disclosed. It is possible and even probable that Russia has long had in mind on arrangement with Germany and used the negotiations with the Allies to hasten a realization of this objective.

An authoritative statement has now been made as to the reasons why the Allies failed to come to an agreement with Russia, thus confirming the Prime Minister's previous statement, and these will be more clearly shown and justified when the White Paper is published giving an account of the talks. The reason why a Cabinet minister was not sent to Moscow to conduct the negotiations is possibly because the British Government was well aware of the eventual futility of the talks and there was plenty of important work to do at home. Allied diplomacy has been severely criticized in the United States and in England by the Opposition, notably by Mr. Lloyd George, for letting Germany get away with the Russian Treaty. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that such a statement as that made by Mr. Holt should apparently justify this criticism when an opportunity was given to tell the truth; which is all to the credit of Allied diplomacy. Perhaps Mr. Holt will take the advantage given by the publication of the White Paper later on to set his readers in the right path and thus nullify the possible harmful effects of his laudation by inference of German conscienceless diplomacy.

J. D. W.

London, England.

Note: I am grateful to Mr. J. D. Whelpley for his comment, with which I am in general agreement. When my article was written, the British Government's "authoritative statement" to which he refers had not been published. However, I do not think that the publication of this statement renders invalid the conclusions in my article. Herr von Ribbentrop did snatch his nonaggression pact with Russia "from under the Allies' very noses," even though the reasons he was able to do so are entirely creditable to the Allies and discreditable to Germany.

From the diplomatic (though not the moral) standpoint, therefore, the conclusion of the pact must be accounted a temporary success for Germany. In the long run, of course, it is likely to turn out a disaster of the first magnitude for the Hitler regime.

E. BERG HOLT

* * *

Joseph Lee and Harvard . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

An article on Joseph Lee, written for you by Donald Culross Peattie and condensed for the Reader's Digest for January, 1940, gives a very misleading impression of Joseph Lee's relationship to the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University. Mr. Lee gave the University my salary for five years, from 1907 to 1912. Later he paid the salary of Professor George E. Johnson for five years, ending about 1920. And he contributed at various times, on my request, to meet various needs of the Division of Education and later of the School. He also taught for us. But he did not suggest the idea of the School to Mr. Eliot nor underwrite its expenses, as the Reader's Digest version of Mr. Peattie's article states. The School was not established until 1920, eleven years after President Eliot's retirement.

If any one person is to have the credit for starting the Graduate School of Education, it should be given to another great citizen of Boston, James Jackson Storrow. Your readers will recognize, I am sure, that I write this letter simply to prevent the spread of a false impression. I am a warm admirer of Joseph Lee and grateful for his generous help. I am also aware that a correction of this kind is not needed to sustain the reputation or keep alive the memory of Mr. Storrow.

HENRY W. HOLMES

Cambridge, Mass.

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And may we offer this friendly word of warning for your protection: Do not confuse Knox with gelatine dessert powders which are 85% sugar. KNOX GELATINE contains no sugar, no flavoring...it is manufactured under conditions as scrupulously clean as your own kitchen! Each batch is thoroughly tested for jellying strength, so it will give uniform results.

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¼ cup sugar
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Soften gelatine in cold water. Add sugar, salt and hot syrup or hot water, and stir until dissolved. Add mashed apricots and lemon-juice. Chill, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water or into sherbet glasses. When firm, unmold and garnish with apricot halves, which may be filled with whipped cream.
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